The Academic Opportunity Costs of Substance Use During College

Missouri Partners in Prevention is proud to be Missouri’s higher education substance abuse prevention and mental health consortium. In order to see measurable change in the health, safety, and well-being on campus, camps prevention practitioners must employ evidence-based strategies and models. This series provides a brief synopsis of the publications, articles, and resource documents available to campuses to assist in their substance abuse prevention and mental health intervention efforts. These documents provide a great deal of technical assistance and support. Browse our recommended reading synopsis to learn more about these publications.

The Academic Opportunity Costs of Substance Use During College is a May 2013 report from the Center on Young Adult Health and Development by Arria et al. The report outlines how substance use and mental health concerns contribute to problems such as missing class, failing grades, and dropping out. Effectively, "substance use has an insidious way of interfering with a student’s ability to take advantage of all that college has to offer"¹ and substance use can be viewed as having ‘academic opportunity costs.’ Opportunity cost is defined as what a person sacrifices when they choose one option over another. The report summarizes research that links excessive alcohol and other drug use to academic performance.

Pages 3-9 of the report delve into each of these more deeply, and overall correlates heavy use of alcohol and/or other drugs to skipping class more frequently, spending less time studying, earning lower grades, dropping out of college, and being unemployed after college. The flow chart below (on page 5 of the report) shows the cascading

- Excessive drinking and drug use are both associated with short-term academic problems
- Excessive drinking and drug use can interfere with college degree completion
- Neurobiological research has identified mechanisms by which excessive drinking and drug use might interfere with academic performance
- Reducing excessive drinking and drug use is a viable strategy for improving academic performance and retention

Overall, the report finds that:

- Alcohol and drug use are prevalent among college students

For more information, visit pip.missouri.edu

The purpose of Partners in Prevention is to provide students and professionals with access to resources in substance abuse prevention and mental health promotion. “Recommended reading” from Partners in Prevention does not imply endorsement of a specific program or resource by PIP or any of PIP’s funding sources. The entirety of content of the resources may not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the coalition. Funded by the Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Behavioral Health.
effect that alcohol use, drug use, and mental health outcomes can have on college students’ academic success.

Additional information about the co-occurrence of mental health and substance use disorders is discussed on page 8 and notes that the interaction between substance use and mental health can have separate, additive outcomes and that they interact in complex ways. The report concludes with information about how effective substance use and mental health prevention and interventions can help improve academic outcomes, retention, and graduation rates.

Read ‘The Academic Opportunity Costs of Substance Use During College’ here!
cls.umd.edu/docs/AcadOppCosts.pdf

Citations