Supplemental Table B: Prevalence of Past-Month PDM/Alcohol Simultaneous Co-Ingestion by Educational Status in Young Adults

	HS Student (A)	College Student (B)	College Graduate (C)	HS Graduate (D)	Less than HS (E)	Pairwise Comparisons[a]
Sample Size	3,942	21,166	9,106	28,927	6,775	
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	
Opioid Co-Ingestion						
Any Opioid PDM	1.4 (1.1-2.0)	1.3 (1.2-1.6)	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	2.3 (2.1-2.6)	2.7 (2.2-3.2)	D, E > B > C; A > C
Opioid PDM with Alcohol Co-Ingestion	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	0.8 (0.5-1.2)	D, E > C
% with Past-Month PDM engaged in Alcohol Co-Ingestion	26.0 (14.8-41.7)	32.2 (24.2-41.6)	30.2 (20.7-41.7)	34.3 (29.7-39.3)	30.4 (22.3-39.9)	no differences
Tranquilizer-Sedative Co-Ingestion	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	
Any Tranquilizer-Sedative PDM	1.2 (0.9-1.6)	1.3 (1.1-1.5)	1.1 (0.9-1.5)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	2.3 (1.8-2.8)	E > A, B, C, D; D > C
Tranquilizer-Sedative PDM with Alcohol Co-Ingestion	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	0.7 (0.5-0.8)	0.5 (0.3-0.7)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	0.9 (0.6-1.3)	no differences
% with Past-Month PDM engaged in Alcohol Co-Ingestion	48.9 (32.8-65.3)	52.8 (43.7-61.8)	43.2 (29.1-58.5)	41.0 (35.9-46.3)	39.3 (29.7-49.7)	no differences
Stimulant Co-Ingestion	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	
Any Stimulant PDM	1.1 (0.7-1.6)	2.6 (2.3-2.9)	2.8 (2.3-3.3)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	1.4 (1.1-1.8)	B, C > A, D, E
Stimulant PDM with Alcohol Co-Ingestion	0.3 (0.1-0.7)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)	1.3 (1.1-1.7)	0.7 (0.5-0.8)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)	B, C > D
% with Past-Month PDM engaged in Alcohol Co-Ingestion	32.0 (15.1-55.5)	38.8 (33.0-45.0)	48.6 (41.2-56.1)	43.0 (36.9-49.3)	36.7 (25.7-49.8)	no differences

Data Source: 2015-19 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

HS = High School; 95% CI = 95% confidence interval of the point prevalence estimate

[a]Pairwise comparisons were Bonferroni-corrected for 10 comparisons, with comparisons only noted when they differ at a p-level of 0.005 or less (i.e., A > C indicates that young adults in high school had significantly higher prevalence rates than college graduates). The post hoc comparisons were based on logistic models adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, sex, population density, and household income.