Previous studies show that individuals with clinical disorders display higher levels of substance use compared to general populations. This project specifically examines the significant differences between ADHD versus non ADHD individuals in regard to substance use. A factor analysis grouped the substances into cigarettes, marijuana and alcohol, and a one-way ANOVA was used to test these group differences. While all substances significantly differed between those with and without ADHD, cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana showed the most distinctive differences between the two groups. The ADHD group smoked 31% more cigarettes than those without ADHD (p < .001) and marijuana was smoked 29% more than non ADHD individuals (p < .001). It was also reported that ADHD individuals used alcohol 75% more than non ADHD individuals (p < .001). This research suggests that ADHD may impose a unique risk for substance abuse that campus programs should carefully monitor.