

1994

**Texas School Survey of Substance
Use Among Students:
Grades 7-12**



**Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

BRINGING TEXAS A NEW VIEW OF HUMAN POTENTIAL.

1994

Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12

**Liang Y. Liu, Ph.D.
Jane Carlisle Maxwell, M.A.**



**Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
March 1995**

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Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
9001 North IH-35, Suite 105
Austin, Texas 78753-5233
(512) 349-6600, (800) 832-9623
Web site: www.tcada.state.tx.us

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Executive Summary

The 1994 Texas School Survey was based on the responses of 107,093 secondary students.

Substance use trends for secondary students in Texas and nationwide show an increase in illicit drug use, especially marijuana, from 1992 to 1994.

Introduction

Since its inception in 1988, the Texas School Survey has been a biannual collaborative effort between the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) and the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University to collect and analyze information on substance use among Texas youths. The *1994 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students Grades 7-12* was based on the responses of 107,093 secondary students. The sample contained 51,414 males (48 percent) and 55,351 females (52 percent). Of the sample, 49 percent were White, 14 percent were African American, 30 percent were Hispanic, and 7 percent were of other races or ethnicities.

Comparisons with National Data

- Substance use trends for secondary students in Texas are similar to national trends, showing an increase in illicit drug use, especially marijuana use, since 1992.
- In 1994, Texas eighth graders reported higher current use of cigarettes, inhalants, marijuana, and cocaine than did eighth graders nationwide.
- Texas seniors were more likely to use cocaine than seniors nationwide, but less likely to use cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, hallucinogens, and steroids.

Other Texas Data

- The Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Report corroborates the rise in illicit drug use among Texas adolescents. It indicates that arrests of youths age 17 and under for drug sale and possession are increasing. Total drug arrests for 1993 surpassed the

previous high set in 1985 and data for the first six months of 1994 indicate that arrests for substance abuse offenses will be even higher in 1994.

Drug-Specific Patterns of Use

A prevalence table containing a complete list of the rates of substance use for Texas secondary students by survey year is shown in Appendix B, pages 120-122.

Tobacco

- Lifetime tobacco use ranges from 40 percent for seventh graders to 63 percent for seniors.
- Lifetime tobacco use remained stable between 1992-1994, but current use increased by 16 percent during that period with eighth and tenth graders showing the greatest rates of increase.

Alcohol

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas secondary students. In many ways, curtailing alcohol consumption is more problematic than reducing the use of illicit drugs because of alcohol's availability and the perception among adolescents that alcohol is not as dangerous as other drugs.

- Lifetime alcohol use was 74 percent for all students in grades 7-12, ranging from 58 percent for seventh graders to 86 percent for seniors.
- Lifetime alcohol use among secondary students decreased from 1992 to 1994, but past-month use of alcohol and binge drinking (consuming five or more drinks on one occasion) increased.
- A majority of students thought alcohol was very easy to obtain.
- About 10 percent of all secondary students went to class while drunk during the past school year. Of those students, about one-half went to class while drunk more than once and one-fifth did so four or more times.

Inhalants

Although fewer Texas youths used inhalants in 1994 than in 1988, inhalant use remains a problem, particularly for students in seventh and eighth grades, and for those who experience academic, attendance, and disciplinary problems in school. Students who had used inhalants had many of the characteristics associated with those who drop out of school: poor academic achievement, low motivation

The Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Report corroborates the rise in illicit drug use among Texas adolescents.



About 10 percent of all secondary students went to class while drunk during the past school year.

Students who had used inhalants had many of the characteristics associated with dropouts: poor academic achievement, low motivation, and poor adjustment to school.

(suggested by increased truancy), and poor adjustment to school (indicated by increased discipline problems).

- In 1994, 20 percent of seventh graders and 24 percent of eighth graders reported lifetime inhalant use, while 14-15 percent of the juniors and seniors reported lifetime inhalant use.
- Students who made Cs or below were about 1.7 times more likely to have used inhalants than those who made As and Bs.

Illicit Drugs

- Use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased significantly from 1992 to 1994, reversing the downward trend seen since 1988. In 1994, the lifetime prevalence of most of the illicit drugs increased, except for crack and Ecstasy.
- 28 percent of all secondary students in 1994 had used some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, increasing from 22 percent in 1992, but still below the 1988 rate of 39 percent.

Marijuana

- In 1994, marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance other than alcohol and tobacco.
- The increase in marijuana use between 1992 and 1994 was the greatest of the illicit drugs measured.
- 25 percent of all secondary students in 1994 had used marijuana at least once, up from 20 percent in 1992, but below the peak of 32 percent in 1988.

Uppers

- Uppers were the second most frequently used illicit drug among Texas secondary students, but upper use has remained about the same since 1992. Overall lifetime prevalence is about 7 percent and current prevalence is about 2 percent, with older students reporting higher levels of lifetime use.

Downers

- Use of downers decreased more than any other substance since the 1988 survey. Only 5 percent of all secondary students in 1994 and 1992 reported lifetime use of downers. From 1990-1994 current use remained around 1 percent.

Cocaine/Crack

- 5 percent of all secondary students reported lifetime use of powdered cocaine and 2 percent reported past-month use.

- Lifetime cocaine/crack use decreased from 7 percent to 5 percent between 1988 and 1992, but in 1994 rose again to 6 percent.
- Cocaine/crack use tended to be two times higher among students who made poor grades.

Hallucinogens

- Current use of hallucinogens has remained at about 2 percent over the past four surveys.

Steroids

- Steroid consumption was virtually an all-male phenomenon: 3 percent of males reported lifetime use, compared to less than 1 percent of females.
- Steroid use was more prevalent among athletes; 50 percent more students who participated in athletics had ever used steroids compared to students who were not in athletics.

Demographic Variables and Substance Use

Gender

- Except for uppers, males were more likely to use substances than females, especially in the higher grades.
- From 1988 to 1994, male students reported a decrease in the use of all substances, but female students had larger decreased rates than male students in lifetime use of all substances except alcohol and hallucinogens.

Race/Ethnicity

- All three racial/ethnic groups showed an increase in illicit drug use between 1992-1994, breaking a trend of declining drug use since 1988. For the survey years 1988, 1990, and 1992, Hispanic students reported the highest rates of past-month use of any illicit drug, followed by White students, with African-American students reporting the least amount of current use. In 1994, however, African Americans outpaced Whites in the percentage of students who reported past-month use of any illicit drug.

School Grades

- Students who earned grades of Cs or lower reported about two times as much lifetime and current use of any illicit drug, marijuana, or downers than those making As and Bs, and about three times as much lifetime and current use of cocaine and crack.

All three racial/ethnic groups showed a trend of increased illicit drug use from 1992 to 1994.



Students who earned grades of Cs, Ds, and Fs were almost two times more likely to have used any illicit drug than students who made As and Bs.

Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures.



Students who held jobs were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs.

Parental involvement in their children's activities tends to serve as a protective factor against substance abuse.

Family Structure

- Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures. Between 1988 and 1994, lifetime prevalence of all substances decreased among students who lived with two parents. Decreases in lifetime use occurred among students from other family structures for all substances except alcohol, although the declines were generally less than those seen among students who lived with both parents.

Socioeconomic Status

- Students who held jobs were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs. Working students were about 1.4 times more likely to report lifetime use of marijuana and any illicit drug, and they were more likely to use alcohol.
- Secondary students with a college-educated parent were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (62 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (66 percent).

Other Factors Related to Substance Use

Secondary students were more likely to have higher levels of substance use (1) if they had conduct problems at school; (2) if most of their friends also used substances; (3) if they had easy access to substances; (4) if they did not think a substance was dangerous; (5) if they felt unsafe in their homes, schools, and/or neighborhoods; (6) if they thought their parents approved of substance use; and (7) if they rarely participated in extracurricular activities.

Parental Influence

- Adolescents who said their parents approved of kids their age using substances were more likely to consume substances than those who indicated parental disapproval. Past-month use of beer and marijuana were considerably higher among students who believed their parents approved of kids their age using substances or students who did not know how their parents felt about substance use.
- Parental involvement in the activities of their children tends to serve as a protective factor against adolescent involvement in substance use. Students whose parents attended school events were less likely to use alcohol and marijuana.

Extracurricular Activities

- The more activities in which a student participated, the less likely the student was to use substances. For example, only 16 percent of the past-month marijuana users regularly participated in three or more extracurricular activities, compared to 28 percent of the non-users. There were differences in substance use, however, among the different activity groups as discussed more fully in Chapter 5.
- On the basis of extracurricular activities, students involved in vocational education (VOE), distributive education (DE), and work study programs had the highest rates of substance use. Band and orchestra students reported the lowest past-month use for all substances.

Alcohol and Drug-Related Problems

- Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is one of the most disturbing consequences of adolescents' substance use. Although the percentage who had driven while drunk has declined since 1988, the percentage who had driven while high on drugs increased between the 1992 and 1994 surveys. In 1994, 26 percent of seniors said they had driven after having a good bit to drink and 12 percent had driven while high.
- The percentage of secondary students who had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking remained at 5-6 percent over the past several years, but about two times as many secondary students in 1994 than in 1992 reported drug-related problems with the law or their teachers (2.5 percent versus 1.4 percent with the police; 1.9 percent versus 1.2 percent with their teachers).

Conclusions

- After showing a downward trend since 1988, use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased sharply between 1992 and 1994. Increases in illicit drug use resulted mostly from rising prevalence rates among eighth graders, African-American students, and males.
- Higher use of drugs may be partially attributed to more lax attitudes toward drug use among Texas secondary students, lowered perceptions of parental disapproval of substance use, and the increased availability of drugs.

Higher use of drugs may be partially attributed to more lax attitudes toward drug use among Texas secondary students, lowered perceptions of parental disapproval of drug use, and the increased availability of drugs.

- The increase in marijuana use between 1992 and 1994 was the greatest among most illicit drugs measured. If it is true that marijuana is a gateway drug to other illicit drugs, then the sharp increases in marijuana use found in this study should be read as a sign of potential future increases in other illicit drug use.

Results of the present study suggest that preventive initiatives should include strategies which

- encourage students to participate in extracurricular activities;
- help them to develop positive peer relations;
- foster parental participation in school activities;
- strengthen parental disapproval of the use of alcohol and drugs by their children;
- encourage students who are experimenting with alcohol and drugs to seek help from adults; and
- help create community and school settings to provide an economically adequate and safe environment.

Chapter 1. Description of Survey and Limitations of Study

A Brief History

The first Texas School Survey of substance abuse among in-school youths was conducted in 1988. Since that time, 642, or about 60 percent, of the school districts in Texas have been involved in this survey, and over 1.5 million students (983,000 secondary and 523,000 elementary) have filled out the survey forms. The school instrument was modeled after the successful New York instrument, but was extensively modified to collect additional information on substance abuse topics.

The 1988 Texas survey instrument asked questions about the

- use of 14 different classes of substances and 10 volatile substances commonly abused as inhalants;
- behavioral correlates of substance use;
- problems related to substance use; and
- sources of information and help for substance-related problems.

The instrument targeted students in the seventh through twelfth grades. The original format was “paper and pencil,” that is, results were hand-entered onto a computer system by staff of the Public Policy Resource Laboratory (now PPRI, the Public Policy Research Institute) at Texas A&M. The 1988 project set a precedent for a collaborative effort between PPRI and TCADA for the state survey that has been followed ever since.

The 1988 state survey results generated numerous requests from educators and the general public for local information. In response to these requests, PPRI and TCADA initiated a procedure for surveying individual school districts. Several procedural modifications were made, such as converting the questionnaire into a format that could

Since 1988, 60 percent of the school districts in Texas have been involved in the school survey project, and over 1.5 million students have filled out survey forms.

From the first school survey, it was clear that many students started abusing substances while in elementary school.



The school survey project was honored as an Outstanding Prevention Program and received a Noteworthy Program and Practices Award from the Southwest Regional Center for Drug-Free Schools and Communities.

be optically scanned, thus eliminating the need for manual data entry. Questions about use of steroids and Ecstasy were added to the survey form, and automated data analysis and computer software to produce reports were written. Beginning in 1989, various Texas school districts began surveying students annually in order to compare local results to state levels and to help identify local problems requiring special attention.

From the results of the first school survey in 1988, it was clear that many students started abusing substances while still in elementary school. In that year, a significant proportion of seventh-grade inhalant users claimed they had first used inhalants when they were ten years old or younger. However, the secondary school instrument was not appropriate for surveying elementary students. At six pages, it was too long to be completed by younger students in the required 15-20 minutes, and it asked about several substances rarely used by elementary students such as hallucinogens, uppers, and downers. Early in 1989, TCADA and PPRI developed a survey instrument suitable for elementary students which maintained compatibility with the secondary instrument, but it asked fewer questions about fewer kinds of drugs, and included fewer response categories. Questions about the perceived dangers of substance use were added to both survey forms in 1990.

The school survey project received a Noteworthy Program and Practices Award for 1989-1990 from the Southwest Regional Center for Drug-Free Schools and Communities and was honored again by the Center as an Outstanding Prevention Program in 1991.

Four new questions were added to both the 1992 secondary and elementary surveys. In order to provide more information about the student's socioeconomic status, two questions asked students whether their parents graduated from college and in what kind of home (i.e., house, apartment/duplex, or mobile home) they lived. The other two new questions addressed issues identified by school district personnel as being of particular interest. They asked students where they got alcoholic beverages and how long they had attended school in the same school district. The 1992 secondary survey instrument also included new questions about extracurricular activities, peer values, and the security of the student's environment. These questions were added to investigate the relationship between activities, social environment, and substance abuse.

While the 1994 school survey content remained basically the same as the 1992 survey, a new question was added to the 1994 survey form. The question which indicated the socioeconomic status of the student was changed from the type of home where a student lived to whether he/she qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch (Appendix A,

question 11). Also, the wording for the responses that followed question number 16 which queried students about inhalant use was modified. The question read, “*About how many times (if any) have you ever sniffed, huffed or inhaled the following inhalants for ‘kicks’ or ‘to get high’?*” The phrase “to get high” was added to the responses. For example, the response which in 1992 read “*Never used it*” was changed to “*Never used it to get high,*” the response “1-2 times” was changed to “*1-2 times to get high.*” It was thought that on previous surveys, some students may have answered that they had used the specific inhalant when they had sniffed it unintentionally or smelled it not intending to get high.

Also, the question regarding the use of substances during the school year was modified to read “*Since school began in the Fall, how many times have used [substance]?*” One of the responses to the question was changed from “*Never used it*” to “*Not used it*” (Appendix A, question 18).

It should be noted that the modifications to the 1994 survey instrument possibly may have affected some of the variations in prevalence rates from 1992 to 1994, especially in the case of inhalants.

Survey Methods

Sampling

The 1994 Texas School Survey was administered to 125,700 secondary students and 70,200 elementary students. As will be discussed below, some of the questionnaires were excluded from the results, therefore, this report is based on data collected from 107,093 secondary students (Table 1.1).

Students were randomly selected from school districts throughout the state using a multi-stage probability design. Stage one was the selection of districts; stage two, the selection of schools within the sampled districts; and stage three, the selection of classes within the sampled schools.

Instrumentation

A six-page questionnaire was designed for secondary students in grades seven through twelve. The survey instrument asked about use of eleven drugs including tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, and Ecstasy (see Appendix A for an example of the questionnaire). A pseudo-drug was also included in the questionnaire to help identify exaggerators and detect invalid responses. Other questions pertained to behavioral

The 1994 Texas School Survey was administered to 125,700 secondary students and 70,200 elementary students.

Table 1.1. Total Number of Respondents to the 1994 Texas School Survey, by Grade and Demographic Characteristics

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
Total Sample	19,181	21,843	17,744	18,295	14,474	15,556	107,093
Gender							
Male	9,305	10,529	8,504	8,603	6,923	7,550	51,414
Female	9,818	11,236	9,193	9,641	7,505	7,958	55,351
Race/Ethnicity							
White	8,719	10,026	8,471	9,466	7,525	8,144	52,351
African American	2,765	3,223	2,691	2,303	1,804	1,817	14,603
Hispanic	6,224	7,023	5,209	5,074	3,896	4,283	31,709
Other	1,202	1,280	1,115	1,223	1,033	1,127	6,980
Usual Grades							
As	5,941	6,827	4,478	4,860	4,004	4,828	30,938
Bs	8,225	9,358	7,942	8,906	7,256	7,914	49,601
Cs	3,484	3,972	3,802	3,480	2,610	2,363	19,711
Ds	697	748	700	477	308	209	3,139
Fs	301	325	349	188	78	45	1,286
Family Structure							
Live with Both Parents	12,075	13,831	10,806	11,677	9,341	9,941	67,671
Other Family Structures	6,980	7,869	6,828	6,528	5,056	5,533	38,794
Age							
11 or Younger	67	3	1	1	2	5	79
Age 12	5,467	28	2	0	0	1	5,498
Age 13	10,993	6,377	35	1	0	1	17,407
Age 14	2,342	12,352	5,034	25	2	0	19,755
Age 15	230	2,724	9,746	5,531	45	3	18,279
Age 16	13	259	2,365	10,212	4,944	93	17,886
Age 17	5	9	382	2,058	7,691	5,439	15,584
Age 18	1	5	77	322	1,481	8,352	10,238
Age 19	9	9	34	90	260	1,614	2,016

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to the missing frequency of the specific category.

and demographic correlates of substance use, sources of information about and help for substance-related problems, perceptions of peer values and attitudes, and the perceived safety of the home, neighborhood, and school environments. The questionnaire was a form that could be optically scanned, similar to those used in achievement tests and other forms of standardized testing. It was designed for confidential self-administration by students with the aid of a staff member who distributed and collected survey forms, read a common set of instructions, and monitored the class during survey administration.

Administration

To allow for resolution of scheduling conflicts and other potential difficulties, districts selected for inclusion in the state sample were contacted early on. They were initially notified of the project by mail, followed by a phone call to clarify the study objectives and discuss in detail how the survey should be administered. Relevant personnel in the selected districts and campuses were provided with complete instructions and materials necessary to administer the survey. Teachers in selected classrooms were given a script to read so that all students would receive a standardized set of instructions. Teachers were also asked to provide information on the number of students that should have taken the survey but were absent, and the number that were present but failed to complete the survey. This information was useful for computing error estimates.

Terminology

Secondary students are those in grades seven through twelve. Estimates for elementary students (those in grades four through six) will be presented in a separate document.

Illicit drugs or illegal drugs are used interchangeably and refer to substances scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act. This act does not cover tobacco, alcohol, or inhalants, so these substances are not included in computations of rates of illicit drug use. Of course, when considering the survey statistics one must remember that Texas law prohibits purchase, possession, and consumption of alcohol by those under 21 and prohibits the purchase of tobacco and some inhalants by those under 18. In addition, steroids are not included in the illicit drug category because questions about the use of steroids were not added to the statewide survey until 1990. In order to allow comparison of the “illicit drug” category from 1988 to 1994, steroids have been excluded. Illicit drug use in this study thus refers to use of marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and/or Ecstasy.

Illicit or illegal drugs refer to substances scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act. The Act does not include tobacco, alcohol, or inhalants.

Prevalence refers to the percentage of students reporting use of a substance or substances at a given time. *Current or past-month prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances within the month prior to the survey. *School-year prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances in the past school year but not within the month before the survey, unless specifically indicated. *Not-past-year prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances in the past but not within 12 months prior to the survey. *Lifetime prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances at least once in their lives, regardless of when the substance was last used.

Recency of use refers to the last time a substance was used: within the past month, the current school year, or prior to the current school year. *Frequency of use* describes how often use has occurred.

Limitations

Scope

The Texas School Survey results can be generalized only to public school students because only public school students were sampled in this project. Neither private school students nor dropouts are represented, although they are an important component of the youthful population of Texas. This limitation should be kept in mind when considering the implications of this data.¹ The findings in this study represent reasonable estimates of the extent of substance use among public school students. The survey procedure employed in this research is an appropriate technique for estimating the prevalence and frequency of various forms of drug use in the target population. A survey methodology appears to be the only feasible means for making estimates on these largely clandestine behaviors.

Self-Reported Data

Substance use estimates presented in this report are based entirely on self-disclosure. While many studies have established the usefulness of self-reported information for estimating the incidence and prevalence of drug use, the validity of these data ultimately depends on the truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of the respondents. This study was carefully designed to minimize the impact of these potential sources of error. Fifteen percent of the questionnaires from the secondary sample were discarded because students either reported impossibly high levels of substance abuse or claimed to use a non-existent drug. If students failed to report both their age and grade level, the data were also

dropped from the analyses. Other measures to reduce response bias included a full array of instrument construction, testing and review protocols, validity check procedures, and data processing protocols that have been developed over the past seven years on the basis of administering over 1.5 million surveys to public school students. For further information on these technical matters and tabular information necessary to estimate confidence limits, the reader may consult the separate technical report prepared by PPRI, *Methodology Report for the 1994 Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use*.²

Despite these precautions, some undetected under- and over-reporting may have occurred. However, any differences among subgroups in veracity, recall, or comprehension are likely constant through time. Any reporting bias in the data gathered in the four statewide surveys should be approximately equal in all survey years, making comparisons among data gathered between 1988 and 1994 valid.

Sampling Error

The estimates presented in this study are based on a sample and hence are subject to sampling error. This survey was designed and drawn such that confidence limits on all estimates can be ascertained. However, the procedures required to estimate confidence limits in this project are more complex than can be summarized in a document intended for a general readership. Several factors contribute to this complexity:

- *Cluster-sampling*- Entire classrooms (as opposed to individual students) were randomly selected to participate in the survey. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume random selection of individual respondents, which was not the case for this study.
- *Weighting*- Some categories were oversampled, then the data were weighted to make it precisely reflect the demographic composition of Texas schools. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume all observations have equal weight, which was not true for this study.
- *Asymmetric Confidence Intervals*- Many estimates are 5 percent or less and require asymmetric confidence intervals. Asymmetric confidence limits adjust for the fact that the true rate in a population cannot be less than 0 percent or greater than 100 percent. For example, if an estimate was 1 percent, where the computed upper boundary of the 95

Measures to reduce response bias included testing and review protocols, validity check procedures, and data processing protocols that have been developed over the past seven years on the basis of administering 1.5 million surveys to public school students.

percent confidence interval is plus 2 percent, the lower boundary cannot be symmetrical (i.e., minus 2 percent) because it is impossible for fewer than zero people to have the characteristic. Procedures for computing asymmetric confidence intervals ensure that this paradoxical situation does not occur.

These factors must be taken into account to correctly compute confidence intervals on the estimates presented herein. The statistical basis for these computations and estimate of 95 percent confidence limits for this study are included in the *Methodology Report for the 1994 Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use*. The technical reader should refer to that document for additional information.

The Texas School Survey is based on a very large sample and the estimates have a high degree of statistical precision relative to most published survey research that employed cluster sampling. For estimates regarding the secondary school population as a whole, the 95 percent confidence interval is at most plus or minus 1.3 percent. In other words, if the estimate based on the school survey sample is that 50 percent of secondary school students have used a substance, there is a 95 percent chance that the true population rate is between 48.7 percent and 51.3 percent. This estimate of sampling error is conservative for estimates of rates on the secondary school population as a whole. Actual 95 percent confidence intervals on most substances are smaller.

Where rates are presented for subgroups of the secondary school population (e.g., genders, racial/ethnic groups, school grades, etc.) the sampling error is greater because the samples contain fewer observations. For example, the largest 95 percent confidence limit in any grade and on any substance is observed on any illicit drug in the eighth grade. In this case, the estimate of lifetime prevalence of use is 23.5 percent with the lower and upper boundaries of the 95 percent confidence interval being 19.4 percent and 28.2 percent, respectively. Confidence limits on all other substances in all other grades do not exceed this figure and in most cases are much smaller. For example, the lower and upper boundaries in the estimate of lifetime use of any illicit drug among tenth graders (32.7 percent) are 31.0 percent and 34.5 percent, respectively, a much narrower range than is observed among eighth graders.

A composite estimate summarizes the behaviors of students in several grades (usually grades 7–12), and is computed for all subpopulations by using standard proportional adjustments based on the overall proportion of secondary students in each grade. This procedure controls for

For estimates regarding the secondary school population as a whole, the 95 percent confidence interval is at most plus or minus 1.3 percent.

demographic variations that may be present among subpopulations due to factors such as differential dropout rates (e.g., there are fewer C, D, and F students than A and B students in upper grades because students with poor academic performance drop out at higher rates), and produces composite estimates that are directly comparable among subpopulations.

Endnotes

- ¹ Since the school survey only samples in-school students, it is likely that the study underestimates the prevalence of substance use in the adolescent population because school dropouts consistently have shown higher rates of substance use than those staying in school. See G. Globetti, "Teenage Drinking," in *Alcoholism: Development, Consequences, and Interventions*, 2nd ed., N. J. Estes and M. E. Heinemann eds. (St. Louis, Mo.: The C. V. Mosby Co., 1982); W. B. Hansen, L. M. Collins, C. K. Malotte, C. A. Johnson, and J. E. Fielding, "Attrition in Prevention Research," *Journal of Behavioral Medicine* 8:3 (1985): 261-275; L. Y. Liu, *Substance Use Among Youths at High Risk of Dropping Out: Grades 7-12 in Texas, 1992* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, August 1994).
- ² J. A. Dyer, R. Prislun, L. Ringer, and C. D. Hanks, *Methodology Report for the 1994 Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use* (College Station, Tx.: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A& M University, 1994).

Chapter 2. Comparisons with National and Other Texas Data

Introduction

This section compares the Texas School Survey estimates on substance use to national prevalence data collected through the Monitoring the Future Study, conducted by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan with support from the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA).¹ Substance use trends in Texas are consistent with national trends, most prominently in the increase in illicit drug use among secondary students since 1992, especially marijuana use (see Figures 2.1 and 2.2). This trend toward increased use and abuse of marijuana is corroborated by other substance-related indicators in Texas—adolescent arrests for marijuana sale and possession and treatment admissions for a primary problem of marijuana are increasing.

Based on the national survey, the Office of National Drug Control Policy issued a report stressing the significance of the trend of increased illicit drug use after a number of years of declining use.² There is concern that prevention efforts must be critically evaluated for effectiveness and ensure that new generations are targeted. There is also concern regarding marijuana as a gateway substance—that its increased use will lead to an increase in other illicit drug use.

Comparisons to the National Survey

The Monitoring the Future surveys collected data on prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use from large representative samples of students from across the nation. Questions regarding attitudes, beliefs, and the social milieu (such as availability and peers' use) were included. The Monitoring the Future Study began its annual survey of high school seniors in 1975. The study was expanded in 1991 to obtain additional data on eighth and tenth graders. The

Substance use trends in Texas are similar to national trends, most prominently in the increase in illicit drug use among secondary students since 1992, especially marijuana use.

Figure 2.1. Percentage of Secondary Students Nationwide Who Had Ever Used Marijuana: 1988-1994

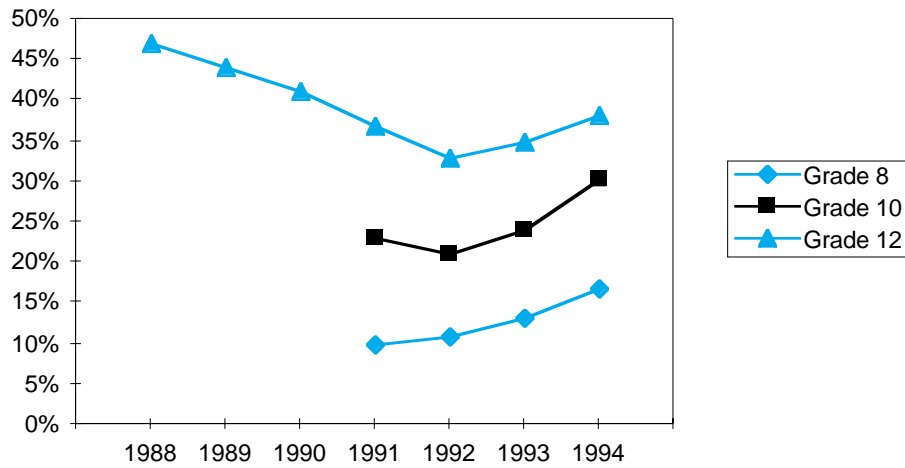
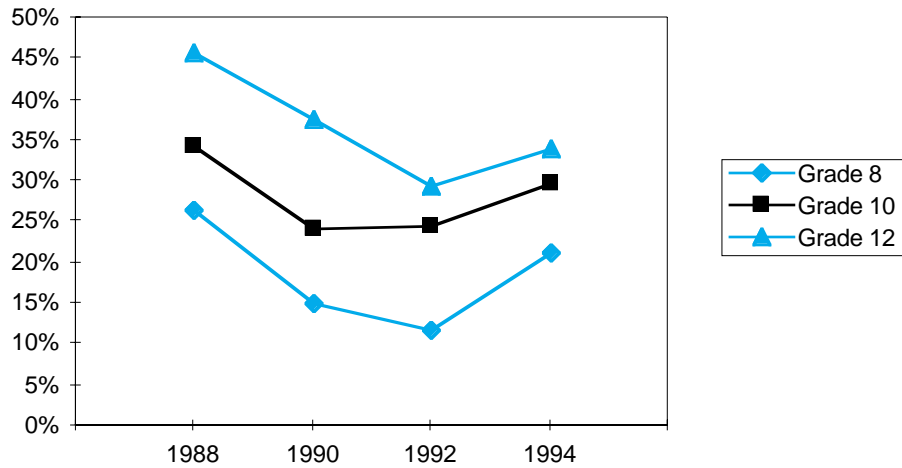


Figure 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Marijuana: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



1994 national project gathered information from 17,708 eighth graders, 16,080 tenth graders, and 15,929 seniors based on a regional nationwide sample.

There are methodological differences between the Texas School Survey and the Monitoring the Future Study, including differences in sampling design, data collection, and analytical protocols. Additionally, questions about substance abuse are asked differently in the two projects, and the national questions for alcohol were changed in 1993. The new alcohol questions required heavier use to elicit a positive response, so comparisons with the 1992 national data and 1994 Texas

data regarding alcohol use may not be accurate. However, for other substances the results are generally comparable because there is close correspondence in results across grade levels and over several substances, although caution should be exercised when comparing the two sets of estimates. Seven substance categories are comparable in both studies: cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, and steroids.

Prevalence and Recency of Use

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 contrast the Texas and national lifetime and current use of a variety of substances for eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders. Overall, Texas adolescents in 1994 were more likely to use cocaine but less likely to try smokeless tobacco than youths nationwide. Eighth graders in Texas reported higher current use of cigarettes, inhalants, marijuana, and cocaine, but lower use of smokeless tobacco than those in the 1994 national survey. Use of hallucinogens and steroids were similar. Among tenth graders, those in Texas had higher rates of use for cocaine and hallucinogens, but lower rates of use for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and marijuana. Current use of inhalants and steroids were nearly equal for the national and state surveys of tenth graders. Texas seniors reported lower current use for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, hallucinogens, and steroids than seniors nationwide, but higher current use of cocaine. Texas seniors were about two times more likely than national seniors to have used cocaine in the past month (2.4 percent versus 1.5 percent).

Regarding lifetime use, Texas eighth graders in 1994 reported higher use of cigarettes, inhalants, marijuana, and cocaine than did their counterparts nationally, while their use of smokeless tobacco was lower, and their use of hallucinogens and steroids was equal. For Texas tenth graders, lifetime use was higher for cigarettes and cocaine, while it was lower for smokeless tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, and hallucinogens, with steroid use equal between the national and state surveys. Texas seniors showed higher lifetime use of cocaine, but lower use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, and hallucinogens. Steroid use, again, was about equal.

Trends in Use

National Trends

National surveys showed that adolescent use of illegal drugs increased significantly between 1992 and 1994, and use was up for

Overall, Texas adolescents in 1994 were more likely to use cocaine, but less likely to try smokeless tobacco than youths nationwide.

Table 2.1. Lifetime Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide and in Texas: 1992 and 1994

	USA		Texas	
	1992	1994	1992	1994
Cigarettes				
Grade 8	45.2%	46.1%	47.0%	49.7%
Grade 10	53.5%	56.9%	55.8%	57.3%
Grade 12	61.8%	62.0%	58.7%	60.0%
Smokeless Tobacco				
Grade 8	20.7%	19.9%	13.9%	15.5%
Grade 10	26.6%	29.2%	17.5%	18.9%
Grade 12	32.4%	30.7%	24.2%	23.8%
Inhalants				
Grade 8	17.4%	19.9%	26.1%	23.8%
Grade 10	16.6%	18.0%	22.3%	17.4%
Grade 12	16.6%	17.7%	18.4%	14.5%
Marijuana				
Grade 8	11.2%	16.7%	11.9%	21.1%
Grade 10	21.4%	30.4%	24.5%	29.9%
Grade 12	32.6%	38.2%	29.3%	34.0%
Cocaine				
Grade 8	2.9%	3.6%	3.0%	4.3%
Grade 10	3.3%	4.3%	5.7%	5.9%
Grade 12	6.1%	5.9%	7.2%	8.2%
Hallucinogens				
Grade 8	3.8%	4.3%	2.2%	4.3%
Grade 10	6.4%	8.1%	6.0%	7.8%
Grade 12	9.2%	11.4%	8.2%	9.8%
Steroids				
Grade 8	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%	2.0%
Grade 10	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
Grade 12	2.1%	2.4%	1.6%	2.2%

	USA		Texas	
	1993	1994	1992	1994
Alcohol*				
Grade 8	55.7%	55.8%	70.9%	69.3%
Grade 10	71.6%	71.1%	82.4%	81.1%
Grade 12	80.0%	80.4%	86.1%	85.5%

* Alcohol is shown separately because the 1992 and 1994 national figures are not comparable. The national questionnaire was changed in 1993; the new questionnaire required heavier use to elicit a positive response.

Table 2.2. Current Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide and in Texas: 1992 and 1994

	USA		Texas	
	1992	1994	1992	1994
Cigarettes				
Grade 8	15.5%	18.6%	15.5%	21.7%
Grade 10	21.5%	25.4%	19.8%	24.6%
Grade 12	27.8%	31.2%	23.6%	27.6%
Smokeless Tobacco				
Grade 8	7.0%	7.7%	4.1%	4.7%
Grade 10	9.6%	10.5%	5.2%	6.6%
Grade 12	11.4%	11.1%	7.5%	7.9%
Inhalants				
Grade 8	4.7%	5.6%	8.0%	7.5%
Grade 10	2.7%	3.6%	3.9%	3.7%
Grade 12	2.3%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%
Marijuana				
Grade 8	3.7%	7.8%	4.0%	10.6%
Grade 10	8.1%	15.8%	8.3%	14.2%
Grade 12	11.9%	19.0%	8.4%	14.3%
Cocaine				
Grade 8	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.3%
Grade 10	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.8%
Grade 12	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%
Hallucinogens				
Grade 8	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%
Grade 10	1.8%	2.4%	2.0%	2.7%
Grade 12	2.1%	3.1%	2.0%	2.6%
Steroids				
Grade 8	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%
Grade 10	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%
Grade 12	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%

	USA		Texas	
	1993	1994	1992	1994
Alcohol*				
Grade 8	24.3%	25.5%	30.4%	34.3%
Grade 10	38.2%	39.2%	41.5%	44.5%
Grade 12	48.6%	50.1%	49.9%	52.0%

* Alcohol is shown separately because the 1992 and 1994 national figures are not comparable. The national questionnaire was changed in 1993; the new questionnaire required heavier use to elicit a positive response.

Current use of marijuana among seniors nationwide increased from 12 percent in 1992 to 19 percent in 1994.



Nationally, almost one in five eighth graders, or 20 percent, reported lifetime use of inhalants.

most of the drugs measured (Tables 2.1 and 2.2). For example, lifetime use of marijuana among national seniors was 38 percent in 1994, up from 33 percent in 1992. Current use of marijuana among seniors nationwide increased from 12 percent in 1992 to 19 percent in 1994. Increasing use was seen for eighth and tenth graders as well.

Nationally, almost one in five eighth graders reported lifetime use of inhalants (20 percent), an increase from 17 percent in 1992. The number of eighth graders who had used inhalants within the past month also increased from 5 percent in 1992 to 6 percent in 1994. The national past-month rate of smoking cigarettes was 31 percent among seniors, 25 percent among tenth graders, and 19 percent among eighth graders in 1994, up from 28 percent, 22 percent, and 16 percent, respectively, in 1992.

Although the 1992 and 1994 national alcohol prevalence cannot be compared, the 1993 and 1994 data can be, and lifetime use was level for eighth graders (56 percent), tenth graders (71 percent), and twelfth graders (80 percent). However, between 1993 and 1994, current use of alcohol increased by one to two percentage points nationally.

Trends in Texas

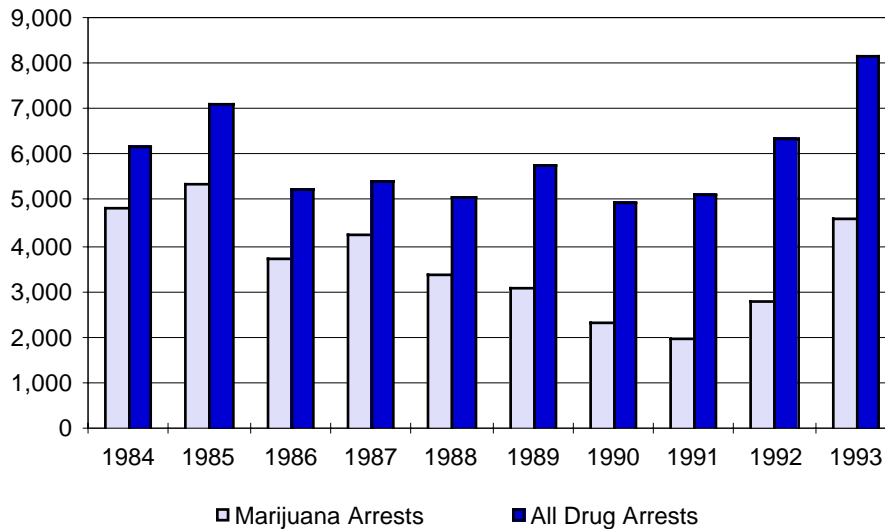
Trends in substance use among Texas adolescents during 1992 and 1994 were consistently similar to the trends nationally between 1992 and 1994. The lifetime and current prevalence of cigarettes, marijuana, hallucinogens, and steroids increased among eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders, both in Texas and in the nation. Current marijuana use among Texas eighth graders showed a much greater increase than among eighth graders nationwide. Current use of cocaine was up both nationally and in Texas in the grades surveyed, and lifetime use had also increased for all but national seniors. The pattern was mixed for inhalants, where current and lifetime use was up for the three grades nationally, but down for Texas students.³ There was no clear trend for smokeless tobacco, with lifetime use down for eighth graders nationally and for twelfth graders nationally and in Texas. Lifetime use of alcohol between 1993 and 1994 remained stable for all three grades nationally but was down in Texas between 1992 and 1994. Current use of alcohol was up nationally and in Texas, although the increase in use was greater for Texas students.

Comparisons to Other Texas Indicators

Arrest Data

Other indicators of substance abuse also document the rise in drug

Figure 2.3. Arrests of Persons 17 Years of Age and Under in Texas for Drug Offenses: 1984-1993



use among adolescents. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) from the Texas Department of Public Safety showed that arrests of youths aged 17 and under for drug sales and possession are increasing (Figure 2.3). Total drug arrests for juveniles aged 17 and under in 1993 surpassed the previous high set in 1985. In the UCR, drug violations are reported for four categories: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, and codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics which can cause drug addiction (Demerol, methadone); and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Bensedrine).

Paralleling the Texas Secondary School Survey results, the increase in juvenile drug arrests is most pronounced for marijuana offenses. The proportion of marijuana arrests to total drug offenses peaked in 1987 at 78 percent and dropped to a low of 39 percent in 1991, rising again to 44 percent for 1992, 56 percent in 1993, and 61 percent for the first half of 1994.

Treatment Data

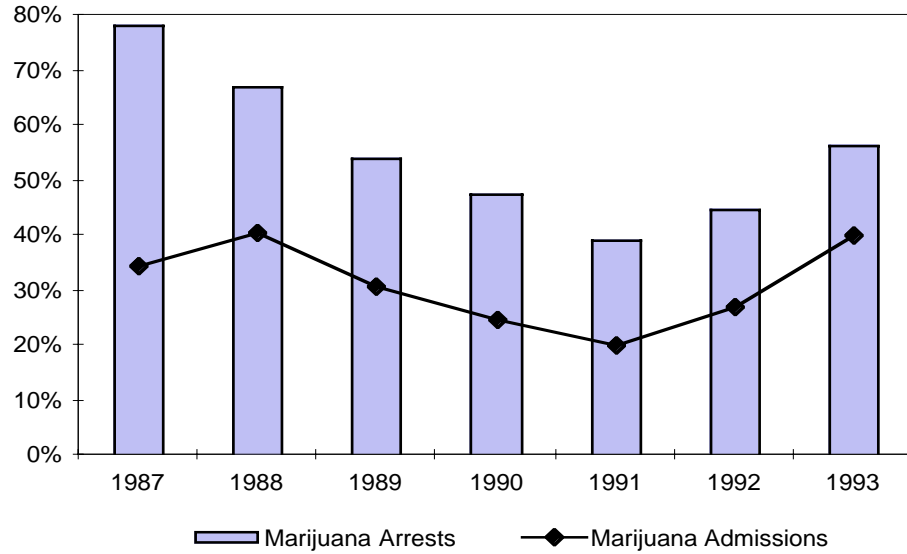
At the same time juvenile arrests for marijuana were rising, juvenile admissions to publicly-funded substance abuse treatment programs showed an increase in marijuana abuse, as illustrated in Figure 2.4. The Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) collects information on all clients entering programs funded by TCADA. According to CODAP, 40 percent of juvenile admissions in

Paralleling the Texas School Survey results, the increase in juvenile drug arrests in 1993 and 1994 was most pronounced for marijuana offenses.



In 1988, 40 percent of juvenile admissions to publicly funded treatment programs were for a primary problem of marijuana. This dropped to a low of 20 percent in 1991, but climbed to 51 percent in 1994.

Figure 2.4. Percentage of All Juvenile Drug Arrests that Involved Marijuana and Percentage of All Juvenile Treatment Admissions for a Primary Problem of Marijuana



1988 were for a primary problem of marijuana. This dropped to a low of 20 percent in 1991, but climbed to 51 percent in 1994.

Endnotes

- ¹ National Institute on Drug Abuse, “Monitoring the Future Study: Trends in Prevalence of Various Drugs for 8th-Graders, 10th-Graders, and High School Seniors,” *NIDA Capsules* (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1994).
- ² R. Clayton, et al., *Increase in Use of Selected Drugs: Monitoring the Future Study of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-Graders* (Washington, D.C.: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1994).
- ³ A bias may exist when comparing the prevalence rates of inhalants between 1994 and the previous survey years in Texas due to a modification of the specific-type-inhalant question in the 1994 Texas School Survey instrument. As discussed in Chapter 1, the phrase “to get high” was added to the responses in question 16 of the survey instrument. This should be kept in mind later in the study whenever analyzing the trends and correlates of inhalant use among Texas secondary students from 1988 to 1994.

Chapter 3. Drug-Specific Patterns of Use

Introduction

Lifetime use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students, especially marijuana, increased noticeably from 1992 to 1994 (Appendix B, Table B1), while lifetime use of alcohol and inhalants decreased. Lifetime use of tobacco remained essentially unchanged. Also during this time, current use increased for all substances except inhalants. Although the prevalence rates for most substances were higher in 1994 than in 1992, they were still below the peak levels of 1988, with the exception of current marijuana use.

In 1994, about 64 percent of Texas secondary students used either tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or illicit drugs during the past school year, including the past month; 78 percent reported using some type of substances in their lifetime. This survey also indicated that almost 8 percent of seniors had gotten into trouble with the law because of their drinking, 8 percent of seniors had ever tried cocaine or crack, 26 percent of seniors drove drunk at least once, and 27 percent of all secondary students had experimented with illicit drugs.

The five substances most frequently used by Texas secondary students in 1994 were alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and uppers. Students in the upper grades reported more use for all substances except inhalants compared to those in lower grades (Appendix B, Table B2).

Tobacco

Tobacco is included in the Texas School Survey because of its addictive properties and its widespread use. It is considered a “gateway” or entry-level drug because tobacco is often the first drug used by those young people who later use alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit drugs. The tobacco category in the prevalence tables found in Appendix B includes use of both cigarettes and smokeless tobacco. In 1994, 55 percent of all secondary students reported having used some

Between 1992 and 1994, current use of all substances except inhalants increased among Texas secondary students. Also during this time, lifetime use of illicit drugs increased sharply, especially marijuana use.

Current and lifetime prevalence rates for tobacco were higher than for any substance except alcohol.



Males were more likely than females to have smoked cigarettes and much more likely to have used smokeless tobacco.

type of tobacco product during their lifetime. The lifetime tobacco prevalence ranged from 40 percent for seventh graders to 63 percent for seniors. About 24 percent of all secondary students reported past-month tobacco use. Current and lifetime prevalence rates for tobacco were higher than for any substance except alcohol. Among seniors who had ever used tobacco, the average age of first use was 13.6 years, which was earlier than for any other substance.

Students who smoked cigarettes and students who used smokeless tobacco are different. Almost 52 percent of secondary students had ever smoked cigarettes, and 22 percent had done so in the past month, while 17 percent of students had ever used smokeless tobacco, and 6 percent had used it during the past month. As shown in Figure 3.1, males were more likely than females to have smoked cigarettes (55 percent versus 50 percent) and much more likely to have used smokeless tobacco (28 percent versus 7 percent) in their lifetime. Hispanic youths had the highest lifetime prevalence rate for cigarette smoking at 58 percent, followed by White and African-American youths with rates of 54 and 41 percent, respectively. However, White students more commonly used smokeless tobacco—25 percent of them reported lifetime use compared to 13 percent of the Hispanic students and 9 percent of the African-American students.

When data were evaluated according to the extracurricular activities of the students, those who were involved in vocational education

Figure 3.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco, by Gender and Ethnicity: 1994

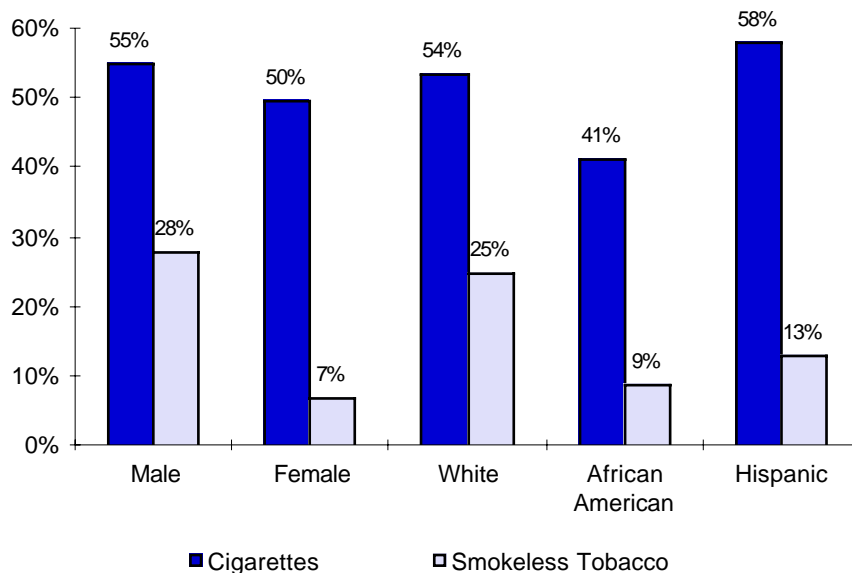
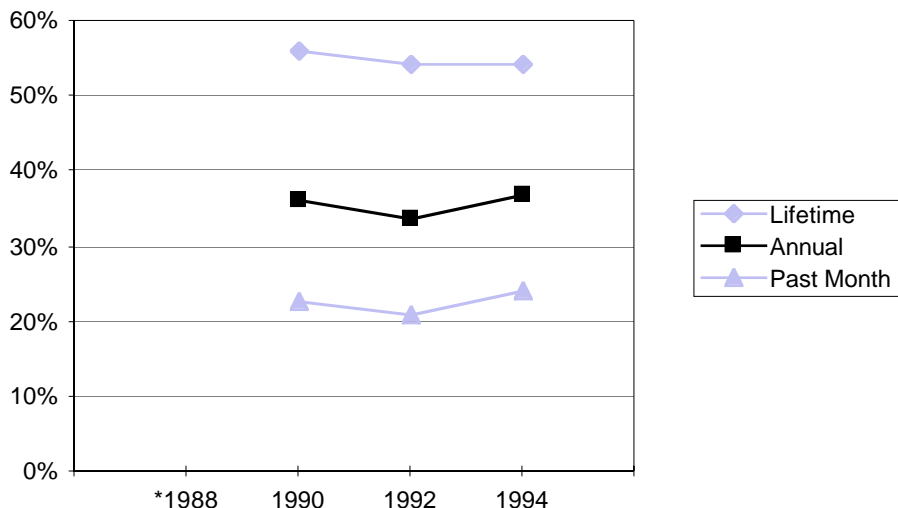


Figure 3.2. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Tobacco Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990, 1992, and 1994



* Due to differences in methodology, the 1988 survey cannot be compared in the tobacco category.

(VOE), distributive education (DE) or work study programs were by far the most likely to have reported past-month use of cigarettes (25 percent), followed by drama and speech students (23 percent), athletes (20 percent), and students on the newspaper or yearbook (20 percent). In comparison, athletes and VOE/DE/work study students were the most likely to have used smokeless tobacco in the past month (7 percent). Band and orchestra students reported the lowest use of cigarettes (15 percent) and drill team members and cheerleaders had the lowest use of smokeless tobacco (2 percent).

Family structure was related to tobacco use as well. The prevalence differences were greater in the lower grades, where students from two-parent families reported lower percentages of lifetime and current use of tobacco than students from other family structures. For example, 13 percent of seventh graders in two-parent households had used tobacco in the past month, compared to 21 percent of those from other family situations. Among students in the upper grades, the rates of tobacco use were similar for students from both types of families.

Prevalence of tobacco use among secondary students remained quite stable between 1990 and 1994 (Figure 3.2). While lifetime tobacco use slightly decreased by 3 percent over the past three surveys, the current use increased by 6 percent. Much of the increase in

Prevalence of tobacco use among secondary students remained quite stable between 1990 and 1994.

current prevalence from 1990 to 1994 was attributable to more use by tenth graders, African-American students, and students who did not live with both parents. Although the number of seventh- and eleventh-grade current users declined for tobacco between 1990 and 1994, tenth-grade use increased from 23 percent to 27 percent. Current use of tobacco increased between 1990 and 1994 from 7 percent to 12 percent for African-American students, although White students were still more likely to use tobacco regularly than either Hispanic and African-American students with current prevalence rates of 30 percent, 26 percent, and 12 percent, respectively. Both male and female students reported a slight increase in current tobacco use between 1990 and 1994. Students who did not live in two-parent households increased their current use of tobacco from 25 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 1994, while the rates remained level among students from two-parent homes.

Alcohol

Overview of Alcohol Use by Secondary Students

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas secondary school students. In many ways, curtailing alcohol consumption is more problematic than reducing use of illicit drugs because of its availability and the perception that alcohol is not as dangerous as other substances. A majority of secondary school students (56 percent) said it would be very easy to get alcohol if they wanted some. This number has risen since 1988, when 49 percent indicated that alcohol was easy to obtain. In 1990 and 1992, 52 percent said so.

About 40 percent of the students in 1994 reported that most or all of their friends drank, whereas 33 percent agreed with this in 1988. When asked how often they got alcohol from various sources, 44 percent of the students said that most of the time or always they got alcohol at parties and 40 percent got alcohol from friends most of the time or always (Table 3.1). These figures remained almost the same when compared to the 1992 survey.

About 46 percent of those surveyed said alcohol was very dangerous to use, compared to 67 percent or more who thought other substances were very dangerous. The perceived danger toward alcohol use was 50 percent in 1992 and 37 percent in 1990. In addition, parents were ambiguous about communicating attitudes regarding their children's drinking. Approximately 20 percent of secondary students either thought their parents had no opinion about their beer drinking or they did not know how their parents felt. This figure has not

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas secondary school students.



In 1994, a majority of secondary students said it would be very easy to get alcohol if they wanted some.

Table 3.1. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “How Often Do You Get Alcoholic Beverages from the Following Sources?”

	Don't Drink	Never	Seldom	Most of the Time	Always
At Home	32%	33%	24%	8%	3%
From Friends	28%	17%	16%	26%	14%
From a Store	28%	38%	14%	13%	8%
At Parties	27%	16%	13%	21%	23%
Other Source	30%	29%	17%	12%	12%

changed since 1990. More importantly, strong parental disapproval against beer drinking decreased as the students aged, with parental attitudes moving to mild disapproval or “neither approve nor disapprove” as the grade level of the students increased.

Prevalence and Frequency of Use

In 1994, lifetime alcohol use was 74 percent for all students in grades 7-12. Thirty-nine percent of secondary students had used alcohol in the past month. The older the students were, the higher their level of alcohol use. Lifetime alcohol use ranged from 58 percent for seventh graders to 86 percent for seniors. Past-month alcohol use

Figure 3.3. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Alcohol Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

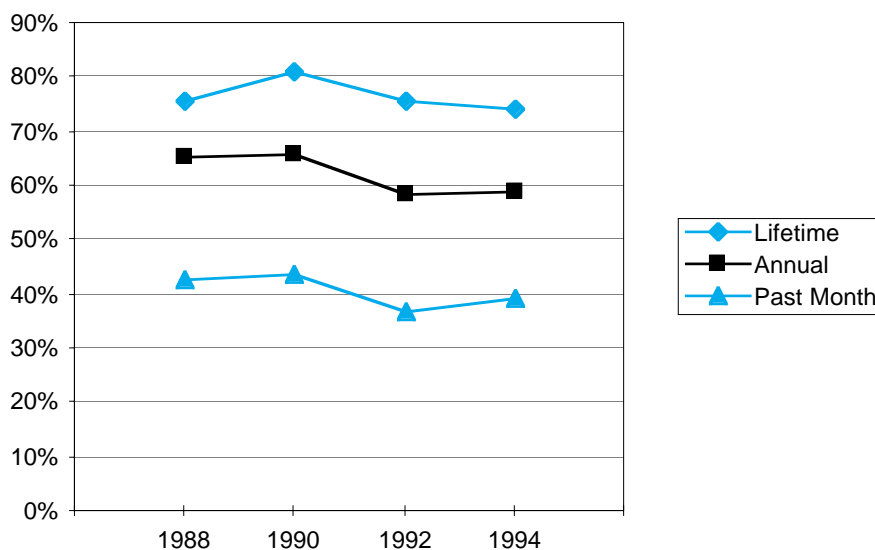
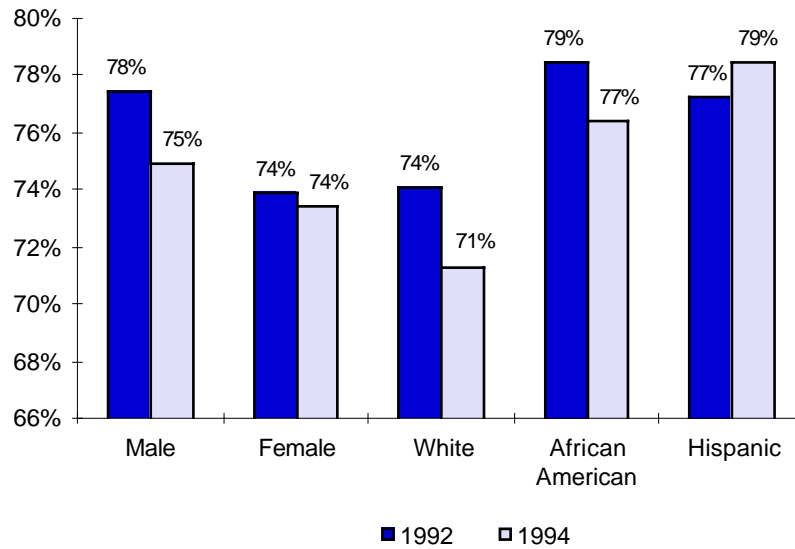


Figure 3.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Alcohol, by Gender and Ethnicity: 1992 and 1994



Between 1992 and 1994, all grades showed a drop of 1-2 percent in lifetime drinking, although current use rose.



Eighth graders reported the greatest increase in current alcohol use. It rose from 30 percent in 1992 to 34 percent in 1994.

ranged from 24 percent for seventh graders to 52 percent for seniors. From 1988 to 1994, lifetime and current alcohol use by Texas secondary students decreased (Figure 3.3). The peak for both lifetime and current use of alcohol occurred in 1990. The percentage of lifetime use decreased continuously from 1990 (81 percent) to 1994 (74 percent). Between 1992 and 1994, all grades showed a drop of 1-2 percent in lifetime drinking, though current alcohol use rose to 39 percent in 1994 after dropping from 44 percent in 1990 to 37 percent in 1992. Eighth graders reported the greatest increase in current alcohol use, rising from 30 percent in 1992 to 34 percent in 1994.

As shown in Figure 3.4, in 1994 lifetime alcohol use among males and females was similar: 75 percent versus 74 percent. Between 1992 and 1994, lifetime alcohol use for males decreased by 3 percent, slightly more than the 1 percent decrease for females. In 1990 and 1992, African-American students had the highest rate of lifetime alcohol use, but in 1994, Hispanic students reported more lifetime drinking than any other racial/ethnic group. Over the past two surveys, the percentage of White youths who had ever drunk alcohol decreased from 74 to 71 percent, and the percentage of African-American students who had ever drunk declined from 79 to 77 percent. However, lifetime alcohol use for Hispanic students increased from 77 percent in 1992 to 79 percent in 1994.

Students who lived with both parents, especially younger students, were less likely to drink than those who did not live with their two

parents. The lifetime alcohol prevalence in 1994 was 51 percent for seventh graders from two-parent families, compared to 69 percent for seventh graders from other family structures. A similar rate in lifetime alcohol use was reported by seniors living in two-parent households and by seniors in other family situations (83 percent versus 89 percent). Between 1992 and 1994, students from different family structures had the same decrease of 2 percent in lifetime use of alcohol.

In 1994, more students admitted drinking in the month prior to the survey than did in 1992. For example, current use by eighth graders increased from 30 percent to 34 percent over the two-year period, and current use by eleventh graders increased from 44 percent to 48 percent. Compared to the 1992 survey, current use by both male and female students increased equally. Hispanic youths showed the largest rate of increase in current alcohol use compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

More students who drank alcohol admitted drinking weekly in 1994 than in 1992, although weekly use is still lower than in 1988 (Table 3.2). For example, the percentage of secondary students who drank beer at least once a week peaked at 15 percent in 1988, then decreased to 7 percent in 1990 and 1992, but rose to 9 percent in 1994. On the other hand, there has been a continuous upward trend since 1988 in monthly alcohol consumption. The percentage of students who drank beer about once per month increased from 23 percent in 1988 to 28 percent in 1990 and 1992, and rose to 29 percent in 1994. This trend was consistent for wine coolers, wine, and liquor as well.

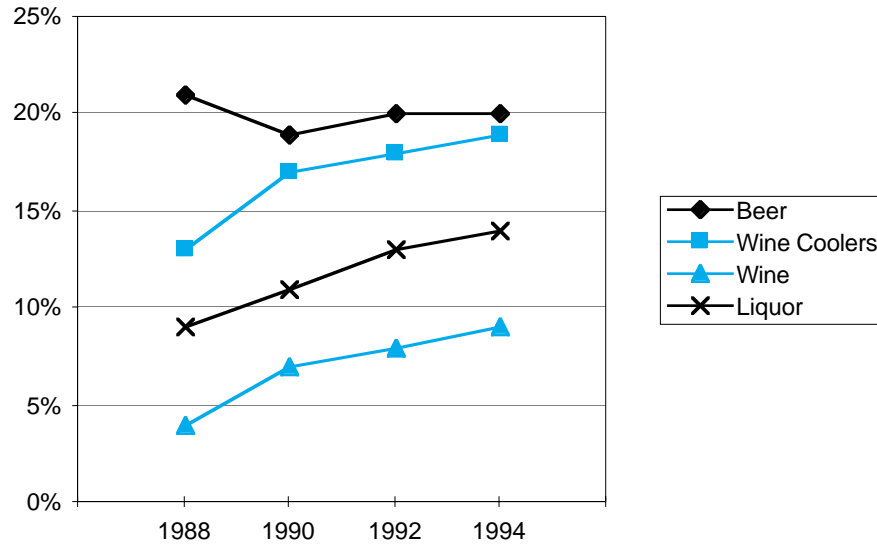
Heavy consumption of alcohol or “binge drinking,” defined as drinking five or more drinks on one occasion has increased since the

More students who drank admitted to drinking weekly in 1994 compared to 1992, although weekly use remains lower than it was in 1988. Binge drinking has increased as well.

Table 3.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Weekly and Monthly Drinking: 1988, 1990, 1992 and 1994

	1988	1990	1992	1994
Beer Weekly	15%	7%	7%	9%
Beer Monthly	23%	28%	28%	29%
Wine Coolers Weekly	9%	5%	5%	6%
Wine Coolers Monthly	26%	28%	28%	28%
Wine Weekly	3%	2%	3%	4%
Wine Monthly	12%	17%	19%	19%
Liquor Weekly	6%	3%	4%	5%
Liquor Monthly	17%	21%	23%	23%

Figure 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported that They Normally Consumed Five or More Drinks at One Time: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



Although more students said they usually consumed five or more drinks at one sitting, binge drinking has occurred less frequently since 1988.



Lifetime alcohol use decreased among secondary students between 1992 and 1994, but among those who drank, past-month drinking increased.

1988 survey (Figure 3.5). In 1988, 13 percent of all students said they usually drank five or more wine coolers during an average drinking occasion, compared to 19 percent in 1994. This pattern also holds for heavy consumption of wine and liquor (binge drinking of wine increased from 4 percent to 9 percent and binge drinking of liquor increased from 9 percent to 14 percent). Typical heavy beer consumption decreased slightly from 21 percent in 1988 to 20 percent in 1994.

Students were also asked how often they had participated in heavy drinking during the past year. Although more students said they usually consumed five or more drinks at one sitting, binge drinking has occurred less frequently since 1988. For example, about 11 percent of students surveyed in 1988 drank five or more beers at one sitting on at least a weekly basis. However, in the recent surveys, about one-half as many respondents (5-6 percent between 1990 and 1994) drank that heavily that often. On the other hand, the number of students who drank five or more beers monthly or less often increased from 27 percent in 1988 to 33 percent in 1992 as in 1994. In other words, binge drinking occurred somewhat less frequently than in the past.

In sum, lifetime alcohol use decreased among secondary students between 1992 and 1994, but of those who drank, past-month drinking increased. Much of the increase in current use from 1992 to 1994 was attributable to more use by eighth graders and Hispanics. The frequency of drinking increased between these two surveys, and the

number of students who usually binge drink whenever they consume alcohol has increased.

Class Attendance While Drunk

Less than 2 percent of students surveyed in 1994 said they normally drank alcohol before or during school hours. About 10 percent of all secondary students went to class while drunk at least once during the past school year (Figure 3.6). Of that group, about one-half did so more than once, and one-fifth did so four or more times. Although overall these measures remained essentially unchanged from 1988, there were slight increases in this behavior among younger students and slight decreases among older students. For example, the percentage of eighth graders who attended class after drinking rose from 6 percent in 1988 to 10 percent in 1994, whereas for seniors the percentage decreased from 12 percent in 1988 to 10 percent in 1994.

Specific Alcoholic Beverages

As seen in Table 3.3, 61 percent of Texas secondary students in 1994 had ever drunk wine coolers, 59 percent beer, 51 percent wine, and 49 percent liquor. These figures were similar to those in 1992, but slightly lower than in 1990, except for liquor. The lifetime use of liquor was 2 percent more in 1994 than in 1990. Of the four categories of alcoholic beverages, wine had the greatest increase in

Less than 2 percent of the students surveyed in 1994 said they normally drank alcohol before or during school hours.

Figure 3.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Attended Class While Drunk, by Grade and Number of Days: 1994

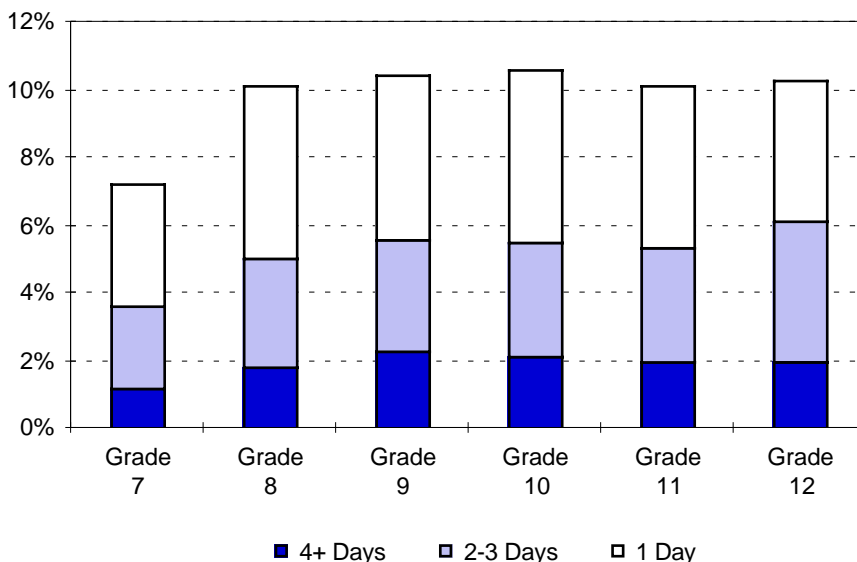


Table 3.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Consumed Specific Alcoholic Beverages: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

	1988	1990	1992	1994
Beer	60%	60%	59%	59%
Wine Coolers	62%	63%	61%	61%
Wine	45%	51%	51%	51%
Liquor	47%	47%	49%	49%

lifetime use between 1988 and 1994, although wine coolers consistently have been the most popular alcoholic beverage among secondary students.

For each alcoholic beverage, lifetime use increased with grade level: seniors reported two or three times the lifetime use of seventh graders (Appendix C, Table C1). As students age, their preferences in alcohol change. Beer and wine coolers, the two most widely consumed forms of alcohol, were about equally popular among younger students. Although more seniors reported ever having drunk wine coolers (75 percent) than beer (73 percent), by their senior year they were more likely to drink beer weekly (11 percent versus 5 percent for wine coolers). In comparison, younger students reported more lifetime use of wine than liquor. For example, 31 percent of seventh graders had drunk wine at least once, but only 25 percent had drunk liquor. Among seniors, however, the number of students who had consumed liquor (66 percent) was larger than the number that had drunk wine (64 percent). In addition, use of wine increased with age (31 percent lifetime use by seventh graders as compared to 64 percent for seniors), and the difference in use of liquor was even more pronounced, with 25 percent lifetime use by seventh graders and 66 percent for seniors.

In general, consumption of five or more drinks of all alcoholic beverages, except for wine, increased sharply with grade level (Appendix C, Table C2). However, the pattern varied by beverage. Heavy consumption of beer and liquor became more popular as students reached twelfth grade, but for wine coolers and wine, heavy consumption peaked in grades ten and eleven. For example, 7 percent of seventh graders reported heavy consumption of liquor compared to 19 percent of seniors. For wine, the proportion of students who consumed five or more glasses on an average drinking occasion was

In general, consumption of five or more drinks, except for wine, increased sharply with grade level.

relatively stable by grade. Younger students were more likely to drink wine coolers than beer on occasions when they drank five or more drinks, yet older students reported more heavy consumption of beer than of wine coolers. For example, 16 percent of eighth graders usually drank five or more beers at one setting, compared to 18 percent who drank five or more wine coolers per drinking occasion. Seniors, on the other hand, were more likely to engage in binge drinking of beer (29 percent) than wine coolers (22 percent).

Beer. Beer continues to be one of the most popular alcoholic beverages among Texas secondary school students. About 59 percent of all students in 1994 had ever drunk beer. About 37 percent of the students drank beer weekly or monthly, and an additional 22 percent drank beer once a year or less. About two times as many seniors as seventh graders reported weekly beer drinking.

Although the number of students who drank beer at least once a week declined from 15 percent to 9 percent between 1988 and 1994, the prevalence of heavy beer drinking remained about the same (20-21 percent). Older students were much more likely to be heavy beer drinkers than younger students. For example, about 11 percent of seventh graders compared to 29 percent of seniors reported drinking five or more beers per drinking occasion in 1994.

Students were also asked how often during the past year they had consumed at least five beers at one time (Appendix C, Table C3). About 7 percent of respondents said they had done so more than once a week, 20 percent did so several times a month, and 12 percent did so less than once per month. Again, binge drinking occurred less frequently in lower grades—about 24 percent of seventh graders had drunk five or more beers at least once during the past year, compared to 51 percent of seniors.

Out of those students involved in extracurricular activities, VOE, DE, and work study students were by far the most likely to have ever drunk beer (67 percent) and to have drunk beer in the past month (34 percent). Athletes reported 64 percent lifetime and 30 percent current use of beer, followed by students in unspecified clubs (60 percent lifetime and 28 percent current), newspaper and yearbook students (58 percent lifetime and 28 percent current), and drill team members and cheerleaders (60 percent lifetime and 26 percent current). Lowest use was reported by band and orchestra students (49 percent lifetime and 19 percent current).

Wine Coolers Wine coolers appear to be the most popular alcoholic beverage among secondary students. More secondary in 1994 (61 percent) had ever drunk wine coolers compared to other

About 59 percent of all students in 1994 had ever drunk beer; 37 percent drank beer weekly or monthly.



Wine coolers appear to be the most popular beverage among secondary students: 61 percent of them had ever drunk wine coolers.

Lifetime use of wine has remained at 51 percent since 1990.

alcoholic beverages. Six percent of all students drank wine coolers weekly, 28 percent drank them monthly, and 27 percent drank them once a year or less. Across grade levels, the weekly consumption of wine coolers was about the same, although it was slightly more popular among students in grades eight and nine. The percentage of students who drank wine coolers weekly decreased between 1988 and 1994, dropping from 9 percent to 6 percent.

The percentage of students who reported drinking five or more wine coolers on an occasion increased from 13 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in 1994. Twice as many seniors (52 percent) as seventh graders (26 percent) had drunk five or more wine coolers at least once during the past year.

As with other alcoholic beverages, VOE, DE, and work study students were the most likely to have ever drunk wine coolers (70 percent) and to have drunk them in the past month (30 percent) compared to students involved in other activities. Drill team members and cheerleaders also liked wine coolers, with 70 percent reporting lifetime use and 28 percent indicating past month use. Newspaper/yearbook staff reported 63 percent lifetime and 24 percent current use. The lowest use was reported by band and orchestra members (53 percent lifetime and 18 percent current).

Wine. Wine showed a significant increase in lifetime use from 45 percent in 1988 to 51 percent in 1990, and remained at 51 percent in 1994. Secondary students drank wine weekly at about the same rate from 1988 to 1994 (3 percent). However, the percentage of students who drank wine monthly increased from 12 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in 1994. The percentage of students who drank wine once a year or less (28 percent) has remained almost the same since 1988.

The number of secondary students who reported heavy wine consumption (five or more glasses per occasion) increased from 4 percent in 1988 to 9 percent in 1994. Overall, 34 percent of secondary students (20 percent of seventh graders and 42 percent of seniors) in 1994 said they had drunk five or more glasses of wine at one time, compared to only 23 percent in 1988. In 1994, heavy weekly consumption of wine peaked at grade nine.

While there was a wide range in levels of current use of beer, liquor, and wine coolers on the basis of types of extracurricular activities, patterns of use for wine were much more similar. Again, VOE, DE, and work study students were the most likely to report current use (17 percent), followed by speech and drama students and drill team members and cheerleaders (16 percent each). The lowest current use was reported by band and orchestra students (12 percent). This range of 5 percent was much lower than the 15 percent difference

in beer drinking as reported by vocational and distributive education students as compared to band and orchestra students.

Liquor. Liquor was the only alcoholic beverage that had been drunk by less than one-half of all secondary students, and the only form of alcohol with increased lifetime use between the 1990 and 1992 surveys (from 47 percent to 49 percent). The lifetime use remained at 49 percent in 1994. About 28 percent of all students drank liquor weekly or monthly, and 21 percent of all students drank liquor once a year or less. Weekly consumption of liquor increased by grade level until high school, where use remained fairly stable across grades (4.9 to 5.6 percent weekly use).

About 14 percent of secondary students had five or more drinks of liquor during an average drinking occasion, up from 9 percent in 1988. Heavy weekly consumption of liquor was fairly stable across the high school grades, although drinking five or more drinks several times a month increased by grade level.

Inhalants

Overview of Inhalant Use Among Secondary Students

The term “inhalants” refers to hundreds of different household and commercial products which can be abused by sniffing or “huffing” (inhaling through the mouth). Abused inhalants include volatile solvents (such as gasoline, airplane glue, paint, and polishes), anesthetics (such as ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxide), nitrites and aerosols. Inhalants are readily available, and all that is required to abuse them is some knowledge and a willingness to use them.

Although fewer Texas youths used inhalants in 1994 than in 1988, inhalant use remains problematic, particularly for students in seventh and eighth grades and for those who experience academic, attendance and disciplinary problems in school. In addition, the decline in inhalant use may not represent a trend that will continue. Driven by teenage fads, outbreaks of youthful inhalant use are episodic; use can increase dramatically in a short period of time, creating sharp local differences in prevalence and the kinds of substances that are used. Caution should be exercised when comparing the inhalant prevalence between 1994 and the previous survey years, since the question regarding specific types of inhalants was modified in the 1994 instrument to add “to get high” to each response listed, as discussed in Chapter 1.

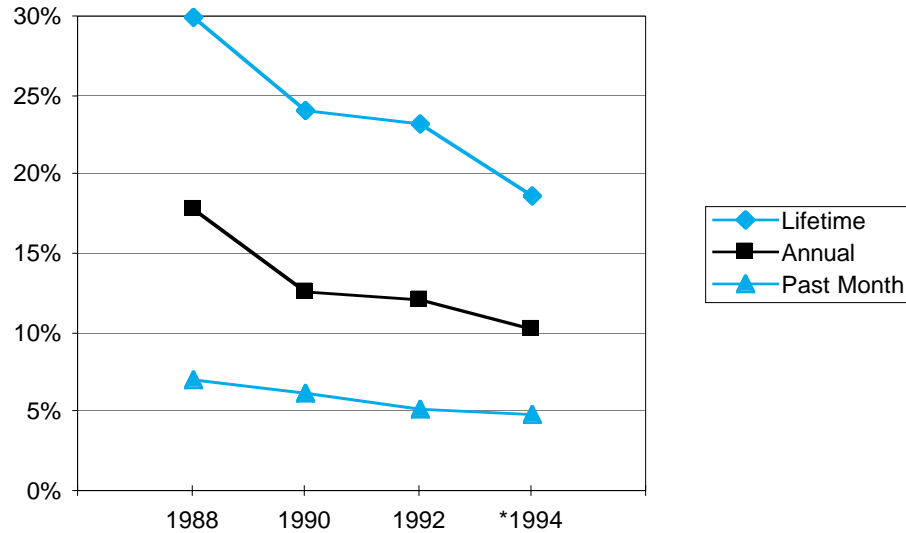
Secondary students tend to begin inhalant use at an early age, with average initiation in grades six through eight. Inhalants are also

Although inhalant use has dropped since 1988, it remains problematic, especially for students in seventh and eighth grades and for those who experience academic, attendance, and disciplinary problems at school.

■ ■ ■

Driven by teenage fads, outbreaks of youthful inhalant use are episodic; use can increase dramatically in a short period of time, creating local differences in prevalence and the kinds of substances used.

Figure 3.7. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Inhalants Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



* Due to modifications in the 1994 instrument, a bias may exist when comparing inhalant rates between 1994 and the previous years.

considered “gateway” substances, because they are often the first substances youths try before they graduate to more expensive drugs. The average age of first use of inhalants for seniors in 1994 was 13.9 years, the same as first use of alcohol. This is only 0.3 years later than tobacco use, but 1.5 years earlier than marijuana use and 2.2 years earlier than cocaine use.

Prevalence of Use

There were ten specific subtypes of inhalants listed in the school survey. In 1994, about 19 percent of all secondary students had used inhalants in their lifetime and 5 percent had used inhalants in the month prior to the survey. Unlike the use trends of other substances, inhalant use decreased across the board from 1988 to 1994 (Figure 3.7). Since 1988, lifetime, annual (including past month), and current use of inhalants have declined by 38 percent, 43 percent, and 29 percent, respectively. Decreases were shown for all grades. For lifetime and current inhalant use, eighth graders showed the smallest rate of decrease, whereas juniors had the greatest rate of decrease. These decreases may partially be due to the change in the questions in 1994 about use of specific inhalants.

Though the recent results showed a downward prevalence of inhalant use, it was still common among younger students. Seventh

Seventh and eighth graders were more likely to experiment with inhalants than with any of the illicit drugs, including marijuana.

and eighth graders were more likely to experiment with inhalants than with any of the illicit drugs, including marijuana. They also had used more types of inhalants more often than older students. Unlike the patterns for other substances, the prevalence of inhalant use was higher in the lower grades and lower in the upper grades (Figure 3.8). In 1994, 20 percent of seventh graders and 24 percent of eighth graders reported lifetime inhalant use, whereas 14-15 percent of eleventh and twelfth graders reported lifetime inhalant use. For many years, researchers have postulated that this deviation between the lifetime use of younger students and older students is at least partially due to inhalant users who drop out before reaching the upper grades.¹ As with lifetime prevalence, current prevalence is highest among younger students; in fact, seventh graders were more likely to have used inhalants than marijuana in the past month. About 7 percent of seventh graders reported past-month use of inhalants, compared to 2 percent of seniors.

Table 3.4 shows a demographic breakdown of the students who had used inhalants. Male students had a higher lifetime inhalant prevalence rate than female students (20 versus 17 percent). However, male and female students in the lower grades were equally likely to have abused an inhalant in their lifetime. On the basis of race/ethnicity, Hispanic youths reported the highest rate of lifetime inhalant use

Students who made grades of Cs or below were about 1.7 times more likely to have ever used inhalants than those who made As or Bs.

Figure 3.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Inhalants, by Grade: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

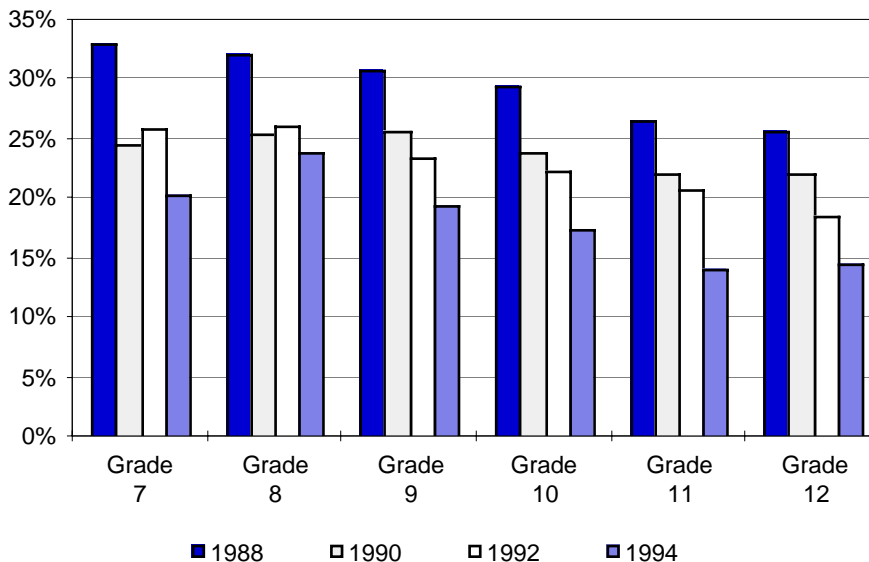


Table 3.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Inhalants, by Demographic Categories: 1992 and 1994

	1992	1994	% Change
Total Students	23.2%	18.7%	-19.3%
Sex			
Male	23.4%	20.3%	-13.2%
Female	22.9%	17.2%	-24.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
White	24.2%	19.1%	-21.1%
African American	15.5%	11.4%	-26.5%
Hispanic	26.4%	22.2%	-15.9%
Usual School Grades			
As and Bs	19.9%	15.8%	-20.6%
Cs or lower	30.9%	26.7%	-13.6%
Family Structure			
Live with Both Parents	22.5%	17.3%	-23.1%
Other Family Structures	24.3%	21.0%	-13.6%

at 22 percent, followed by White youths at 19 percent, and African-American youths at 11 percent. Students who made grades of Cs or below were about 1.7 times more likely to have ever used inhalants compared to those who made As and Bs (27 percent versus 16 percent). Students who did not live with both parents also reported a higher prevalence of inhalant use than those who lived in two-parent households (21 percent versus 17 percent).

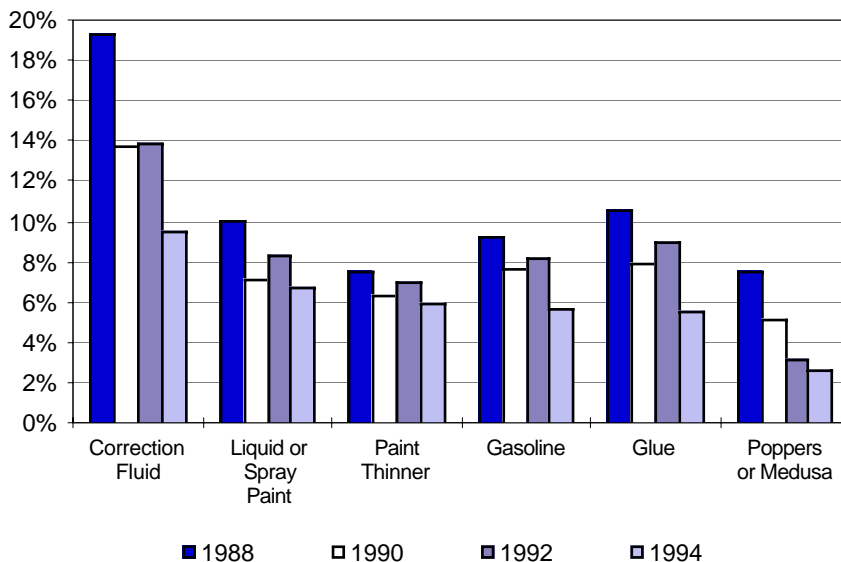
Between 1992 and 1994, the overall lifetime prevalence of inhalant use decreased. Much of the decrease was attributable to less use by females, African-American youths, students who made grades of As and Bs, and students who lived with both parents. Lifetime inhalant use for females dropped from 23 percent to 17 percent, whereas it only dropped from 23 to 20 percent for male students. African-American students had the greatest rate of decrease among the three racial/ethnic groups, dropping from 16 percent in 1992 to 11 percent in 1994.

Specific Inhalants

Lifetime prevalence declined between 1988 and 1994 for specific inhalants (Figure 3.9). Among the various inhalants, correction fluid has been the most frequently used inhalant, but its use has dropped almost in half since 1988. Ten percent of secondary students had ever used correction fluid in 1994, whereas 19 percent of secondary students

Among the various inhalants, correction fluid has been the most frequently used among secondary students, but its use has dropped almost in half since 1988.

Figure 3.9. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Inhalants: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



had ever used it in 1988. The 1994 lifetime prevalence of correction fluid inhalation decreased by grade level as well. About 11-13 percent of seventh and eighth graders had ever used correction fluid to get high, compared to 7 percent of seniors (see Appendix D for prevalence of specific inhalants by grade level). The majority of lifetime users had used correction fluid only one or two times, and less than 0.5 percent of students had used this type of inhalant 20 or more times.

Unlike the other inhalants, female students reported slightly more lifetime use of correction fluid than did males in grades seven through nine. Twelve percent of females in the ninth grade had ever used correction fluid, as compared to 9 percent of males. But by grades eleven and twelve, males were reporting more lifetime use of correction fluids (8 percent) as compared to females (6 percent).

The second most frequently reported inhalant was liquid or spray paint in 1994, although it was glue between 1988 and 1992. The lifetime use of liquid or spray paint among secondary students was 7 percent in 1994, down from 10 percent in 1988. Students in eighth grade reported two times as much lifetime liquid or spray paint use than those in twelfth grade, and about 67 percent of those reporting lifetime use of liquid or spray paint had used only once or twice.

Hispanic students were the most likely to use spray paint, with 10 percent reporting lifetime use, as compared to 6 percent of Whites and 3 percent of African-Americans. Use was highest in grade eight, where 14 percent of Hispanics, 7 percent of Whites, and 4 percent of

The second most frequently used inhalant in 1994 was spray paint, although between 1988 and 1992, it was glue.

African-Americans reported lifetime use. Heavy use was highest for Hispanics in grade nine, where 1 percent reported using 20 or more times, while for Whites, it was highest in grade eleven, where almost 1 percent reported heavy use.

Lifetime use of paint thinner/toluene, gasoline, or glue was reported by 6 percent of all students in 1994. The prevalence patterns of each of these inhalants are similar to those indicated above. Lifetime prevalence decreased with grade and the large majority used these inhalants one or two times. Less than 0.5 percent of students used these inhalants 20 or more times. Lifetime use of glue decreased from 9 percent in 1992 to under 6 percent in 1994—the largest decrease among all specific inhalants.

Poppers include the amyl and butyl nitrite inhalants which are packaged in little bottles and are popular in some club scenes where they are marketed to promote a sense of abandon while dancing, to expand creativity, to stimulate music appreciation, and to enhance sexual pleasure. Unlike other inhalants, the nitrites have been passed down to adolescents from older drug users, and they are more likely to be used by older students. The lifetime use of poppers was about 2 percent for seventh graders, compared to almost 4 percent for seniors. Declines were most marked for the poppers category from 1988 to 1994, where the percentage of students who had ever used dropped from 8 percent in 1988 to 3 percent in 1994. Poppers were most popular among males and White students; lifetime use for each of these groups reached 7 percent in grade twelve.

Only 2 percent of respondents reported use of shoe shine/Texas Shine. These shines are aerosol sprays which give a glossy finish to shoes. Lifetime prevalence of shoe shine use decreased by grade level. In grade seven, 2 percent had ever used shoe shine spray, but by grade twelve, less than 1 percent reported lifetime use. Hispanic students were slightly more likely to report lifetime use; in grade seven, almost 3 percent had ever used spray shine, but by grade twelve, only 1 percent reported lifetime use.

Lifetime use of freon was also reported at nearly 2 percent, but the prevalence varied across grades for freon use, peaking at grades nine and ten (2 percent). Freon users were more likely to be males, with their lifetime use peaking in the tenth grade at 3 percent.

In addition, about 4 percent of all students reported lifetime use of other sprays (nonstick cooking spray, hair spray, etc.) and 8 percent reported using other inhalants.

Unlike other inhalants, poppers are more likely to be used by older students.



Only 2 percent of the students had used shoe shine spray and only 2 percent reported lifetime freon use.

Table 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Multiple Types of Inhalants, by Grade: 1994

	None	1 Type	2-3 Types	4+ Types
All	82%	7%	6%	5%
Grade 7	81%	7%	6%	6%
Grade 8	77%	7%	8%	7%
Grade 9	81%	7%	7%	5%
Grade 10	83%	6%	6%	5%
Grade 11	87%	6%	4%	4%
Grade 12	86%	6%	5%	3%

Use of Multiple Inhalants

About 11 percent of all secondary students in 1994 had used at least two different kinds of inhalants. Younger students used more types of inhalants than older students (Table 3.5). About 8 percent of eighth graders had ever used two or three kinds of inhalants, compared to 5 percent of seniors. In addition, 7 percent of eighth graders had ever used four or more different types of inhalants, whereas only 3 percent of seniors had done so. Again, this difference in lifetime use could be due to inhalant users who drop out before they reach the upper grades.

Students were less likely to have used multiple types of inhalants in 1994 than in 1992, while lifetime use of one type of inhalant was similar between these two surveys for all grades. For example, only 12 percent of seventh graders in 1994 reported ever using two or more types of inhalants, compared to 19 percent in 1992. Among eleventh graders, the percentage of those who had used at least two kinds of inhalants declined from 13 percent in 1992 to 8 percent in 1994.

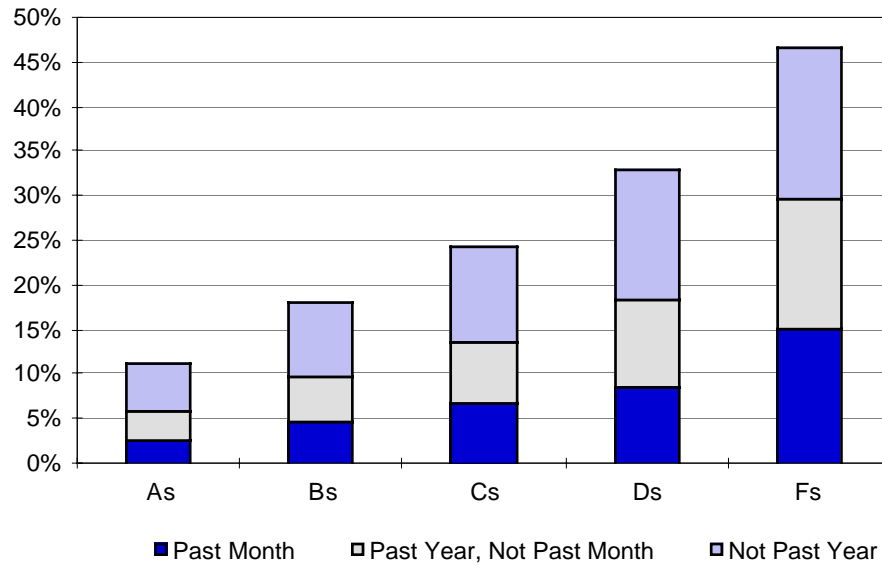
School Factors and Inhalant Use

More than 3 percent of secondary students normally used inhalants before or during school. Also, 3 percent of all students attended at least one class while high on inhalants during the past school year. That percentage was higher among seventh, eighth, and ninth graders (4-5 percent), but declined to 1-2 percent among juniors and seniors.

Inhalant use was associated with lower course grades in school. As seen in Figure 3.10, about 47 percent of secondary students who normally made Fs reported lifetime inhalant use, but only 12 percent of students who received As reported lifetime inhalant use. Similarly,

The past-month use of inhalants was 15 percent for students who made Fs, compared to 3 percent of students who made As.

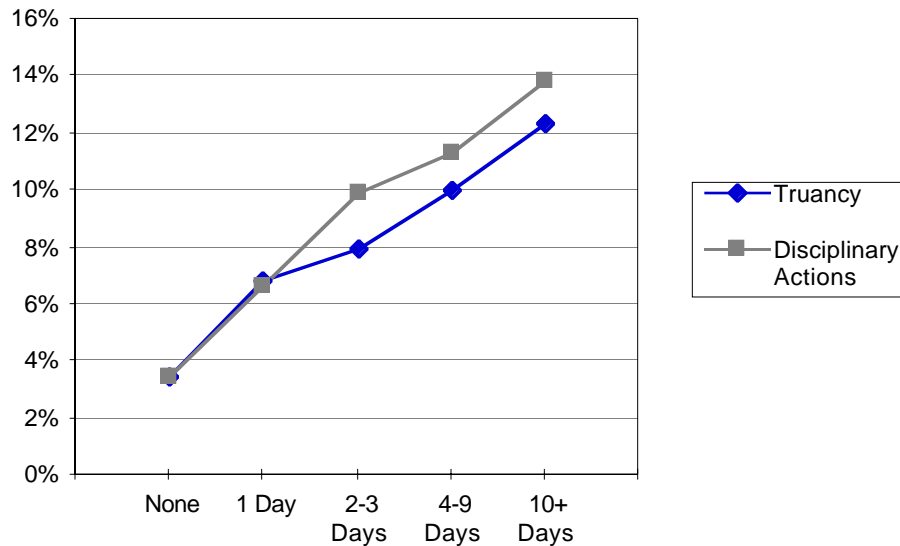
Figure 3.10. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Inhalants Among Texas Secondary Students, by Academic Performance: 1994



the past-month prevalence of inhalant use was 15 percent for students who made Fs, compared to only 3 percent of students who made As. This pattern was true for both past-school-year and not-past-school-year prevalence rates.

Inhalant use was also associated with increased truancy and more disciplinary problems in all grades. About 12 percent of secondary

Figure 3.11. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Inhalants in the Past School Year, by Number of Days of Truancy/Disciplinary Actions: 1994



students who had cut school on ten or more days in the past school year had used inhalants during the year prior to the survey, compared to only 4 percent of those who had never cut school (Figure 3.11). Fourteen percent of students who had disciplinary problems on ten or more school days had also used inhalants during the past school year, compared to only 3 percent of those without any disciplinary problems.

Although inhalant use among adolescents was related to lower grades, more truancy, and more disciplinary actions, this relationship does not indicate cause and effect. The correlates, however, clearly demonstrate that inhalant-using students have many of the characteristics associated with dropping out: poor academic achievement, low motivation (suggested by increased truancy), and poor adjustment to school (indicated by increased disciplinary problems).

Illicit Drugs

Overview of Illicit Drug Use Among Secondary Students

Seven types of illicit drugs were listed in the school survey: marijuana, cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy. Compared to alcohol or inhalants, illicit drugs were considered relatively difficult to obtain. In 1994, about 31 percent of secondary students believed marijuana was very easy to get, whereas 56 percent said alcohol was very easy to obtain. Over 17 percent of all students said marijuana and/or other illicit drugs were used at most or all of the parties they attended during the school year; 17 percent said most or all of their friends used marijuana. All of these measures were higher than in 1992, and were also above the peak levels found in 1988.

Students perceived some illicit substances, such as cocaine and crack, to be more dangerous than others, though the majority of respondents agreed that illicit substances of all types were very dangerous to use. In 1994, about 90-91 percent of all students believed that cocaine and crack were very dangerous to use, while 67 percent thought marijuana was very dangerous to use. These figures of perceived risk had decreased since 1990: between 93 and 95 percent of all students during 1990-1992 believed cocaine or crack were very dangerous; and 73 percent in 1990 and 76 percent in 1992 agreed that marijuana was very dangerous to use.

According to students surveyed, parents were more inclined to disapprove of their children using illicit drugs than alcohol: 83 percent of students said their parents strongly disapproved of kids using marijuana, whereas only 60 percent believed their parents

Inhalant-using students have many of the characteristics associated with dropping out: poor academic achievement, low motivation, and poor adjustment to school.



Compared to alcohol or inhalants, secondary students considered illicit drugs relatively difficult to obtain.

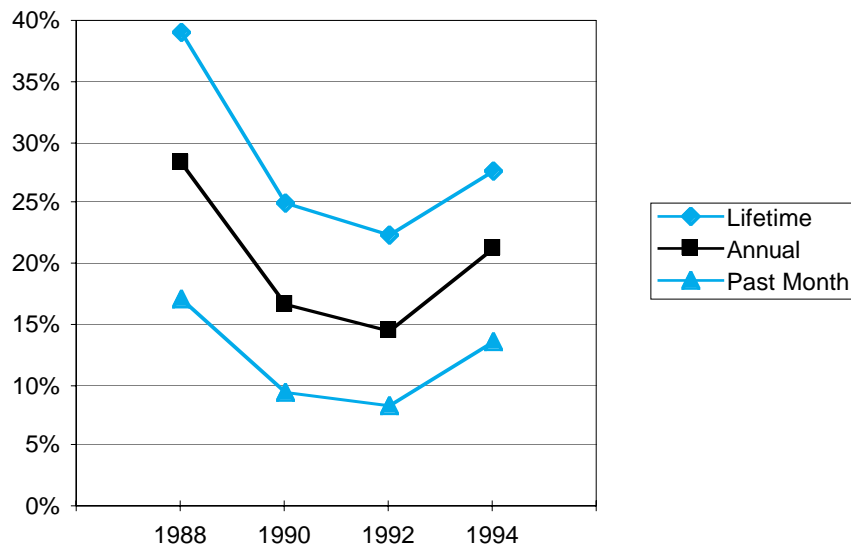
About 28 percent of all secondary students in 1994 had used some type of illicit substance at least once, an increase from 22 percent in 1992.

strongly disapproved of kids drinking beer. The percentage of parental disapproval toward marijuana use was about the same in 1988 (82 percent), but was higher between 1990 and 1992 (86-87 percent). Almost 3 percent of all students in 1994 reported getting into trouble with the police because of drug use, up from 1.4 percent in 1992 as in 1990 and above the 1.7 percent reported in 1988. Likewise, the frequency of students' drug-related problems with their friends decreased from 5.3 percent in 1988 to 3.6 percent in 1992, but increased to 5 percent in 1994.

Prevalence and Frequency of Use

Use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased significantly from 1992 to 1994, reversing the downward trend seen since 1988 (Figure 3.12). However, prevalence rates were still below the 1988 peak. About 28 percent of all secondary students in 1994 had used some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, increasing from 22 percent in 1992, but still below the 1988 rate of 39 percent. Past-month use of any illicit drug increased from 8 percent in 1992 to 14 percent in 1994 after declining from the peak of 17 percent in 1988. The use of illicit substances was highest among seniors: 36 percent had ever used an illicit drug, and 16 percent had used in the 30 days prior to the survey. In 1988, 54 percent of seniors

Figure 3.12. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug* Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



* Use of "any illicit drug" includes use of marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and/or Ecstasy.

had ever used any illicit drug, and 20 percent had used in the previous month.

While inhalants were more of a problem among younger students, illicit drugs were more of a problem among older students. Experimental use of illicit drugs increased with grade level. Six percent of seventh graders in 1994 had used an illicit drug only one or two times in their lives, and 8 percent of them had used illicit drugs three or more times. Of seniors, however, about 9 percent had used once or twice, and 27 percent reported using at least three times. Among those students who had ever used illicit drugs, 30 percent had done so only one or two times and 70 percent three or more times. In 1994, 19 percent of the students reported they had experimented at least three times with illicit drugs during their lifetimes versus 14 percent who had done so in 1992.

In 1994, the lifetime prevalence increased for most of the illicit drugs, except for crack and Ecstasy. Lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine, and uppers increased in all grades, with large increases among younger students. Current use increased for all illicit drug types. The greatest increase was for current marijuana use, followed by increases in current use for uppers and hallucinogens.

Much of the increase of the lifetime use of any illicit drug between 1992 and 1994 was attributable to more use by eighth graders, males, and African-American students. The increase was much higher among younger students than older students. Lifetime use of any illicit drug for eighth graders increased from 15 to 24 percent. Lifetime use for males rose from 25 percent in 1992 to 32 percent in 1994, and for females, it rose from 20 percent to 24 percent. In terms of race/ethnicity, the rate of increase in lifetime use of any illicit drug among African-American students outpaced that of Whites and Hispanics. Although Hispanic students had the highest lifetime use of any illicit drug in 1994 at 31 percent, as compared to 28 percent in 1992, lifetime use for African-American students rose from 16 percent in 1992 to 29 percent in 1994. White students showed an increase from 22 percent in 1992 to 26 percent in 1994.

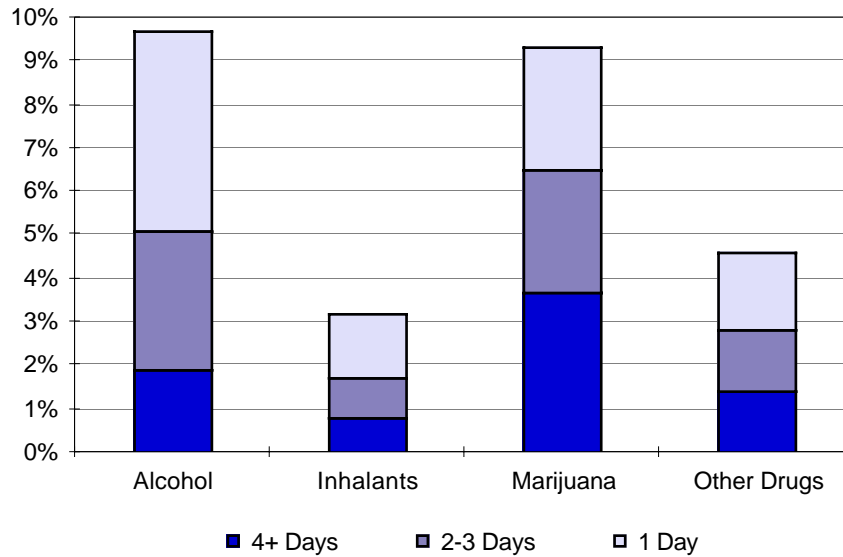
Data indicated that more students limited their illicit drug use to marijuana. In 1988, about 39 percent of students who had used illicit drugs had used marijuana but had never used any other type of illicit substance. By 1992, almost 50 percent of all illicit drug users had limited their use to marijuana. In 1994, the rate increased to 53 percent. These findings may indicate that adolescents are currently less inclined to use multiple substances.

Much of the increase in lifetime use of any illicit drug between 1992 and 1994 was attributable to more use by eighth graders, males, and African-American students.



The increase in lifetime use of any illicit drug was greater among younger students than older students.

Figure 3.13. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Attended Class while High on Substances, by Number of Days: 1994



Class Attendance While High

Although attending class while high on illicit drugs was less common than attending class while drunk, the prevalence of attending class while high on marijuana and on alcohol was almost equal. As shown in Figure 3.13, in 1994, over 9 percent of secondary students had attended class while high on marijuana, compared to 10 percent had done so while drunk on alcohol. Only 5 percent had done so while high on some other illicit drug. Of those students who had attended at least one class while high on marijuana, 40 percent reported doing so on four or more days. Fifteen percent of all students said they normally used marijuana on weekends, 6 percent usually used it after school, and 5 percent typically consumed marijuana before and during school.

About twice as many students had attended class while high on marijuana in 1994 (9 percent) than in 1992 (5 percent). The percentage of students who went to class high on some other illicit drug remained almost unchanged. Among those who indicated they had attended class while high on marijuana, in 1994 about 70 percent reported doing so on two or more days during the past school year compared to 64 percent in 1992.

The prevalence of attending class while high on marijuana and on alcohol was almost equal.



About twice as many students had attended class while high on marijuana in 1994 than in 1992.

Marijuana

Prevalence and Frequency of Use

Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance other than alcohol and tobacco. From 1992 to 1994, significantly more Texas secondary students reported lifetime, annual (including past month), and current use of marijuana (Figure 3.14). The 1994 survey showed that 25 percent of all secondary students had used marijuana at least once in their lives, up from 20 percent in 1992, but still below the 32 percent peak in 1988. Annual marijuana use increased from 12 percent in 1992 to 19 percent in 1994, decreasing from the peak of 22 percent in 1988. Current use of marijuana was 12 percent in 1988 and decreased to 7 percent in 1992, but increased again to 12 percent in 1994.

Older students were more likely to use marijuana than younger students. About 13 percent of seventh graders in 1994 reported lifetime use of marijuana, compared to 34 percent of seniors. Six percent of seventh graders used marijuana in the past month while 14 percent of seniors did so. Male students were more likely to report lifetime and past-month marijuana use than females.

Both Hispanic and African-American youths had a lifetime marijuana use rate of 29 percent and a current use rate of 13 percent.

Figure 3.14. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

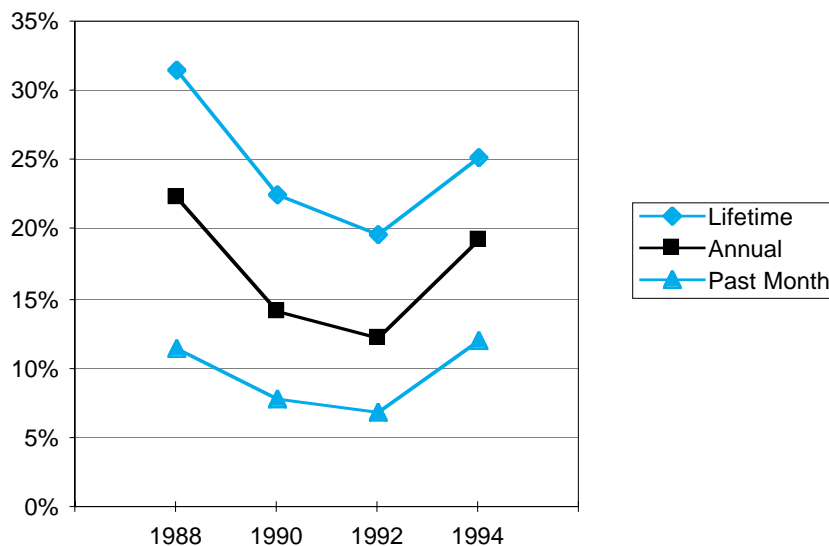
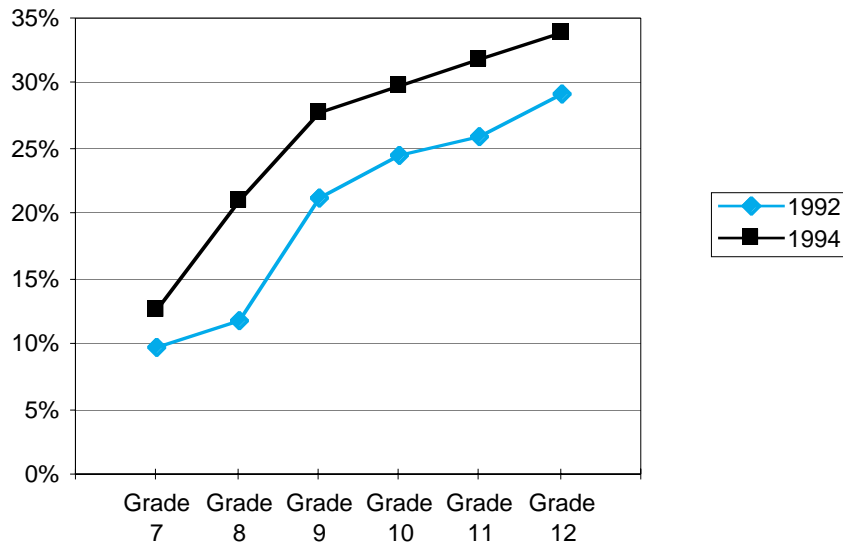


Figure 3.15. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Marijuana, by Grade: 1992 and 1994



Although lifetime use of marijuana increased for all grades, the highest increases were among the younger students.

White youths reported a lifetime use of 22 percent and current use of 11 percent. Students making grades of Cs or lower reported twice as much lifetime and current use for marijuana than those making As and Bs. Marijuana use was lower among students who lived with two parents than those who lived in other family structures, with the lifetime use at 20 percent versus 33 percent, and current use at 9 percent versus 16 percent.

The increase in marijuana use from 1992 was the greatest of the illicit drugs measured. Lifetime use of marijuana increased in all grades, with higher increases among younger students (Figure 3.15). For example, lifetime use of marijuana by eighth graders increased sharply from 12 percent in 1992 to 21 percent in 1994, the greatest increase seen in all grades. In comparison, lifetime use among seniors rose from 29 percent in 1992 to 34 percent in 1994. Each grade also showed an increase in current marijuana use, but the size of the increases were much larger than for lifetime use: eighth graders reported three times more current marijuana use than in 1992.

Much of the increased marijuana use between 1992 and 1994 was also attributable to more use by males, African Americans, students who earned good grades, and students who lived in two-parent households. For example, the percentage of males who had ever used marijuana increased from 23 percent to 30 percent, as compared to an increase from 17 percent to 21 percent for females (Table 3.6). African-American students showed the greatest increase

Table 3.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Marijuana, by Demographic Categories: 1992 and 1994

	1992	1994	% Change
Total Students	19.7%	25.3%	28.5%
Sex			
Male	23.0%	30.1%	30.9%
Female	16.7%	20.9%	25.1%
Race/Ethnicity			
White	18.4%	22.3%	21.2%
African American	15.5%	28.5%	83.9%
Hispanic	24.3%	28.9%	18.9%
Usual School Grades			
As and Bs	14.7%	19.9%	35.4%
Cs or lower	31.7%	40.2%	26.8%
Family Structure			
Live with Both Parents	15.6%	20.4%	30.8%
Other Family Structures	26.4%	33.1%	25.4%

of any ethnic group in lifetime marijuana use. In 1992, only 16 percent of African-American students had ever used marijuana, but by 1994, 29 percent had ever used. Lifetime use for Whites increased from 18 percent to 22 percent; and for Hispanics it increased from 24 percent to 29 percent.

Not only had more students used marijuana, but those who had used did so more often. As many as 6 percent of the secondary students in 1994 reported using marijuana at least once a week, while only 3 percent said so in 1992.

Marijuana-Related Behavior

Marijuana use is more frequently associated with behavioral difficulties than any other substance. Students who got into trouble with school officials on four or more days in the past school year were almost eight times more likely to report past-month marijuana use than students who reported no conduct problems (31 percent versus 4 percent). Those same students were four times more likely than other students to have used inhalants and three times more likely to have drunk alcohol.

A stronger relationship exists between absenteeism and marijuana consumption than for any other substance. Those who missed school on four or more days during the past year were about three times more likely to use marijuana during the past 30 days than

Marijuana use is more frequently associated with behavioral difficulties than any other substance. Students who got into trouble with school officials on four or more days in the past school year were almost eight times more likely to report current marijuana use than students who had no conduct problems.

Rates of drug use among adolescents can be affected by perceived availability and perceived danger of substances as well as use of drugs by friends.

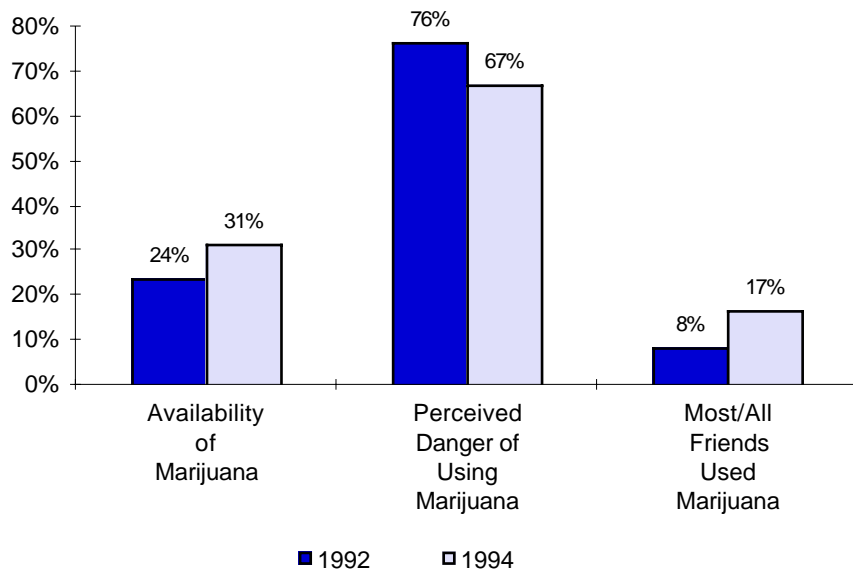
students who did not miss any school (15 percent versus 6 percent). The ratio is about two-to-one for alcohol and inhalants.

Although a similar number of students attended at least one class while drunk on alcohol and high on marijuana, marijuana users did so more frequently. About 40 percent of students who had gone to class high on marijuana had done so four or more days; by comparison, only 20 percent of students who had attended class while drunk on alcohol did so on four or more occasions (rates were 24 percent for students using inhalants, and 30 percent for those using other types of drugs).

Availability, Attitudes, and Friends' Use of Marijuana

It is known that the rates of drug use among adolescents can be affected by various risk factors, including perceived availability, perceived danger, and friends' use of drugs. Between 1992 and 1994, the increased availability of marijuana, the reduction in students' perceived danger of using marijuana, and the increase of in marijuana use by friends helped generate the observed increase in marijuana use among Texas secondary students (Figure 3.16). Marijuana was perceived as easier to obtain in 1994 than in 1992. About 31 percent of secondary students in 1994 reported marijuana was very easy to get compared with 24 percent in 1992. The number of students who thought that

Figure 3.16. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Marijuana Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Most/All of Their Friends Used Marijuana: 1992 and 1994



marijuana was dangerous to use declined between these two surveys. For example, two-thirds (67 percent) of students in 1994 felt that marijuana was very dangerous to use, whereas over 76 percent felt so in 1992. In addition, the percentage of students who said most/all of their close friends used marijuana increased sharply from 8 percent in 1992 to 17 percent in 1994.

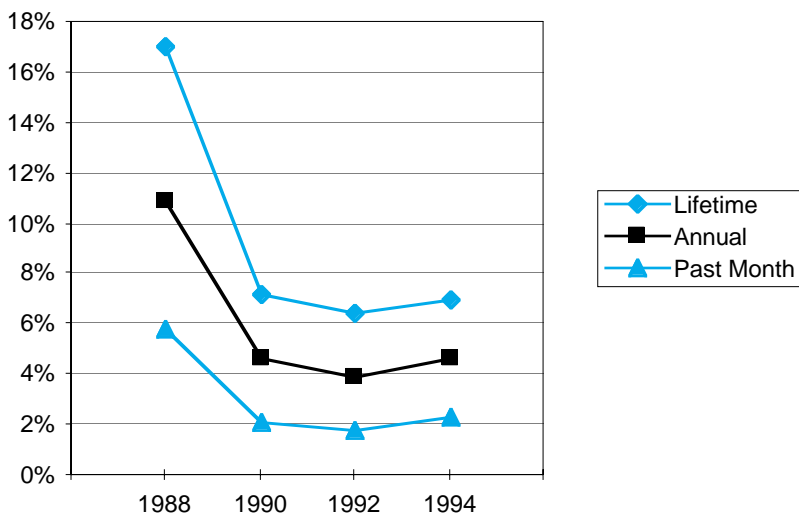
The percentage of students who said that most or all of their close friends used marijuana increased from 8 percent in 1992 to 17 percent in 1994.

Uppers

Uppers include stimulants such as amphetamines, Benzedrine, and prescription drugs which are taken to get high rather than according to a doctor's orders. Uppers are the second most frequently used illicit drug among secondary students in Texas. Lifetime use of uppers was 7 percent in 1994, similar as in 1992 but down from 17 percent in 1988 (Figure 3.17). Current prevalence dropped from 6 percent in 1988 to 2 percent in 1992 as in 1994. Changes in the use of uppers between 1988 and the recent surveys may be at least partially due to the fact that Ecstasy was not listed as a separate category in 1988; students who had used Ecstasy in 1988 may have included that use in the uppers category.

Lifetime prevalence for uppers in 1994 ranged from 3 percent among seventh graders to 10 percent among seniors. Slightly more female students reported use of uppers in 1994 than male students; however, in the twelfth grade, males had higher prevalence than females. White youths had the highest lifetime (10 percent) and

Figure 3.17. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Uppers Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



Use of downers decreased more than any other substance during the past four school surveys.

current (4 percent) prevalence of uppers, followed by Hispanic youths (7 percent lifetime and 2 percent current) and African-American youths (1 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current).

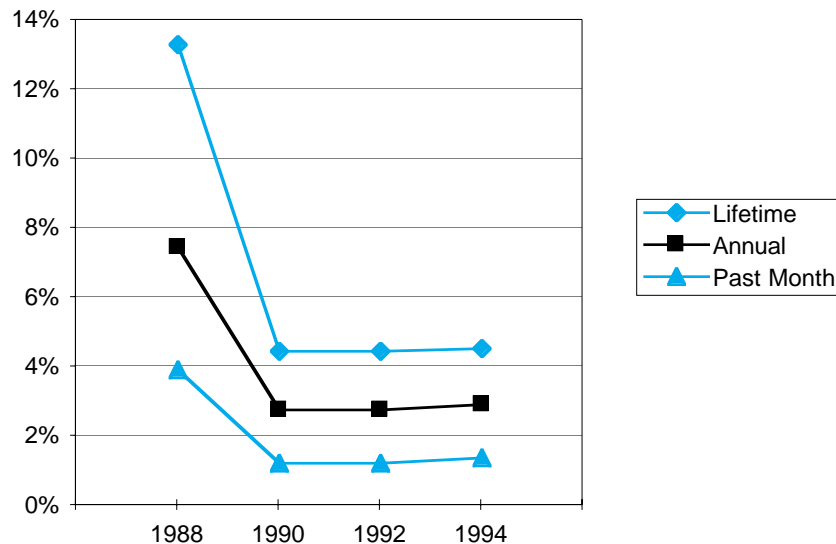
Secondary students from two-parent homes were less likely to use uppers than those from other family situations (6 percent versus 9 percent, lifetime use; 2 percent versus 3 percent, current use).

Downers

Downers include Quaaludes, sleeping pills, barbiturates, and tranquilizers such as Valium or Librium. As shown on Figure 3.18, the trends for the use of downers were quite similar to those for uppers, but use of downers decreased more than any other substance during the past four surveys. Only 5 percent of all secondary students in 1992 and 1994 reported ever using downers in their lifetime, compared to 13 percent in 1988. Past-month use of downers, likewise, declined from 4 percent in 1988 to 1 percent in 1990-1994. The grade-level data show that lifetime use of downers in 1994 ranged from 2 percent among seventh graders to 6 percent among seniors, whereas past-month use was about the same (1-2 percent) for students in each grade. Between 1988 and 1994, seventh graders had the greatest rate of decrease in both lifetime and current use of downers.

Male students reported a slightly higher prevalence of downers use than females (5 percent versus 4 percent, lifetime use; 2 percent versus

Figure 3.18. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Downers Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



1 percent, current use). White and Hispanic youths had similar prevalence rates (5-6 percent lifetime and 2 percent current), and African-American youths had the lowest prevalence (1 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current). Among the three racial/ethnic groups, the greatest prevalence decrease between 1988 and 1994 occurred among African-American students. As true for most other substances, downer use was lower among students from two-parent households than students from other family structures.

Cocaine/Crack

Students were asked about their use of both the powdered form of cocaine, which is typically inhaled or dissolved for injection, and the crack, or rock form, which is typically smoked. Five percent of Texas secondary students in 1994 had used powdered cocaine during their lifetime and 2 percent reported doing so in the month prior to the 1994 survey. Just under one-half of those users (about 2 percent of all students) reported using powdered cocaine weekly or monthly. Lifetime prevalence ranged from 2 percent among seventh graders to 8 percent among seniors. During the month before the survey, only 1 percent of seventh graders and 2 percent of seniors used powdered cocaine.

Male students were more likely to use powdered cocaine than female students, especially among students in the upper grades,

Lifetime prevalence of powdered cocaine ranged from 2 percent among seventh graders to 8 percent among seniors.

Figure 3.19. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Cocaine/Crack Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

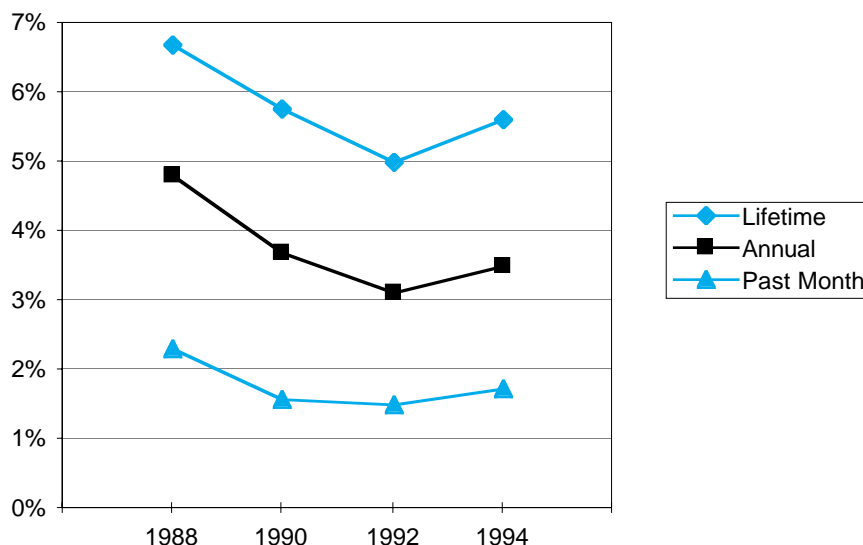
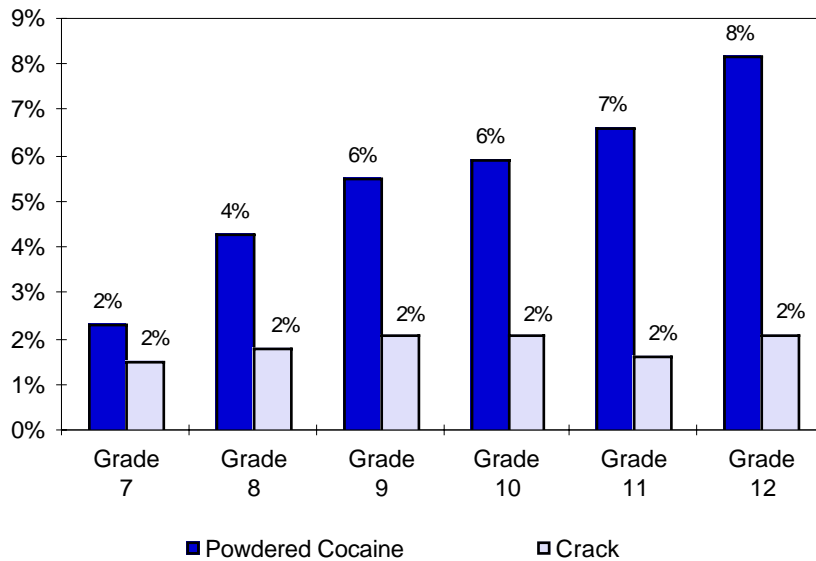


Figure 3.20. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Powdered Cocaine and Crack, by Grade: 1994



Cocaine/crack use tended to be two times higher among students who made poor grades.

where 11 percent of senior males reported lifetime use in comparison to only 6 percent of senior females. In lower grades, the difference between male and female prevalence was small. Hispanic youths had the highest prevalence of powdered cocaine use (9 percent lifetime and 3 percent current), followed by White youths (4 percent lifetime and 1 percent current) and African-American youths (1 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current).

When all forms of cocaine, powder and crack rock, are examined, the statistics show that lifetime prevalence of cocaine/crack among all secondary students decreased from 7 percent in 1988 to 5 percent in 1992, and rose to 6 percent in 1994 (Figure 3.19). Current use of cocaine/crack, on the other hand, remained the same (2 percent) during 1988-1994. Across grades, seniors in 1994 were three times more likely than seventh graders to have used cocaine/crack in their lives (8 percent versus 3 percent); and, current use was two times more among seniors than seventh graders (2 percent versus 1 percent). Cocaine/crack use tended to be two times higher among students making poor grades.

The percentage of secondary students who said they had used crack has remained essentially the same since 1990. Very little crack use was reported in 1994—only 2 percent had used it during their lifetime, and about 0.5 percent used it during the month before the survey. Unlike most other substances, crack did not demonstrate a strong pattern of progressive use with increasing grade levels: each grade reported approximately a 2 percent lifetime prevalence of crack use (Figure 3.20).

This relatively flat pattern of use indicates that crack is about equally accessible to students of all grades. In terms of ethnicity, Hispanics ranked highest in crack use (3 percent lifetime and 1 percent current), followed by Whites (2 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current) and African-Americans (1 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current).

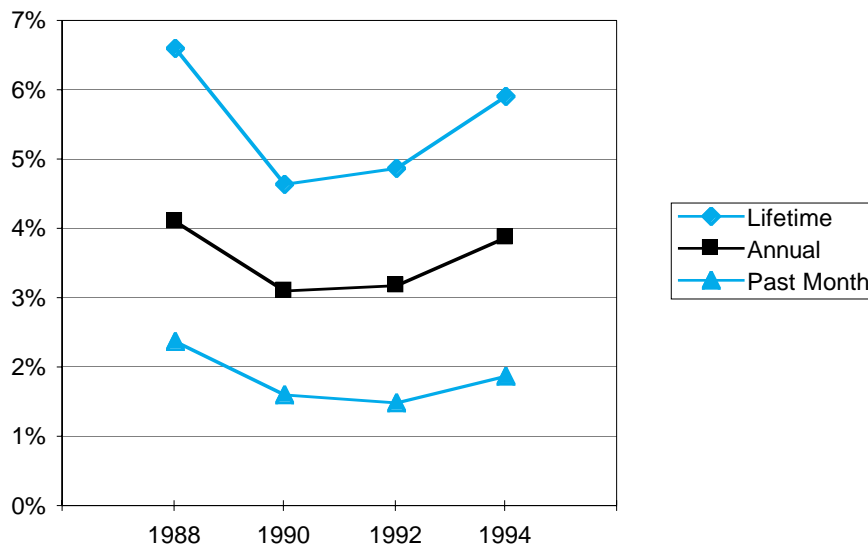
Hallucinogens

LSD, PCP, peyote, and “magic mushrooms” are some of the most common hallucinogens. About 6 percent of all secondary students in 1994 had used some type of hallucinogen at least once. Lifetime prevalence ranged from 2 percent for seventh graders to 10 percent for seniors. Two percent of those surveyed had used a hallucinogen during the month prior to the survey. More males than females reported using hallucinogens. This was especially true for seniors, where 13 percent of males report lifetime use in comparison to 7 percent of females. White youths had the highest prevalence rates (8 percent lifetime and 3 percent current), Hispanic youths had slightly lower use rates (6 percent lifetime and almost 2 percent current), and African-American youths reported virtually no use of hallucinogens (1 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current).

Trends in hallucinogen use were quite similar to those of cocaine/crack, as shown in Figure 3.21. Lifetime use of hallucinogens

White youths had the highest prevalence rates for hallucinogens, followed by Hispanic students. African-American students reported virtually no use of hallucinogens.

Figure 3.21. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Hallucinogens Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



Between 1992 and 1994, the lifetime hallucinogen use among secondary students was the second greatest among those illicit drugs with increased lifetime rates.

Table 3.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Hallucinogens, by Demographic Categories: 1992 and 1994

	1992	1994	% Change
Total Students	4.9%	5.9%	21.0%
Sex			
Male	5.9%	7.0%	18.6%
Female	4.0%	4.9%	22.5%
Race/Ethnicity			
White	6.9%	8.4%	21.7%
African American	0.6%	1.1%	83.3%
Hispanic	5.4%	5.5%	1.9%
Usual School Grades			
As and Bs	3.8%	5.0%	31.6%
Cs or Lower	7.6%	8.4%	10.5%
Family Structure			
Live with Both Parents	4.1%	5.0%	22.0%
Other Family Structures	6.2%	7.4%	19.4%

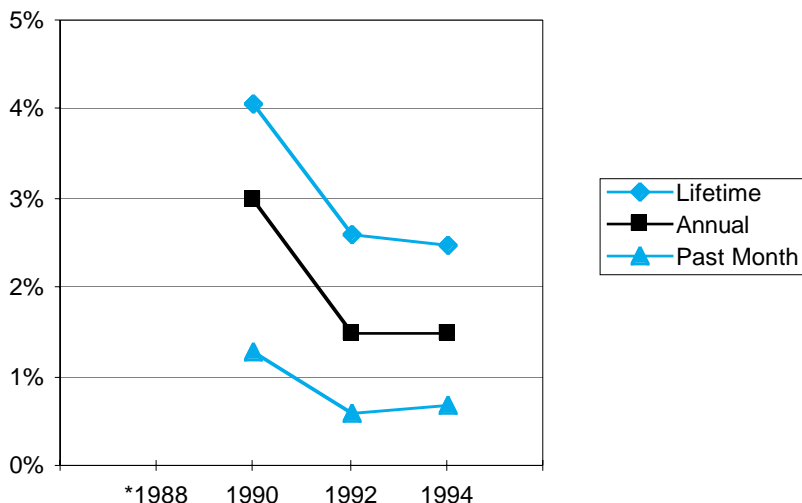
among secondary students was 7 percent in 1988, but decreased to 5 percent in 1990 as in 1992 and increased to 6 percent in 1994. Current use of hallucinogens has remained at 2 percent between 1988 and 1994. Over half of hallucinogen users in the most recent three surveys reported having used this substance three or more times in their lifetime.

Between 1992 and 1994, the increase of lifetime hallucinogen use among secondary students was the second greatest among those illicit drugs with increased lifetime rates. The increase occurred in all grades except the ninth grade, with the eighth graders having the most evident increased rate from 2 percent in 1992 to 4 percent in 1994. Much of the increase in lifetime prevalence was also attributable to more use by female students, African-American youths, and students making good grades (Table 3.7). Although African-American students had the lowest rate of any ethnic group for lifetime hallucinogen use, they showed the greatest increase in lifetime prevalence from 0.6 percent in 1992 to 1.1 percent in 1994.

Ecstasy

Ecstasy, also known as MDMA, is a designer drug which has been around many years. It is classified as an hallucinogenic stimulant. It has risen and fallen in popularity over time and it is currently popular at raves.² Since it is not a common drug, many students participating in

Figure 3.22. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Ecstasy Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990, 1992, and 1994



* Questions about use of Ecstasy were not asked in the 1988 survey.

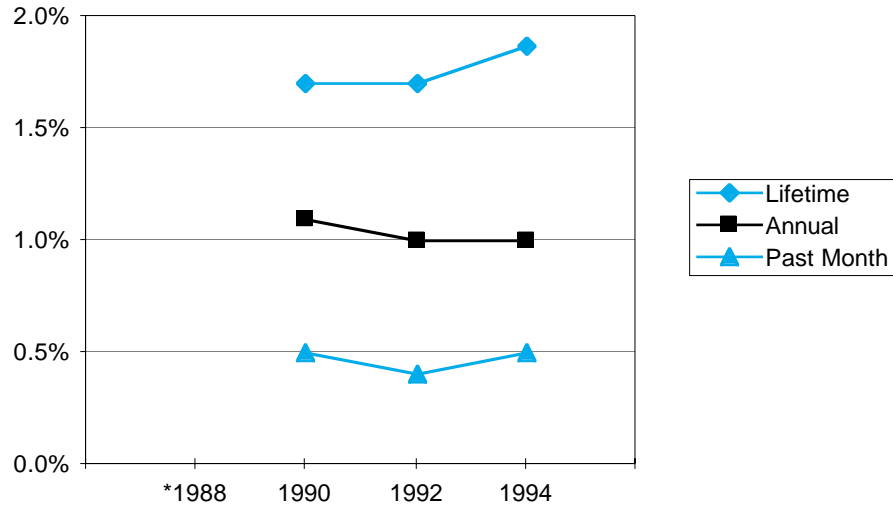
the Secondary Survey may not have been familiar with it. Some responses about Ecstasy use should be interpreted with caution. The 1988 survey did not include questions about Ecstasy use, so the trends in use could be shown only between 1990 and 1994 (Figure 3.22).

Almost 3 percent of secondary students in 1994 had used Ecstasy at least once during their lifetime, which was about the same as in 1992, but lower than the level of 4 percent in 1990. While two times as many secondary students in 1990 (1.3 percent) than in 1994 (0.7 percent) reported past-month Ecstasy use, the current use has remained quite low in the past several years.

Ecstasy consumption is somewhat higher among older students: lifetime use in 1994 was 1 percent among seventh graders, but was 4 percent among seniors. Male students (3 percent) were somewhat more likely to have ever used Ecstasy than female students (2 percent). Ecstasy was more prevalent among White students than any other racial/ethnic group, except for seventh graders. Four percent of all White students in 1994 had used Ecstasy during their lifetime, compared to 2 percent of Hispanics and 1 percent of African-Americans. For seventh graders, lifetime Ecstasy use was highest among Hispanics, followed by African-Americans and Whites.

Lifetime use of Ecstasy ranged from 1 percent for seventh graders to 4 percent for seniors.

Figure 3.23. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Steroids Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990, 1992, and 1994



* Questions about use of steroids were not asked in the 1988 survey.

Steroids

As with Ecstasy, questions about steroid use were not included in the 1988 survey. Two percent of all secondary students surveyed in 1994 had ever used steroids, and about 0.5 percent used steroids during the month prior to the survey (Figure 3.23). These rates were about the same as in 1990 and in 1992. All grades in 1994 reported a similar rate of lifetime use of 2 percent. Steroid consumption is virtually an all-male phenomenon: 3 percent of males reported lifetime use, compared to less than 1 percent of females. Past-month steroid prevalence among male students remained constant at about 1 percent for all grades. Overall, White and African-American youths had higher rates of lifetime steroid use (2 percent) than Hispanic youths (1 percent). However, the ethnic pattern varies in different grades.

Students who made grades of Cs or lower were almost two times more likely to use steroids than those who reported grades of As and Bs. As expected, steroid use was more prevalent among students who participated in athletics than among students who did not (Table 3.8). About 50 percent more students who participated in athletics had ever used steroids than those who did not play sports. The prevalence differences were more evident among older students: 3 percent of seniors who

Table 3.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Steroids, by Grade and Athletic Participation: 1994

	Athletes		Non-Athletes	
	Ever Used	Used Past Month	Ever Used	Used Past Month
All	2.3%	0.6%	1.5%	*
Grade 7	1.7%	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.7%	1.7%	*
Grade 9	2.1%	0.6%	1.5%	0.5%
Grade 10	2.4%	0.6%	1.3%	*
Grade 11	2.4%	0.7%	1.0%	*
Grade 12	3.1%	0.5%	1.3%	*

* Less than 0.5%

participated in athletics reported lifetime steroid use, compared to only 1 percent of seniors who did not.

Endnotes

- ¹ J. T. Gossett et al., "Extent and Prevalence of Illicit Drug Use as Reported by 56,745 Students," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 216:9 (May 31, 1971): 1468.
- ² See J. A. Kotarba, *The Rave Scene in Houston, Texas: An Ethnographic Analysis* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1993). Raves are all-night dances that are usually held in clandestine locations with fast-paced synthesized music and offer other high-tech entertainment. Use of Ecstasy or hallucinogens is often part of the rave scene.

Steroid use is virtually an all-male phenomenon: 3 percent of males reported lifetime use compared to 1 percent of females.

Chapter 4. Demographic Variables and Substance Use

Introduction

This section discusses the relationship of substance use to demographic characteristics including sex, race/ethnicity, academic performance, family structure, socioeconomic status, and length of residence in the school district. It should be noted that when discussing prevalence among the three major racial/ethnic groups in the state, in terms of actual numbers of users, there are far more White students who use substances than Hispanic and African American students.

These are notable findings from the 1994 survey:

- Male students were more likely to use substances than females, with the exception of uppers.
- Hispanic students reported the highest rates of lifetime and current use of an illicit drug.
- White students had the highest rates of lifetime and current use for hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and Ecstasy.
- Students who earned grades of Cs or lower reported about three times as much lifetime and current prevalence of cocaine and crack than those who made grades of As and Bs.
- Students who lived with both of their parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures.
- Students who had jobs were more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and drugs.
- Students with college-educated parents were less likely to use substances.

Much of the increase in illicit drug use between 1992 and 1994 discussed previously was attributable to more use by males, African-American students, students who made As and Bs, and students who were longtime residents of a school district.

Much of the increase in illicit drug use between 1992 and 1994 was attributable to more use by males, African-American students, students who made grades of As and Bs, and students who were longtime residents of a school district.

Gender

Males were more likely to use substances than females, especially in the upper grades (Appendix B, Tables B3 and B4). For instance, 42 percent of male seniors in 1994 reported lifetime use of any illicit drug, compared to 31 percent of female seniors. Among seventh graders, 17 percent of males had ever used some type of illicit drug in comparison to 13 percent of females. Use of uppers was an exception, with the higher rates of lifetime and current use reported among female students. Another exception was in the lower grades, where female students had higher prevalence rates than males for taking downers and inhaling liquid correction fluid. A comparison of 1994 lifetime prevalence rates to those of 1988 shows that both male and female students reported a decrease in the use of all substances over the seven-year period. Yet, lifetime use decreased more for female students than male students for most substances except alcohol and hallucinogens. For example, lifetime use of marijuana decreased from 28 percent in 1988 to 21 percent in 1994 among female adolescents, and from 34 percent to 30 percent among males.

From 1992 to 1994, lifetime rates increased more among females than males for cocaine, uppers, hallucinogens, and steroids. However, males showed a greater increase than females in lifetime use of any illicit drug and marijuana. While the lifetime use of downers among female students decreased slightly, male students reported an increase. During the same time period, increases in past-month use were higher among males than females for most substances except alcohol, uppers, and steroids.

Table 4.1 compares lifetime and current use of all substances between male and female secondary students and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing male prevalence of use by female prevalence of use. Interpretation of this measure is straightforward: male students were [ratio] times more likely than female students to use [type of substance]. For example, male students were about two times more likely than female students to use cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy in the month prior to the 1994 survey. Male students also reported more than three times as much lifetime and current prevalence of steroids than female students. The ratios for use of uppers were less than one and presented higher prevalence rates among females than males.

Table 4.1 also presents an estimate of the number of users for each substance. The number of users was measured by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the 1993-1994

Male students were about two times more likely than female students to report current use of cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy.

Table 4.1. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Gender: 1994

	Past-Month Use				
	Male Students		Female Students		Ratio*
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	
Tobacco	28.2%	215,226	20.6%	149,299	1.37
Alcohol	40.8%	311,390	38.1%	276,131	1.07
Inhalants	5.3%	40,450	4.7%	34,063	1.13
Any Illicit Drug	16.2%	123,640	11.3%	81,897	1.43
Marijuana	14.7%	112,192	9.5%	68,852	1.55
Cocaine	2.2%	16,791	1.1%	7,972	2.00
Crack	0.7%	5,342	0.3%	2,392	2.12
Hallucinogens	2.5%	19,080	1.3%	9,422	1.92
Uppers	2.2%	16,791	2.4%	17,394	0.92
Downers	1.5%	11,448	1.3%	9,422	1.15
Steroids	0.8%	6,106	0.2%	1,739	3.33
Ecstasy	0.9%	6,869	0.5%	3,624	1.80

	Lifetime Use				
	Male Students		Female Students		Ratio*
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	
Tobacco	58.9%	449,531	50.3%	364,551	1.17
Alcohol	75.0%	572,408	73.5%	532,404	1.02
Inhalants	20.3%	154,932	17.2%	124,658	1.18
Any Illicit Drug	32.0%	244,228	23.9%	173,216	1.34
Marijuana	30.1%	229,727	20.9%	151,474	1.44
Cocaine	6.5%	49,609	4.0%	28,990	1.63
Crack	2.5%	19,080	1.3%	9,422	1.92
Hallucinogens	7.0%	53,425	4.9%	35,513	1.43
Uppers	6.9%	52,662	7.2%	52,182	0.96
Downers	4.7%	35,871	4.4%	31,889	1.07
Steroids	2.8%	21,370	0.9%	6,523	3.11
Ecstasy	2.9%	22,133	2.1%	15,220	1.38

* Ratio = (%Male Students)/(% Female Students)

total secondary student enrollment, which was 763,211 for male students and 724,754 for female students. Based on the numbers of students using different substances, there is a clear need for prevention programs for all students, although there is also a need to tailor prevention programs to female students for some substances and to male students for others. For example, if overall prevalence is to be decreased for tobacco and illicit drugs, special attention should be directed to male students.

Race/Ethnicity

White students had the highest rates of lifetime and current use for hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and Ecstasy as well as the highest current use for tobacco.

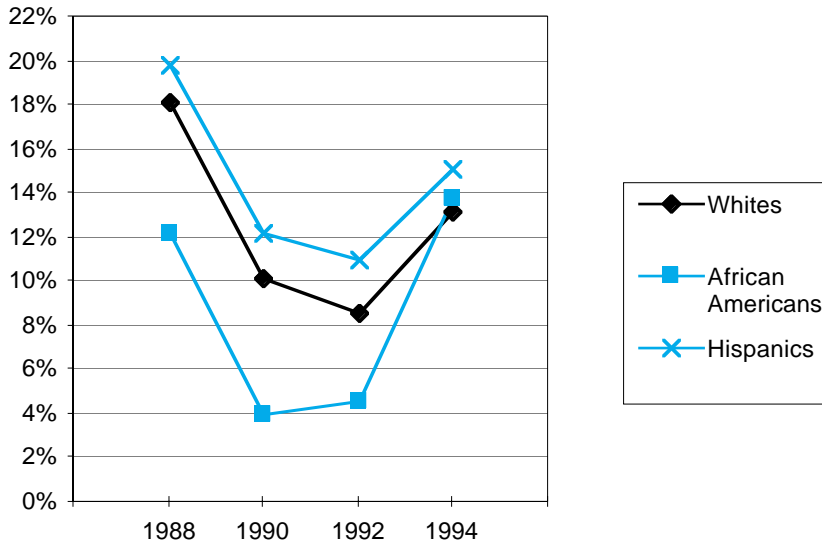
Race/ethnicity plays an important role in the patterns of substance use among secondary students, especially in the upper grades (Appendix B, Tables B5, B6, and B7). Hispanic students in 1994 reported the highest lifetime and current prevalence for alcohol, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, and crack, and highest lifetime use for tobacco. White students had the highest rates of lifetime and current use for hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and Ecstasy, and the highest current use for tobacco. African-American students had the highest rate of lifetime use for the category “marijuana only,” meaning they used no other illicit drug besides marijuana. One in four of all African-American students (26 percent) reported lifetime use of “marijuana only,” followed by Hispanics (16 percent) and Whites (10 percent). However, the rate of use of marijuana along with other drugs among African-American students actually was about the same as that among Hispanics. The lifetime rate of marijuana use was 29 percent for both Hispanic and African-American students and 22 percent for White students. Both Hispanic and African-American students had current marijuana use rates of about 13 percent versus 11 percent for Whites.

The trends in lifetime prevalence for 1992-1994 varied among three racial/ethnic groups (Table 4.2). While Hispanic and White students had higher overall rates for substance use, the increase in use by African-American students between 1992 and 1994 is especially

Table 4.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Race/Ethnicity: 1992 and 1994

	White Students			African-American Students			Hispanic Students		
	1992	1994	Change	1992	1994	Change	1992	1994	Change
Tobacco	59.4%	56.8%	-4.3%	38.5%	43.1%	12.0%	60.0%	59.5%	-0.8%
Alcohol	74.1%	71.3%	-3.8%	78.5%	76.5%	-2.6%	77.3%	78.5%	1.5%
Inhalants	24.2%	19.1%	-20.9%	15.5%	11.4%	-26.6%	26.4%	22.2%	-15.9%
Any Illicit Drug	21.8%	25.7%	17.7%	16.2%	29.2%	80.2%	27.5%	31.2%	13.5%
Marijuana	18.4%	22.3%	21.2%	15.5%	28.5%	84.0%	24.3%	28.9%	19.0%
Cocaine	3.9%	4.1%	5.9%	0.7%	1.3%	90.8%	7.8%	9.0%	14.8%
Crack	1.7%	1.6%	-3.3%	0.5%	0.9%	80.0%	2.9%	2.6%	-11.9%
Hallucinogens	6.9%	8.4%	22.4%	0.6%	1.1%	75.2%	5.4%	5.5%	2.1%
Uppers	8.9%	10.0%	11.8%	0.7%	1.4%	100.5%	7.3%	6.8%	-6.4%
Downers	5.4%	5.9%	10.0%	0.9%	1.0%	11.1%	5.7%	5.0%	-13.0%
Steroids	2.2%	2.2%	-0.2%	1.0%	1.7%	73.1%	1.3%	1.4%	11.4%
Ecstasy	4.3%	3.7%	-13.3%	0.3%	0.6%	100.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%

Figure 4.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Race/Ethnicity: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



troublesome. In past surveys, African-American students lagged behind Hispanic and White students in substance use, but in 1994 they caught up or surpassed their counterparts. Between 1992 and 1994, lifetime use by White students increased for six substances, by Hispanic students for seven substances, and by African-American students for ten substances. The prevalence rates for most of the substances used by African-American students increased from under 1 percent to slightly over 1 percent, which equals only a small number of new users. However, this overall pattern toward increased use by African-American students is a major concern.

Figure 4.1 presents the shifts in the racial/ethnic proportions of those who used an illegal drug in the past month. Between 1988 and 1992, the proportion of students who reported past-month illegal drug use decreased among all three racial/ethnic groups, with the greatest decrease seen among African-American students. But between 1992 and 1994, there was a significant increase in the proportion of past-month drug users in all three racial/ethnic groups: the rise for African-American students was from 5 percent to 14 percent, the rise for White students was from 9 percent to 13 percent, and Hispanics reported the lowest increase in past-month illicit drug use, from 11 percent to 15 percent.

While Hispanic students had the highest prevalence rates and African-American students reported increased use for many sub-

Between 1988 and 1992, the proportion of students who reported past-month illegal drug use decreased among all three racial/ethnic groups, with the greatest decrease seen among African-American students.

But between 1992 and 1994, there was a significant increase in the proportion of past-month drug users in all three racial/ethnic groups.

Table 4.3. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Race/Ethnicity: 1994

	Past-Month Use					
	White Students		African-American Students		Hispanic Students	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>
Tobacco	29.8%	220,169	11.6%	24,196	25.5%	127,846
Alcohol	38.9%	287,402	34.8%	72,587	44.5%	223,104
Inhalants	4.9%	36,202	2.5%	5,215	6.2%	31,084
Any Illicit Drug	13.2%	97,525	13.8%	28,784	15.1%	75,705
Marijuana	10.9%	80,532	13.4%	27,950	13.4%	67,182
Cocaine	1.2%	8,866	0.3%	727	2.9%	14,539
Crack	0.3%	2,216	0.2%	449	0.7%	3,509
Hallucinogens	2.9%	21,426	0.3%	702	1.5%	7,520
Uppers	3.5%	25,859	0.5%	990	2.0%	10,027
Downers	1.9%	14,038	0.4%	863	1.5%	7,520
Steroids	0.5%	3,694	0.6%	1,251	0.4%	2,051
Ecstasy	1.1%	8,127	0.2%	479	0.5%	2,507

	Lifetime Use					
	White Students		African-American Students		Hispanic Students	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>
Tobacco	56.8%	419,849	43.1%	89,941	59.5%	298,522
Alcohol	71.3%	526,649	76.5%	159,525	78.5%	393,394
Inhalants	19.1%	141,345	11.4%	23,731	22.2%	111,276
Any Illicit Drug	25.7%	189,626	29.2%	60,890	31.2%	156,472
Marijuana	22.3%	164,750	28.5%	59,489	28.9%	144,935
Cocaine	4.1%	30,527	1.3%	2,785	9.0%	44,886
Crack	1.6%	12,145	0.9%	1,877	2.6%	12,816
Hallucinogens	8.4%	62,373	1.1%	2,193	5.5%	27,653
Uppers	10.0%	73,517	1.4%	2,927	6.8%	34,242
Downers	5.9%	43,899	1.0%	2,086	5.0%	24,863
Steroids	2.2%	16,225	1.7%	3,612	1.4%	7,259
Ecstasy	3.7%	27,540	0.6%	1,251	2.0%	10,204

stances, these students do not comprise the largest number of students using alcohol and drugs. Table 4.3 shows the actual number of youths who reported lifetime and current use by race/ethnicity. The actual number of users was measured by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the 1993-1994 total secondary student enrollment in each ethnic group, which was 738,823 for Whites, 208,582 for African-Americans, and 501,357 for Hispanics. In terms of the overall numbers of students who had ever used or currently

use, the largest numbers of students needing prevention programs are White.

The increase in marijuana use by African-American youths was also seen in arrest and treatment data. The Uniform Crime Report shows that of all the juvenile arrests for marijuana offenses, the percentage involving African-American youths has increased from 9 percent in 1987 to 19 percent for the first half of 1994. This trend is not seen for other drug crimes, however. The percentage of African-American youths arrested for any drug offense went from 12 percent in 1987 to 46 percent in 1991, but has continuously dropped since then. It fell to 42 percent in 1992, 37 percent in 1993, and 33 percent for the first half of 1994.

Among juveniles admitted to TCADA-funded treatment programs for a primary problem with marijuana, the percentage of African-American youths has increased from 7 percent in 1987 to 21 percent in 1994. In comparison, the overall percentage of African-American youths who entered treatment for abuse of any drug varied between 5 percent and 11 percent from 1987 to 1992, but increased to 14 percent in 1993 and 16 percent in 1994.

School Grades

Students' substance use is related to the grades they make in school. Students with poor grades were more likely to use substances (Appendix B, Tables B8 and B9). In 1994, about 50 percent of students who made As and Bs reported lifetime tobacco use and 71 percent indicated lifetime alcohol use. In comparison, lifetime prevalence among students who made Cs or lower was 68 percent for tobacco and 84 percent for alcohol. Students who earned Cs or lower in 1994 reported about two times as much lifetime and current use of any illicit drug, marijuana, or downers than those who earned As and Bs and about three times as much cocaine and crack. For example, 40 percent of secondary students who made Cs or below had used marijuana at least once, compared to 20 percent of those who made As and Bs. The past-month prevalence of cocaine was 3 percent among students who made Cs or below, whereas it was only 1 percent for all A and B students.

Among students who earned As and Bs, the lifetime prevalence decreased from 1988 to 1994 for all substances except hallucinogens (Table 4.4). During the same time period, students who made Cs or lower also had decreased rates of lifetime use for all substances but alcohol.

Among students who made As and Bs, lifetime prevalence decreased from 1988 to 1994 for all substances except hallucinogens. During the same period, students who made Cs or lower also showed decreased rates of lifetime prevalence for all substances except alcohol. Generally, however, the decline was greater among A and B students than among C, D, or F students.

Table 4.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime Use of Selected Substances, by Academic Grades: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

	Students Who Reported As and Bs				Students Who Reported Cs, Ds, and Fs			
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1988	1990	1992	1994
Tobacco	*	52%	50%	50%	*	67%	66%	68%
Alcohol	73%	79%	72%	71%	82%	87%	84%	84%
Any Illicit Drug	33%	20%	17%	22%	54%	38%	35%	43%
Marijuana	26%	18%	15%	20%	47%	35%	32%	40%
Cocaine/Crack	4%	4%	4%	4%	12%	10%	9%	10%
Hallucinogens	5%	3%	4%	5%	11%	7%	8%	8%
Uppers	15%	6%	5%	6%	23%	11%	9%	10%
Downers	11%	4%	4%	4%	20%	7%	7%	7%

* Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in the tobacco category.

However, the decline between 1988 and 1994 was greater among A and B students than among C, D, and F students for any illicit drug, marijuana, uppers, and downers. For example, lifetime prevalence of any illicit drug decreased from 33 percent in 1988 to 22 percent in 1994 among students who reported As and Bs, whereas the prevalence dropped from 54 percent to 43 percent among C, D, and F students.

Compared to 1992, both academic groups of students in 1994 reported higher lifetime prevalence of all substances except alcohol and inhalants. Yet, the lifetime rates increased more among students making As and Bs than those making Cs or lower for most substances except tobacco and downers. For example, students making As and Bs in 1994 were 1.35 times more likely than those in 1992 to report use of marijuana (20 percent versus 15 percent). Among students making Cs or lower, however, the lifetime marijuana rate in 1994 was as much as 1.27 times greater than that in 1992 (40 percent versus 32 percent).

Family Structure

Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures (Appendix B, Tables B10 and B11). In 1994, 70 percent of secondary students who lived in a two-parent home had drunk alcohol at least once, compared to 81 percent of those who lived in other family situations. The prevalence patterns were similar for other substances. For example, the lifetime prevalence rates were 23 percent for any illicit drug, 20 percent for marijuana, and 5 percent for cocaine among students who came from two-parent homes. Students who lived in other family structures,

Table 4.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime Use of Selected Substances, by Family Structure: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

	Students Who Lived With Both Parents				Students Who Lived in Other Family Structure			
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1988	1990	1992	1994
Tobacco	*	54%	52%	51%	*	61%	59%	61%
Alcohol	74%	79%	71%	70%	78%	86%	83%	81%
Any Illicit Drug	36%	21%	19%	23%	46%	32%	29%	36%
Marijuana	28%	19%	16%	20%	39%	29%	26%	33%
Cocaine/Crack	6%	5%	4%	5%	9%	7%	6%	7%
Hallucinogens	6%	4%	4%	5%	8%	6%	6%	7%
Uppers	16%	6%	6%	6%	20%	9%	7%	9%
Downers	12%	4%	4%	4%	16%	6%	5%	6%

* Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in the tobacco category.

by contrast, reported lifetime prevalence rates of 36 percent for any illicit drug, 33 percent for marijuana, and 6 percent for cocaine. The pattern was consistent for past-month substance use as well.

Between 1988 and 1994, lifetime prevalence of all substances decreased among students who lived with two parents (Table 4.5). The decreases in lifetime use also occurred among students from other family structures for all substances except alcohol, but the lifetime prevalence for any illicit drug, marijuana, hallucinogens, uppers, and downers declined more among students from two-parent households. For example, lifetime prevalence of any illicit drug for students who lived with two parents dropped from 36 percent in 1988 to 23 percent in 1994, compared to from 46 percent to 36 percent for students who did not live with both parents.

Socioeconomic Status

A few questions included in the 1994 Texas School Survey were indirect indicators of the students' socioeconomic status and/or disposable income: 1) whether the student held a job; 2) whether the student received an allowance; 3) whether the student qualified for a free/reduced price school lunch; and 4) educational status of parents. Substance use among secondary students is associated with some of these SES variables (Table 4.6).

Student Employment

There was a strong positive relationship if a student had a job and substance use in all grades. Secondary students who held jobs

Table 4.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Socioeconomic Variables and Grade: 1994

	All	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Family Income Level **							
Free/Reduced-Price Lunch	63%	53%	60%	63%	66%	69%	69%
No Free/Reduced-Price Lunch	64%	45%	60%	68%	71%	73%	78%
Don't Know	63%	43%	57%	67%	71%	72%	75%
Parental Education							
College	62%	43%	57%	63%	69%	71%	76%
Not College	66%	52%	63%	69%	71%	73%	75%
Allowance							
Yes	64%	47%	60%	66%	69%	73%	75%
No	64%	48%	59%	66%	71%	72%	76%
Job							
Yes	72%	63%	68%	75%	76%	75%	79%
No	61%	45%	58%	65%	68%	69%	71%

* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or any illicit drug.

** Children in family of four earning \$18,655 a year or less in 1993-1994 were eligible to receive a free school lunch; children in family of four earning more than \$18,655 but less than \$26,548 a year were eligible to receive a reduced-price school lunch (Federal Register, Feb. 25, 1993 [58FR11394]).

Previous studies have reported that employed students are more susceptible to substance use than those who do not work, both because of the availability of extra income to purchase substances and because working students associate with older colleagues on the job who are more likely to use substances.

were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs. Among seventh graders, 63 percent of job-holders had used a substance during the past school year (including past-month use), compared to 45 percent for those without a job. For seniors, 79 percent of those employed had used a substance, compared to 71 percent of those without a job.

Previous studies have reported that students who are employed during the school year are more susceptible to substance use and abuse than those who do not work, both because of the availability of extra income to purchase alcohol and drugs and because working students associate with older colleagues on the job who are more likely to use substances.¹

Texas secondary students who worked were much more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. Table 4.7 compares lifetime and current use of selected substances between students who worked and those who did not work, and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing prevalence of use among students who worked by the prevalence of use among students who did not. Interpretation of this measure is straightforward: working students were [ratio] times more

Table 4.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected Substances, by Employment Status: 1994

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*
Cigarettes	60.6%	49.2%	1.23	28.4%	20.4%	1.40
Smokeless Tobacco	24.5%	14.2%	1.73	8.9%	4.4%	2.04
Beer	72.6%	59.1%	1.23	38.2%	26.4%	1.44
Wine Coolers	74.1%	60.8%	1.22	30.4%	21.9%	1.39
Wine	64.8%	49.8%	1.30	20.2%	14.0%	1.44
Liquor	64.1%	47.1%	1.36	29.3%	19.2%	1.52
Any Illicit Drug	36.0%	25.0%	1.44	17.4%	12.6%	1.38
Marijuana	33.2%	22.6%	1.47	15.5%	11.0%	1.40

* (% Students Who Have a Job) / (% Students Who Have No Job)

likely than non-working students to use [type of substance]. For example, working students were two times more likely than non-working students to report use of smokeless tobacco in the month prior to the 1994 survey.

Working students were about 1.4 times more likely to report lifetime and current use of marijuana and any illicit drug, and they were more likely to use alcohol, although the ratio varied by beverage. There was the most difference in use of hard liquor between working and non-working students, while there was less difference in use of wine coolers. Working students were 1.5 times more likely to report current use and 1.4 times more likely to report lifetime use of liquor, as compared to being 1.4 times more likely to report current use and 1.2 times more likely to report lifetime use of wine coolers.

Student employment can also lead to an overcommitment to work at the expense of school. With substance use prevalent in today's society, it is imperative for parents, employers, and educators to ensure that students with extra spending money are not at risk of falling into the substance abuse trap through their work experiences.

Student Allowances

A student's substance use had no association with the question of whether the student received an allowance.

Family Income Level

The question regarding eligibility for a free or reduced-price school lunch was added to the 1994 school survey for the first time,

Working students were 1.4 times more likely to report lifetime and current use of marijuana and any illicit drug, and they were more likely to use alcohol, although the ratio varied by beverage.

In the lower grades, students from low-income families were more likely to use a substance in the past year than those from other families. However, the association was reversed for the upper grades.



Students with a college-educated parent were less likely to use substances than those who did not have a college-educated parent, especially in the lower grades.

and is a good measure of the family income level of students. About 31 percent of all respondents in 1994 were from low-income families and qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch, 52 percent did not qualify, and 17 percent said they did not know.

The relationship between the student's family income level and substance use is complex. In the lower grades, students who lived in low-income families were more likely to use a substance in the past year than those from other families (53 percent versus 45 percent for seventh graders). However, the association was reversed for the upper grades. Sixty-nine percent of seniors who qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch had used substances during the past year, compared to 78 percent of seniors who did not qualify. Overall, no relationship was found for all secondary students. The differences across different grades may be explained by the fact that students who use drugs in the lower grades are more likely to drop out. Dropping out is correlated both with socioeconomic class and substance use.

Parental Education Level

There is a fairly strong negative association for the indicator of parental education, especially in the lower grades. Secondary students with a college-educated parent were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (62 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (66 percent). This difference was more evident among those in lower grades (43 percent versus 52 percent for seventh graders), but was not an indicator of substance use for twelfth graders.

Length of Time in School District

Students were asked how long they had lived in their current school district (one year or less, two to three years, four years or more). In general, secondary students who had been in the district three or fewer years were more likely to use substances than those who had lived in the district more than three years (Appendix B, Tables B14 and B15). There were a few exceptions in grade-specific rates, but none exceeded one percentage point in difference. About 21 percent of the "new" students had ever used an inhalant and 30 percent had ever used any illicit drug in their lives, compared to 18 percent and 27 percent of students who had been in the district more than three years. About 6 percent of the "new" students had ever used cocaine/crack, compared to 5 percent of longer-resident students.

The differences in past-month use of substances between these two groups of students were quite small, with the "new" students reporting

Table 4.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime Substance Use, by Length of Residence in School District: 1992 and 1994

	Three Years or Less			More than Three Years		
	1992	1994	Change	1992	1994	Change
Tobacco	55.2%	56.0%	1.4%	53.9%	53.6%	-0.6%
Alcohol	76.2%	73.8%	-3.1%	75.3%	74.1%	-1.6%
Inhalants	26.1%	20.5%	-21.5%	22.2%	18.0%	-18.9%
Any Illicit Drug	25.9%	30.3%	17.0%	20.9%	26.7%	27.8%
Marijuana	23.0%	27.7%	20.4%	18.3%	24.2%	32.2%
Cocaine/Crack	6.1%	6.2%	1.6%	4.6%	5.3%	15.2%
Hallucinogens	6.3%	6.6%	4.8%	4.5%	5.6%	24.4%
Uppers	8.3%	7.8%	-6.0%	5.9%	6.8%	15.3%
Downers	5.7%	5.3%	-7.0%	4.0%	4.3%	7.5%
Steroids	1.9%	1.8%	-5.3%	1.6%	1.8%	12.5%
Ecstasy	3.0%	2.7%	-10.0%	2.5%	2.4%	-4.0%

higher rates of current use than the longer-resident students. Current use of alcohol was the major exception. About 40 percent of students who had resided in the district four or more years drank alcohol in the month prior to the survey, whereas 39 percent of the newer students did so. Between 1992 and 1994, the increased rates in past-month use, however, were larger among longtime resident students for most substances except alcohol, cocaine/crack, and steroids. To illustrate, current marijuana use increased from 6 percent to 12 percent among the youths who were longtime residents, whereas it rose from 8 percent to 13 percent for the newer students.

Comparison of 1994 lifetime prevalence to 1992 shows that the longer-resident students had higher increased rates for any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine/crack, and hallucinogens than the “new” students (Table 4.8). Lifetime use of any illicit drug increased from 21 percent to 27 percent among students who had been in the district more than three years, compared to from 26 percent to 30 percent for those “new” students. While longtime students reported a higher lifetime prevalence for uppers, downers, and steroids from 1992 to 1994, the “new” students showed a decreased lifetime rate for these drugs. On the other hand, lifetime use of alcohol and inhalants decreased more among the “new” students.

Endnotes

- ¹ J. C. Thompson, "Should Students Work? The Relationship Between Part-Time Employment and Substance Usage," Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Mid-Western Educational Research Association (Chicago, Ill., October 16-19, 1991).

Chapter 5. Other Factors Related to Substance Use

Introduction

In addition to demographic influences, peer, school, family, social, and psychological factors have been issues of continued interest to researchers investigating the patterns of adolescent use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit drugs.¹ In this section, several risk factors which may impact substance use by secondary students will be discussed, including

- school problems;
- the number of close friends who use substances;
- social patterns of substance use by peer groups such as usage at parties;
- perceived availability of substances;
- perceived danger of substance use;
- perceived parental attitudes about kids their age using substances;
- age of first use;
- extracurricular activities;
- parental school involvement;
- perceived safety of surrounding environments; and
- peer values and behaviors.

Secondary students are more likely to have higher levels of substance use if most of their friends also use substances, if they have easy access to substances, if they do not see substances as dangerous, if they report parental approval of substance use, if they participate in fewer extracurricular activities, and if they feel unsafe in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods. In most cases, adolescents use tobacco and/or alcohol before they try marijuana, and use of marijuana almost

In addition to demographic influences, peer, school, family, social, and psychological factors have been issues of continued interest to researchers.

The dramatic increase in illicit drug use among Texas secondary students between 1992 and 1994 also corresponded to the increased perceived availability of drugs, the reduction in the number of students who perceived drug use as dangerous, and the rise in the perception of parental approval of drug use.

invariably precedes use of other illicit drugs. The dramatic increase in the prevalence of illicit drug use among Texas secondary students between 1992 and 1994 also corresponded to the increased perceived availability of drugs, the reduction in the number of students who perceived drug use as dangerous, and the rise in the perception of parental approval of drug usage.

These results emphasize the need to think of substance use among adolescents as a multidimensional problem that cannot be solved without first considering knowledge, values, attitudes, availability, and use by peers. Parental characteristics are also critical to prevent substance use by adolescents. Effective prevention efforts must extend their focus beyond the individual adolescent to include parents and families. In addition, an awareness of the typical patterns of progression into substance use and abuse helps direct the timing of prevention and intervention efforts. Any reduction and/or delay of onset of tobacco or alcohol use has a strong preventive effect on the risk of developing drug problem at a later age.

School Problems

Students who had missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs than other students. Table 5.1 shows how prevalence increased as the number of absences or behavior problems increased for students in 1994. Students were classified as being absent if, during the school year, they were ill or had other

Table 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Absences and Conduct Problems: 1994

<i>By Number of Days of Absences in School</i>				
	None	1 Day	2-3 Days	4+ Days
Alcohol	26%	32%	37%	47%
Inhalants	3%	4%	4%	6%
Marijuana	6%	8%	10%	15%

<i>By Number of Days of Conduct Problems in School</i>				
	None	1 Day	2-3 Days	4+ Days
Alcohol	26%	44%	52%	65%
Inhalants	2%	5%	5%	11%
Marijuana	4%	10%	15%	31%

reasons for absences. About 26 percent of secondary students who did not miss any class during the school year drank in the past month, whereas 37 percent of those who missed 2-3 days of school drank alcohol in the past month, and 47 percent of those who missed four or more days of school drank in the past month. This same pattern can also be seen for inhalants and marijuana.

School misconduct seems to be an even stronger predictor of substance use. Students were considered to have conduct problems if, during the school year, they

- “skipped” or “cut” class;
- were sent to someone like the principal, dean or guidance counselor because of their bad conduct or attitude;
- had someone from home call the school because of their conduct or attitude;
- got into trouble with teachers because of drinking; or
- got into trouble with teachers because of drug use.

Of those students who had no conduct problems during the school year, only 26 percent drank alcohol, 2 percent used inhalants, and 4 percent used marijuana in the past month. By contrast, of students who had conduct problems on four or more days, 65 percent had drunk alcoholic beverages, 11 percent had used inhalants, and 31 percent had used marijuana in the past month.

The prevalence rates by number of absences or conduct problems did not change much for alcohol and inhalants between 1992 and 1994. However, large increases in past-month use of marijuana occurred among students who reported incidents of absence and misconduct in school. For example, the past-month prevalence of marijuana increased from 19 percent in 1992 to 31 percent in 1994 among secondary students who had conduct problems on four or more days during the school year, and current marijuana use rose from 9 percent to 15 percent among those who had missed four or more days of school.

Close Friends Who Use

Peer behavior can influence a student’s substance use.² Students were asked about how many of their close friends used substances. About 81 percent of all secondary school students in 1994 said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol, which is a much higher percentage than for other substances (Appendix E, Table E1). Eighteen percent of seventh graders and 56 percent of seniors said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol. About 50 percent of the students had close friends who used marijuana. Nine percent of

School misconduct seems to be an even stronger predictor of substance use than the number of absences.

About 81 percent of all secondary students said that at least a few of their close friends drank.

Nine percent of seventh graders and 17 percent of seniors said that most or all of their friends used marijuana.



Rates of inhalant use among peers were quite similar in the 1990, 1992, and 1994 surveys, declining from the 1988 survey in the number of students whose friends had used inhalants.



Students indicated that marijuana use by their friends decreased from 1988 to 1992, but increased in 1994.

seventh graders and 17 percent of seniors reported that most or all of their friends used marijuana. When asked about inhalants, only 21 percent of all students said that they had any close friends who used inhalants.

Alcohol Use Among Friends

The percentage of secondary students who said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol had declined from 87 percent in 1988 to 81 percent in 1994 (Appendix E, Table E2). However, this decline was not seen for students who reported that most or all of their close friends drank. In this case, about 33 percent of the students surveyed in 1988 said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol, compared to 40 percent in 1994. The percentage of seniors who said that most or all of their friends drank was 56 percent in 1994, up from 48 percent in 1988 but still below the peak level of 61 percent in 1990. The same pattern was observed for students in other grades except that eighth and tenth graders reported the highest rates in 1994.

Inhalant Use Among Friends

Rates of inhalant use among peers were quite similar from 1990 to 1994, declining in the number of students whose friends used inhalants in the 1988 survey. Although a majority of the students surveyed in 1988 (70 percent) said that none of their friends used inhalants, the percentage grew to 83 percent in 1990, but dropped slightly to 81 percent in 1992 and to 79 percent in 1994. About 4 percent of seventh graders in 1994 reported that most or all of their friends used inhalants. In general, the trends for inhalant use by friends were consistent with those observed for the respondents' own use between 1988 and 1992.

Marijuana Use Among Friends

Students indicated that marijuana use by their friends decreased from 1988 to 1992, but increased in 1994. About 63 percent of all respondents in 1988 said that at least a few of their close friends used marijuana; this percentage dropped significantly to 42 percent in 1990 and to 38 percent in 1992. However, this figure sharply increased to 50 percent in 1994. This trend was seen for all students except tenth graders, who had a higher percentage of friends who used marijuana in 1992 than in 1990. About 14 percent of seniors in 1988 reported that most or all of their close friends used marijuana, compared to 9 percent in 1990-1992 and 17 percent in 1994. The general trends of marijuana use among peers between 1988 and 1994 were consistent with those of the respondents' own use.

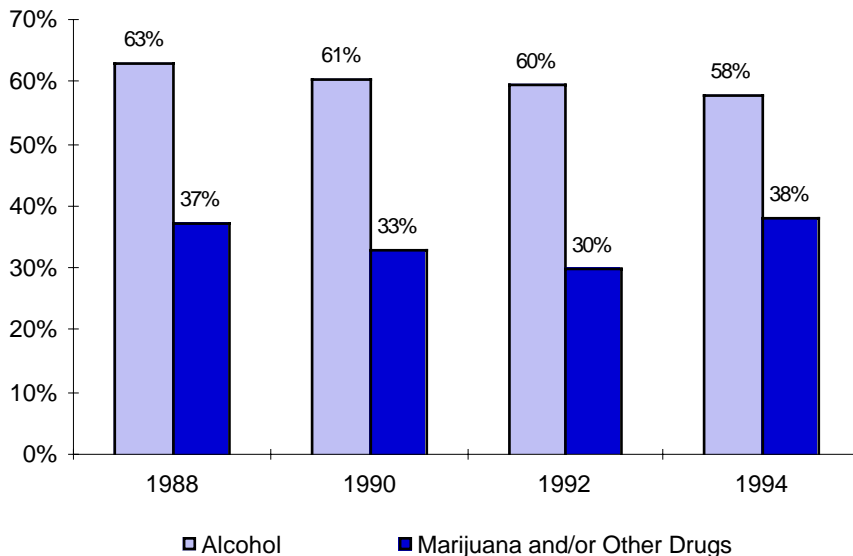
Substance Use at Parties

About 58 percent of all secondary students in 1994 (32 percent of seventh graders and 74 percent of seniors) reported that alcohol was drunk at some parties they attended during the past school year (Appendix E, Table E3). Forty-five percent of seniors said that alcohol was always drunk at parties they attended, whereas only 6 percent of seventh graders said so. The use of marijuana and/or other drugs at parties was less frequent: 38 percent of all secondary students (17 percent of seventh graders and 51 percent of seniors) reported illicit drug use at some parties they attended. Only 3 percent of seventh graders and 12 percent of seniors said that illicit drugs were always used at parties.

A downward trend was observed for the percentage of students who reported alcohol use at parties since 1988. The rate decreased from 63 percent in 1988 to 60 percent in 1992, and to 58 percent in 1994 (Figure 5.1). However, the percentage of students who reported illicit drug use at parties was higher for 1994. Illicit drug use at parties decreased from 37 percent in 1988 to 30 percent in 1992, but jumped to 38 percent in 1994. This trend in use of illicit drugs at parties was consistent for all grades except that seventh and twelfth graders reported the highest rates in 1988 rather than in 1994.

Forty-five percent of seniors said that alcohol was always drunk at parties they attended; 6 percent of the seventh graders said so.

Figure 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Substances Were Used at Some Parties They Attended: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



In general students said that alcohol and tobacco were easier to get than other substances.



Alcohol was the easiest substance for secondary students to obtain.

Perceived Availability

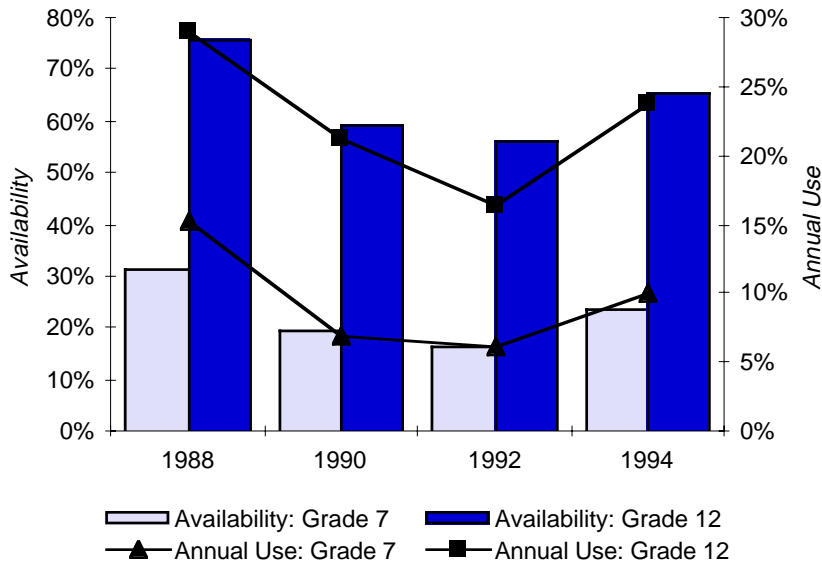
Students reported that various substances were readily available if they wanted some. In general, students in 1994 said that alcohol and tobacco were easier to get than other substances (Appendix E, Table E4). About 75-77 percent of all secondary school students thought that tobacco and alcohol were very or somewhat easy to obtain, compared to 48 percent for marijuana, 28 percent for cocaine, 25 percent for crack, and 23 percent for hallucinogens. More upper-level students said that it was easier to get substances than did younger students. For example, approximately 66 percent of seniors reported that alcohol was very easy to obtain, whereas only 39 percent of seventh graders said so. About 43 percent of seniors thought it was very easy to get marijuana, compared to 15 percent of seventh graders. Only 8 percent of seventh graders in 1994 said that it was very easy to get cocaine and crack, and 6 percent said so about hallucinogens. Among seniors, 21 percent indicated that cocaine was very easy to obtain, and 18-19 percent agreed that crack and hallucinogens were easy to get.

Alcohol was the easiest substance for secondary students to obtain. The percentage of all secondary students who found alcohol to be somewhat or very easy to obtain remained almost unchanged throughout the four surveys, ranging from 77 percent to 75 percent. Students in 1994 believed that it was easier to obtain illicit drugs than in 1992, yet harder to get them in comparison to 1988, except for crack and hallucinogens. About 48 percent of all students in 1994 thought marijuana was very easy or somewhat easy to get, which was 9 percentage points higher than in 1992, but still 8 percentage points lower than in 1988. The percentage of all students who said cocaine was somewhat or very easy to obtain decreased from 30 percent in 1988 to 26 percent in

Table 5.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Selected Substances, by Perceived Availability: 1994

	Impossible to Get	Very Difficult to Get	Somewhat Difficult to Get	Somewhat Easy to Get	Very Easy to Get
Tobacco	1.9%	8.2%	11.1%	17.4%	35.8%
Alcohol	5.3%	16.8%	26.6%	40.2%	51.8%
Marijuana	0.5%	1.6%	4.9%	14.1%	29.9%
Cocaine	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	3.3%	6.2%
Crack	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	1.3%	1.7%
Hallucinogen	0.1%	0.3%	1.6%	5.4%	9.2%

Figure 5.2. Trends in Perceived Availability and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students, Grades 7 and 12: 1994



1990-1992, but rose to 28 percent in 1994. For crack and hallucinogens, the percentages remained almost the same between 1988 and 1992 but increased slightly in 1994.

Substance use is closely related to the perceived availability of various substances. The easier it is to obtain a substance, the higher the rate of use. Table 5.2 shows the past-month use of six substances broken down by how the students perceived the availability of the substances. For example, 52 percent of all secondary students in 1994 who said alcohol was very easy to obtain actually drank alcohol during the previous month. By contrast, only 17 percent of those who said alcohol was very difficult to get drunk in the past month. The relationship is consistent for other substances, including tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, crack, and hallucinogens.

The substantial differences in the reported availability of substances between 1988 and 1994 probably helped generate the observed changes in the prevalence of substance use by secondary students. Figure 5.2 uses seniors and seventh graders to illustrate that the trend in the secondary students' perceived availability of marijuana is consistent with the trend of their annual marijuana use between 1988 and 1994—use declines when availability declines. About 76 percent of seniors in 1988 said that marijuana was somewhat or very easy to obtain; this decreased to 56 percent in 1992 and

The easier it is to obtain a substance, the higher its rate of use.

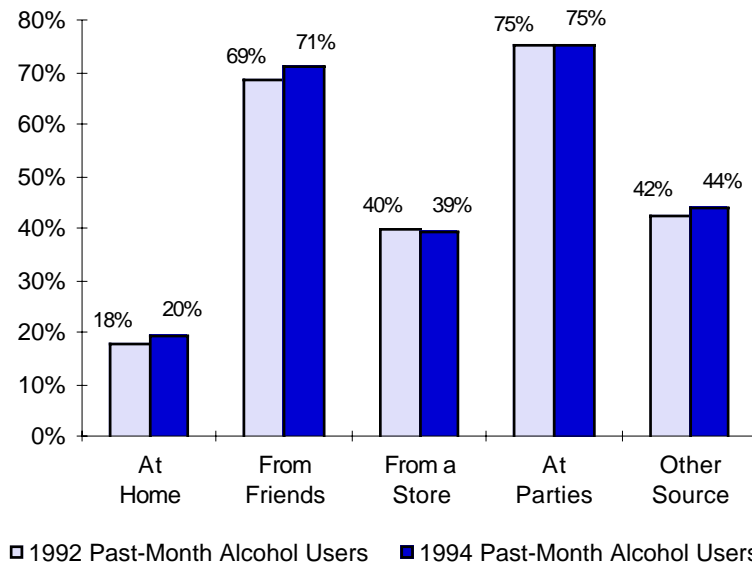
then increased to 65 percent in 1994. The annual use rate fluctuated similarly—the prevalence rate was 29 percent in 1988, 17 percent in 1992, and 24 percent in 1994.

Substance availability can be measured not only in terms of perception, but also in terms of the actual supply of drugs. Semiannual reports indicate that the price of drugs decreased between 1992 and 1994.³ While prices for marijuana fluctuate depending on quality, quantity, demand, availability, and the growing season, periodic DEA reports indicate that the price of a pound of commercial-grade marijuana dropped from a range of \$500 to \$1,600 per pound in June 1992, to \$650 to \$750 per pound in June 1994. By December 1994, DEA reported “a glut” of marijuana in Texas.

The prices of other drugs have also declined. In June 1992, a dose of Ecstasy cost \$20-\$25; in June 1994, it cost \$8-\$25 per dose. A single dose of LSD in June 1992 cost \$3-\$10; in June 1994, it cost \$1-\$10. And cocaine, which cost \$80-\$100 per gram in June 1992, cost \$75-\$90 per gram in June 1994.

In comparison, alcohol has not become more available in terms of buying from stores, as Figure 5.3 illustrates. Parties were the main source of alcohol, and slightly more past-month drinkers in 1994 reported they got their alcohol from friends, homes, and other sources all or most of the time, as compared to 1992. For example, about 71

Figure 5.3. Percentage of Past-Month Alcohol Users Who Always/Most of the Time Got Alcohol from Various Sources: 1992 and 1994



percent of secondary students who drank in the past month prior to the 1994 survey said that they always/most of the time got alcohol from friends, as compared to 69 percent in 1992.

Perceived Danger

The survey asked students how dangerous they thought it was for kids their age to use substances. The responses ranged from “very dangerous” to “not at all dangerous” (Appendix E, Table E5). Tobacco and alcohol were thought to be the least threatening substances to users. In 1994 about 41 percent of all secondary students thought that tobacco was very dangerous to use and 46 percent believed that alcohol was very dangerous. Two-thirds thought marijuana was very dangerous to use, and over three-fourths believed inhalants and steroids were very dangerous to use. Almost every adolescent surveyed agreed that cocaine (90 percent) and crack (91 percent) were very dangerous to use. The perceived danger about substance use varies among grade levels. For example, seventh graders were most likely to see tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use as very dangerous, whereas seniors saw use of inhalants, cocaine, crack, steroids, and Ecstasy as very dangerous, which reflects the expanding variety of drugs to which older students have been exposed.

Youths who believed substances were quite dangerous were less likely to actually use those substances. For example, in 1994 only 25 percent of secondary students who thought alcohol was very dangerous to use actually drank in the past month, compared to 65 percent of those who thought alcohol was not very dangerous and 70 percent of those who thought alcohol use was not dangerous at all (Table 5.3).

The perceived danger about substance use varies between grade levels.



Youths who believed substances were quite dangerous were less likely to actually use those substances.

Table 5.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Substance Use, by Perceived Danger: 1994

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All
Tobacco	12%	27%	42%	55%
Alcohol	25%	50%	65%	70%
Inhalants	3%	9%	23%	29%
Marijuana	3%	20%	39%	62%
Cocaine	1%	10%	22%	18%
Crack	0%	4%	4%	9%
Ecstasy	0%	2%	10%	18%
Steroids	0%	1%	2%	12%

Table 5.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Thought Selected Substances Were Very Dangerous to Use: 1990, 1992, and 1994

	1990	1992	1994
Tobacco	*	43%	41%
Alcohol	37%	50%	46%
Inhalants	77%	81%	77%
Marijuana	73%	76%	67%
Cocaine	93%	93%	90%
Crack	95%	94%	91%
Ecstasy	72%	78%	74%
Steroids	72%	79%	76%

* Not Available

Only 3 percent of adolescents who believed marijuana was very dangerous to use had actually used it in the past month, whereas the current prevalence of marijuana was 39 percent and 62 percent for those who believed marijuana use was not very dangerous and not dangerous at all, respectively. The relationship holds for other substances as well.

The trend in the percentage of students who perceived substances as very dangerous to use seems to correspond with increases and

Figure 5.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Perceived Marijuana as Very Dangerous Versus Past-Month Use Of Marijuana: 1990, 1992, and 1994

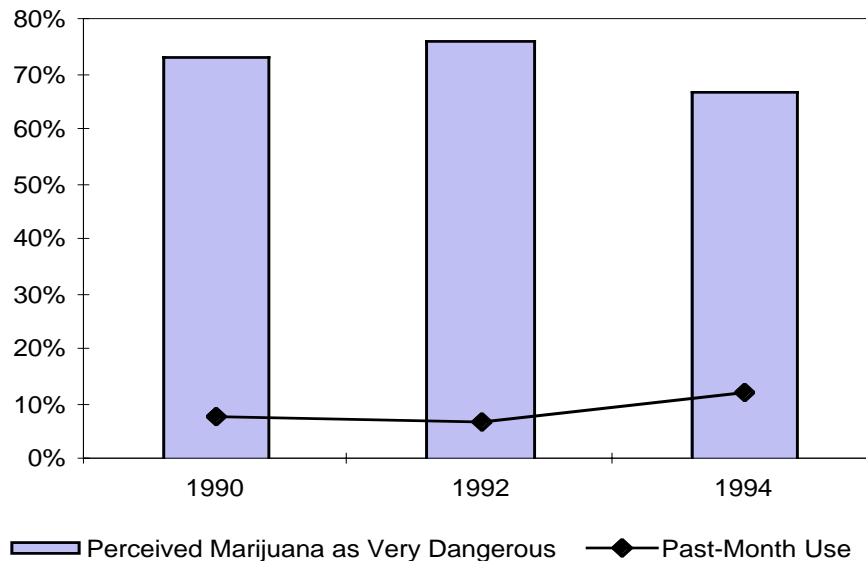
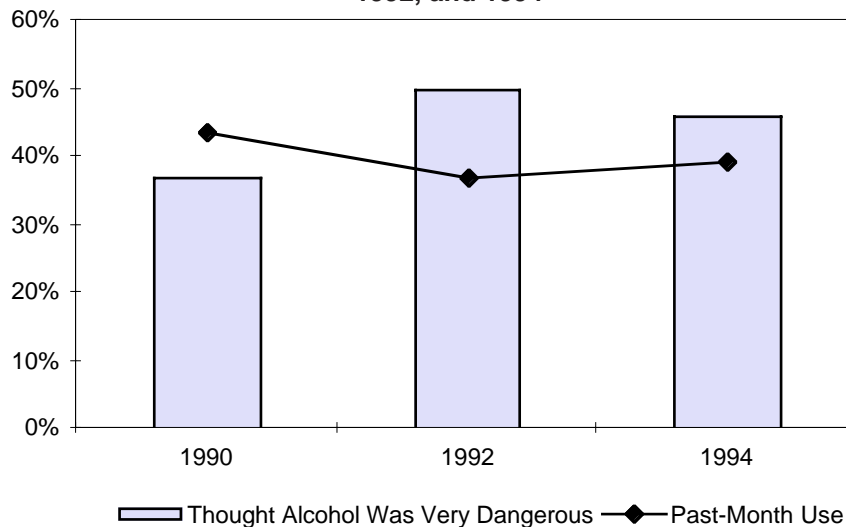


Figure 5.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Perceived Alcohol as Very Dangerous Versus Past-Month Use of Alcohol: 1990, 1992, and 1994



decreases in substance use between 1990 and 1994. One of the most important changes in perceived danger involves marijuana, as shown in Table 5.4. About 73 percent of all students in 1990 thought marijuana was very dangerous to use, as compared to 67 percent in 1994. The recent increase in marijuana use may partly result from the softened perceptions about the danger of using marijuana (see Figure 5.4).

This same relationship is seen for other drugs: when the perception of dangerousness increases, use decreases. Between 1990 and 1994, more students thought alcohol (Figure 5.5), steroids, and Ecstasy were very dangerous to use and current use of these substances declined or remained stable. Conversely, between 1990 and 1994, fewer students saw cocaine and crack as very dangerous, and current use of these substances increased.

Perceived Parental Attitudes

There is a relationship between substance use by students and their perception of how dangerous their parents think substances are. Adolescents who said that their parents approved of kids their age using substances were more likely to consume substances than those who indicated parental disapproval. In 1994, only 24 percent of secondary students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of beer consumption actually drank during the past month, compared to 57 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly approved as indicated in Table 5.5. Similarly, current use of marijuana was only

Adolescents who said that their parents approved of kids their age using substances were more likely to consume substances than those who indicated parental disapproval.

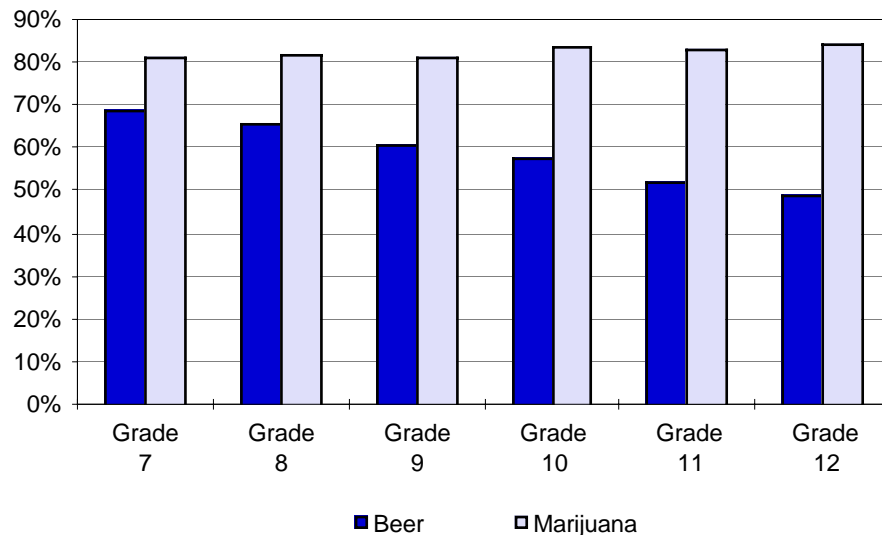
Table 5.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Drank Beer/Smoked Marijuana in the Past Month, by Parental Approval: 1994

	Beer	Marijuana
Parents Disapproved	24%	10%
Parents Approved	57%	37%
Parents Neither Disapproved nor Approved	52%	38%
Don't Know How Parents Felt	29%	17%

10 percent among secondary students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of marijuana use, compared to 37 percent for those who indicated parental approval.

As shown in Figure 5.6, more younger students indicated strong parental disapproval of beer drinking than older students (69 percent of seventh graders versus 49 percent of seniors). But more parents of seniors (85 percent) were perceived as strongly disapproving marijuana use in comparison to the parents of seventh graders (82 percent). In addition, as the students age, they become more aware of their parents' attitudes, which have become more clear as the students grow older (Appendix E, Table E6). Students in the seventh and eighth grades were the most likely to report that they did not know how their parents felt

Figure 5.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students, by Grade, Whose Parents Strongly Disapprove of Kids Their Age Using Beer and Marijuana: 1994



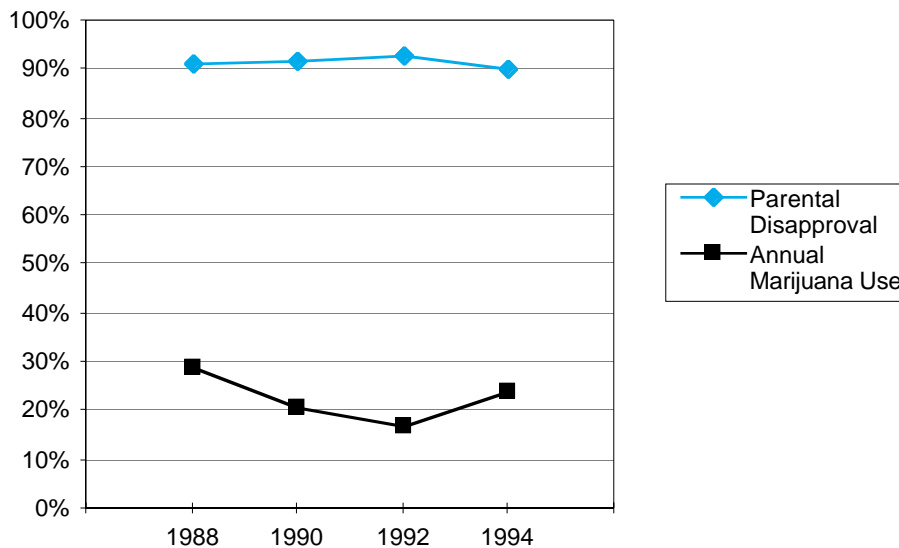
about the dangerousness of the various substances. For example, in grade seven, 14 percent of the students did not know how their parents felt about their drinking beer; by grade twelve, only 6 percent did not know. This increase in the students' understanding of parental attitudes may well be due to the fact that as the students age, their parents have to confront substance use by their children and must make their views known.

Based on the survey data from 1988 to 1994, it seems that parents have become more clear in expressing their attitudes toward substance use. In 1988, 18 percent of the secondary students did not know how their parents felt about kids their age drinking beer, compared to only 9-10 percent of those during 1990-1994. About 11 percent of the students in 1988 were not sure of their parents' attitudes toward marijuana use, compared to 7-8 percent in 1990-1994. In all four surveys between 1988 and 1994, a higher percentage of seventh and eighth graders did not know what their parents' attitudes were about substance use in comparison to juniors and seniors. The percentage of secondary students who said their parents strongly disapproved of beer drinking ranged from 52 percent to 60 percent between 1988 and 1994; for marijuana use, the range was 82 percent to 87 percent.

The differences in the perceptions of parental attitudes from 1988 to 1994 may contribute to the changes in substance use among secondary students. For example, the trends in parental disapproval of

From the survey data, it seems that parents have become clearer in expressing their attitudes about substance use. For example, about 11 percent of the students in 1988 were not sure of their parents' attitudes toward marijuana use, compared to 7-8 percent in 1990-1994.

Figure 5.7. Trends in Parental Disapproval and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Seniors: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



marijuana use seem to correspond with the shifts of the students' annual use (including past-month use) of marijuana between 1988 and 1994 (Figure 5.7). The percentage of seniors who said their parents strongly or mildly disapproved of marijuana use increased from 91 percent in 1988 to 93 percent in 1992, then decreased to 90 percent in 1994. Likewise, annual use of marijuana among seniors declined from 29 percent in 1988 to 17 percent in 1992 and then rose to 24 percent in 1994. Corresponding trends also occurred in other grades. The students' perceptions of the attitudes of their parents toward marijuana are supported by results from the *1993 Adult Survey of Substance Use* which indicated an increase in adult lifetime use of marijuana from 1988 to 1993.⁴

Age of First Use

Tobacco or alcohol are the first substances that Texas secondary school students try. By 1994, younger students in grades 7-9 had first tried alcohol at an earlier average age than other substances; however, older students in grades 10-12 had an earlier initiation age for tobacco. Among seniors who had used tobacco, the average age of first use was 13.6 years, which is earlier than for any other substance. Initiation of alcohol or inhalant use among seniors occurs about 0.3 years later than tobacco use; the first use of marijuana occurs about 1.8 years later than tobacco use; and the onset of cocaine use was about 2.5 years later than tobacco use. In general, secondary students first try cocaine at an older average age than other substances. Not surprisingly, students start using licit substances earlier than they begin using illicit drugs. This observation is consistent with current views of substance use progression, which maintain that alcohol, cigarettes, and inhalants are "gateway drugs" into the continuum of substance use.⁵

Table 5.6. Age of First Use of Substances Among Texas Seniors in 1988 and 1994

	1988	1994
Tobacco	*	13.6
Alcohol	12.9	13.9
Inhalants	14.4	13.9
Marijuana	14.6	15.4
Cocaine	15.8	16.1
Hallucinogens	15.8	15.6
Uppers	15.3	15.5
Downers	15.1	15.2

*Not Available

Prevalence changes in substance use between 1988 and 1994 may partly result from the differences in the average age of first use. On average, seniors in 1988 who had used substances began using at an earlier age than seniors in 1994 except for inhalants and hallucinogens (Table 5.6) For example, the average age of first use of alcohol was 12.9 years as reported by seniors in the 1988 survey, as compared to 13.9 years as reported by seniors in the 1994 survey. Initiation of marijuana use for seniors in 1988 occurred at 14.6 years, which was about 0.8 years earlier than in 1994.

Outside Activities

Students were asked if they regularly participated in any of 11 extracurricular activities. Students who participated in extracurricular activities were less likely to use substances (Table 5.7). For example, 21 percent of current alcohol users reported no extracurricular activities, as compared to 17 percent of non-drinkers. The difference is more pronounced in terms of marijuana use, with 30 percent of current marijuana users reporting no extracurricular activities, as compared to 17 percent of the current non-users of marijuana.

Also, the *more* activities in which a student participated, the less likely the student was to use substances. For example, 24 percent of secondary students who were current alcohol drinkers reported that they regularly participated in three or more outside activities, whereas 28 percent of the alcohol non-users said so. Likewise, only 16 percent of the current marijuana users regularly participated in three or more extracurricular activities, compared to 28 percent of the marijuana non-users.

Students who participated in extracurricular activities were less likely to use substances.



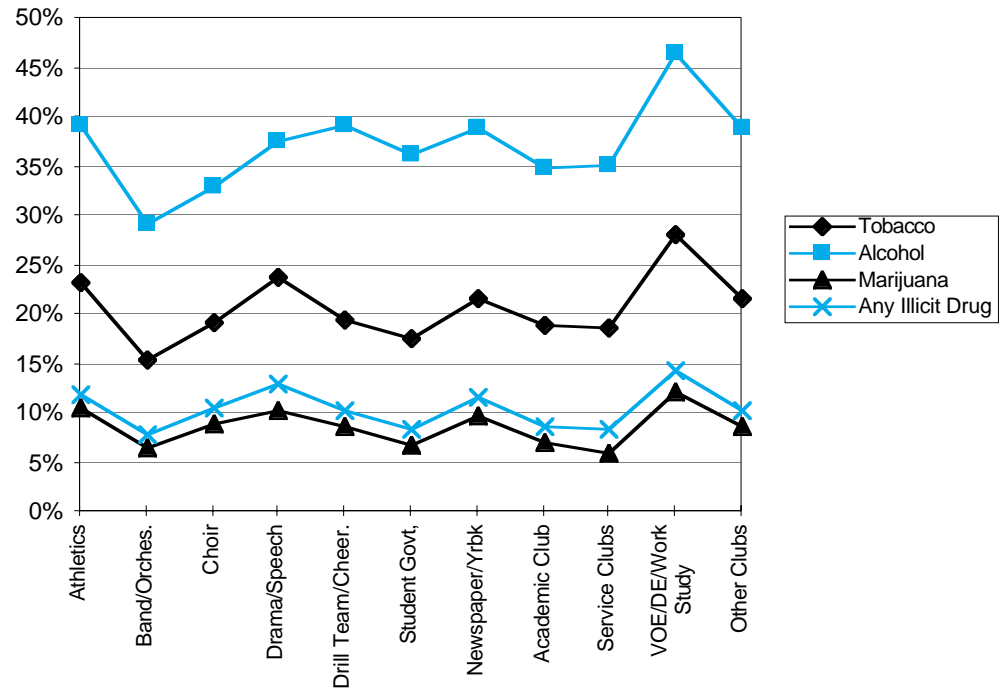
The more activities in which a student participated, the less likely the student was to use substances.

Table 5.7. Participation in Extracurricular Activities for Past-Month Substance Users and Non-Users: 1994 Texas Secondary Students

Number of Extracurricular Activities	Past-Month Alcohol Use		Past-Month Marijuana Use	
	Users N=41,678	Non-Users N=64,613	Users N=11,885	Non-Users N=93,418
0	20.7%	17.3%	29.5%	17.2%
1	33.8%	31.4%	36.7%	31.7%
2	21.4%	23.1%	17.9%	23.1%
3 or More	24.1%	28.2%	15.9%	28.1%

Note: N is the actual sample size.

Figure 5.8. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances by Texas Secondary Students, by Extracurricular Activity: 1994



While the use of substances was lower among secondary students who participated in extracurricular activities than those who did not participate in such activities, there were important differences in levels of use among the different activity groups (see Figure 5.8 and Appendix F).

VOE/DE/Work Study

Students involved in vocational education, distributive education, and work study programs had the highest rates of substance use, with 33 percent reporting that they had used an illicit drug in their lifetime, compared to 27 percent for non-VOE/DE/work study students. Current use for both groups was 14 percent (Figure 5.9). The VOE/DE/work study students also reported the highest current use of alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco of the students who participated in extracurricular activities. (Figure 5.8). While VOE/DE/work study students have the highest current use of cigarettes (25 percent), their current use of smokeless tobacco (7 percent) was the same as for athletes. For alcohol, (Figure 5.10) these students preferred beer (34 percent), wine coolers (30 percent), liquor (27 percent), and wine (17 percent). The current higher usage of substances is probably related to similar findings that students who hold jobs are more likely to use substances than those who do not have jobs.

Students involved in vocational education, distributive education, and work-study programs had the highest rates of substance use among the students who participated in extracurricular activities.

Figure 5.9 Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Students Who Participated in Vocational Education, Distributive Education, and Work-Study Programs Versus Students Who Did Not Participate in Those Programs: 1994

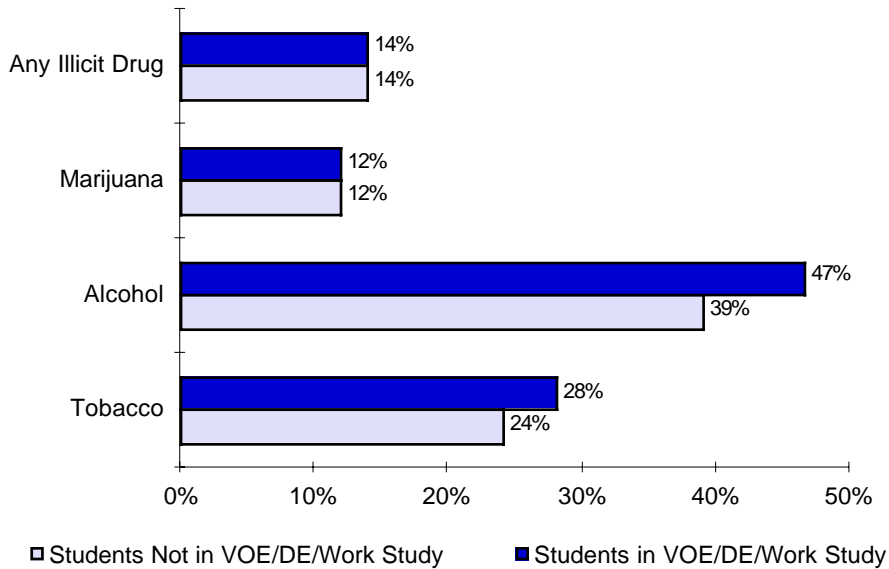
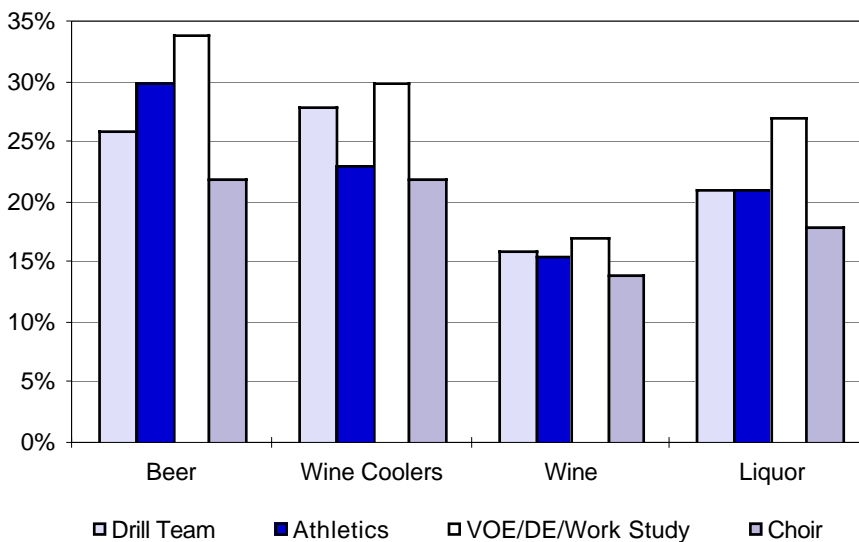


Figure 5.10. Alcoholic Beverages Preferred by Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Alcohol, by Extracurricular Activity: 1994



Drama/Speech

Students in drama and speech programs were less likely to use substances than those not in such programs, but they had higher rates of illicit drug use than most other groups. About 26 percent of drama and speech students had used illicit drugs in their lifetime, while 28 percent of non-drama/speech students had done so. Current use of any illicit drug by drama and speech students was 13 percent, which was exceeded only by the VOE/DE/work study students. Drama and speech students reported high levels of current use of cigarettes (23 percent), but only 4 percent reported current use of smokeless tobacco. Current use of alcoholic beverages was reported at 25 percent for beer, 24 percent for wine coolers, 21 percent for liquor, and 16 percent for wine.

Athletics

Among athletes, 26 percent had used an illicit drug in their lifetime, compared to 30 percent of the non-athletes (Figure 5.11). Current use of any illicit drug also showed a lower rate among athletes than non-athletes (12 percent versus 16 percent). Athletes reported current use of cigarettes at 20 percent and smokeless tobacco at 7 percent. The rate of smokeless tobacco use for athletes was higher than for most extracurricular activity groups except for VOE/DE/work study students. Current use of marijuana was 11 percent, and current use of alcohol was 39 percent, with 30 percent currently drinking beer, 23 percent currently drinking wine coolers, 21 percent currently drinking liquor, and 15 percent currently drinking wine (see Figure 5.10). The athletes' consumption of beer and liquor was second highest after the VOE/DE/work study students.

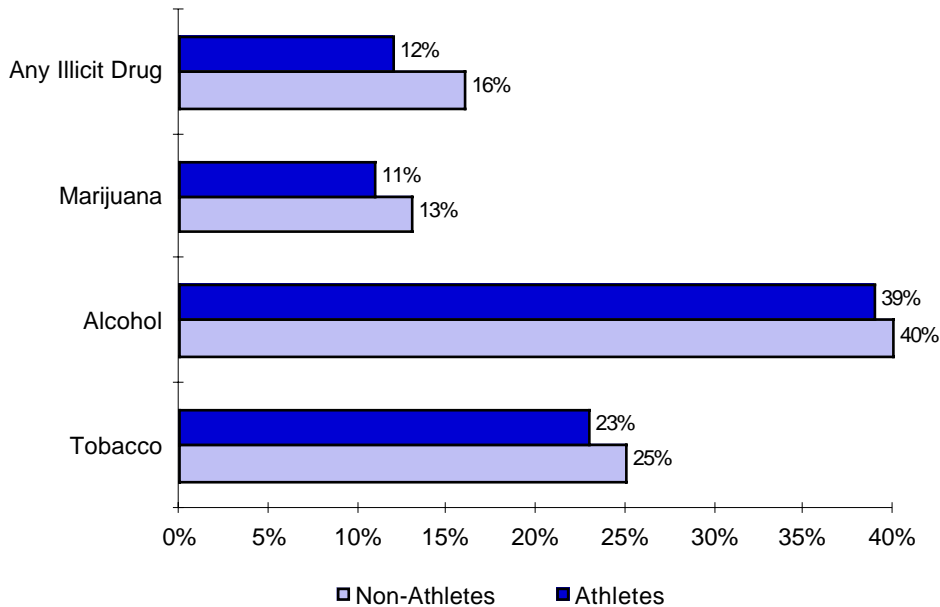
Newspaper/Yearbook

Substance use among students who were involved in the student newspaper or yearbook was below the level of students not in such programs. Lifetime illicit drug use was 25 percent among students on the newspaper or yearbook, compared to 28 percent of those who were not in these programs (12 percent versus 14 percent, current use). Current cigarette use was 20 percent and current use of smokeless tobacco was 5 percent. Beer was the favorite current drink (28 percent), followed by wine coolers (24 percent), liquor (21 percent), and wine (16 percent).

Choir

Choir members reported less lifetime and current use of substances than non-choir members. For instance, 21 percent of choir members

Figure 5.11 Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Students Who Participated in Athletics Versus Those Who Did Not Participate in Athletics: 1994



reported lifetime illicit drug use in 1994, compared with 28 percent for non-choir members (11 percent versus 14 percent, current use). Current use of cigarettes was 18 percent with smokeless tobacco at 3 percent. Current use of both beer and wine coolers by choir members was reported as 22 percent, with 18 percent using liquor and 14 percent using wine (see Figure 5.10).

Drill Team/Cheerleaders

Except for alcohol, drill team members and cheerleaders showed lower prevalence use than non-members for each substance. Lifetime use of illicit drugs was 22 percent among drill team members and cheerleaders, whereas it was 28 percent for non-members (10 percent versus 14 percent, current use). Some 19 percent reported current use of cigarettes, and only 2 percent reported current use of smokeless tobacco. Wine coolers were the favorite alcoholic beverage, with current use reported at 28 percent, followed by beer at 26 percent, liquor at 21 percent, and wine at 16 percent (see Figure 5.10).

Academic Organizations

Students in academic societies such as the math, science, or foreign language clubs reported 20 percent lifetime use of illicit drugs, compared to 30 percent use by non-academic club students (9

percent versus 15 percent, current use). Current cigarette use was low (17 percent), as was use of smokeless tobacco (4 percent). Current use of beer was reported at 24 percent, followed by wine coolers at 22 percent, liquor at 18 percent, and wine at 14 percent.

Student Government

Members of the student government reported lower levels of both lifetime and current use of substances than those not in student government. For example, only 20 percent of student government members reported lifetime use of any illicit drug, compared to 28 percent of those not active in student government (8 percent versus 14 percent, current use). Current use of cigarettes was a very low 16 percent, and use of smokeless tobacco was 4 percent. Current drinking levels were 25 percent for beer, 22 percent for wine coolers, 20 percent for liquor, and 15 percent for wine.

Service Clubs

Members of service clubs (Key Club, Scouts, etc.) were among the least likely to use any illicit drugs as compared to students who did not belong to service clubs (19 percent versus 29 percent, lifetime and 8 versus 14 percent, current use). Current use of cigarettes was a low 17 percent, with smokeless tobacco at 4 percent. Some 23 percent were current drinkers of beer, followed by 21 percent for wine coolers, 19 percent for liquor, and 15 percent for wine.

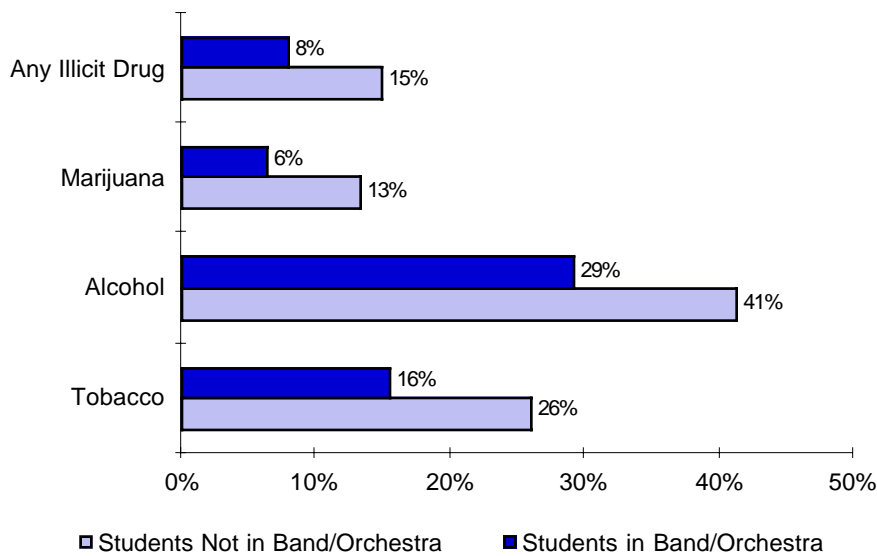
Band/Orchestra

Secondary students who participated in band or orchestra reported the lowest lifetime and current use of all substances except smokeless tobacco. Figure 5.12 compares the band and orchestra students' current use of some substances to that of students not in band or orchestra. Use of any illicit drug among band members was much lower than for those who did not participate in band or orchestra (17 percent versus 30 percent, lifetime use; 8 percent versus 15 percent, current use). Current cigarette use was 15 percent, with smokeless tobacco use at 3 percent. Band and orchestra members reported current use of beer at 19 percent, wine coolers at 18 percent, liquor at 14 percent, and wine at 12 percent.

Other Clubs

The survey also queried about membership in "Other Clubs," and students who belonged to these clubs reported lifetime use of illicit drugs at 23 percent, as compared to 30 percent for students who did not belong to "Other Clubs." Because these clubs were not specified, it

Figure 5.12. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Students Who Participated in Band/Orchestra Versus Students Who Did Not Participate in Band/Orchestra: 1994



is difficult to draw any conclusions about patterns of substance use by students who participate in a wide variety of other clubs.

Changes Between 1992 and 1994

Between 1992 and 1994, there was a greater percentage increase in lifetime and current prevalence of any illicit drug and marijuana among students who participated in outside activities than those with no activities, although students in extracurricular activities still had lower overall rates (Table 5.8). This pattern also holds for the current prevalence of tobacco. For example, current use of marijuana went from 4 percent in 1992 to 7 percent in 1994 (a 92 percent increase) among students who regularly participated in three or more extracurricular activities, while it rose from 12 percent to 19 percent (a 65 percent increase) among those with no activities at all. In contrast, the increased rate in current use of alcohol was slightly greater among students who do not participate in any activity than those with one, two, or three or more outside activities.

In terms of type of extracurricular activity, percentage changes in prevalence use of substances from 1992 to 1994 varied across activities (Appendix F, Tables F5-F8). In general, there was a greater percentage increase in current use of substances among students who regularly participated in a certain type of activity than those who do not. For example, current use of marijuana among choir members

Between 1992 and 1994, lifetime and current prevalence of any illicit drug and marijuana increased more among students who participated in outside activities than those in no activities.

Table 5.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected Substances, by Number of Extracurricular Activities: 1992 and 1994

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	1992	1994	Change	1992	1994	Change
Tobacco						
0 Activity	60.5%	61.8%	2.2%	28.0%	30.8%	9.8%
1 Activity	56.7%	57.4%	1.3%	22.5%	25.6%	13.6%
2 Activities	53.4%	53.0%	-0.8%	19.7%	22.8%	15.7%
3+ Activities	48.3%	46.9%	-3.0%	15.2%	19.2%	26.2%
Alcohol						
0 Activity	76.9%	77.2%	0.4%	40.9%	43.8%	7.0%
1 Activity	76.1%	76.4%	0.4%	38.6%	41.1%	6.6%
2 Activities	75.4%	72.9%	-3.3%	36.0%	37.6%	4.3%
3+ Activities	74.2%	70.2%	-5.4%	33.7%	35.7%	6.1%
Marijuana						
0 Activity	28.3%	35.5%	25.6%	11.5%	19.0%	65.4%
1 Activity	22.0%	28.4%	28.9%	8.0%	13.6%	70.0%
2 Activities	17.0%	21.6%	26.5%	5.1%	9.5%	85.9%
3+ Activities	13.6%	17.3%	27.4%	3.7%	7.1%	92.3%
Any Illicit Drug						
0 Activity	30.8%	37.6%	22.0%	13.7%	20.9%	52.1%
1 Activity	24.7%	30.5%	23.5%	9.5%	15.2%	59.9%
2 Activities	19.9%	24.3%	21.9%	6.7%	10.9%	62.6%
3+ Activities	16.3%	20.2%	24.3%	5.2%	8.9%	70.8%

increased from 4 percent in 1992 to 9 percent in 1994, whereas it went from 7 percent to 12 percent among non-choir students. The pattern in current marijuana use also holds for other activities, such as athletics, band or orchestra, drill team or cheerleader, student government, student newspaper or yearbook, and academic clubs. However, changes in lifetime use of substances were so varied that it is hard to see any clear trends.

Parental Attendance at School Events

Secondary students were asked if their parents usually attended school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings. About 43 percent of all students (52 percent of seventh graders and 34 percent of seniors) in 1994 said that their parents regularly participated in school-related activities. Students who had used substances were less likely to report parental attendance at school events than those non-users (Figures 5.13 and 5.14). For instance, only 35 percent of the students who reported current alcohol use said that their parents usually attended school events, while 47 percent of the alcohol non-users said so. The pattern also holds between current marijuana users and non-users (26 percent versus 45 percent).

Students who had used substances were less likely to report parental attendance at school events than non-users.

Figure 5.13 Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month Alcohol Users Compared to Non-Users: 1994

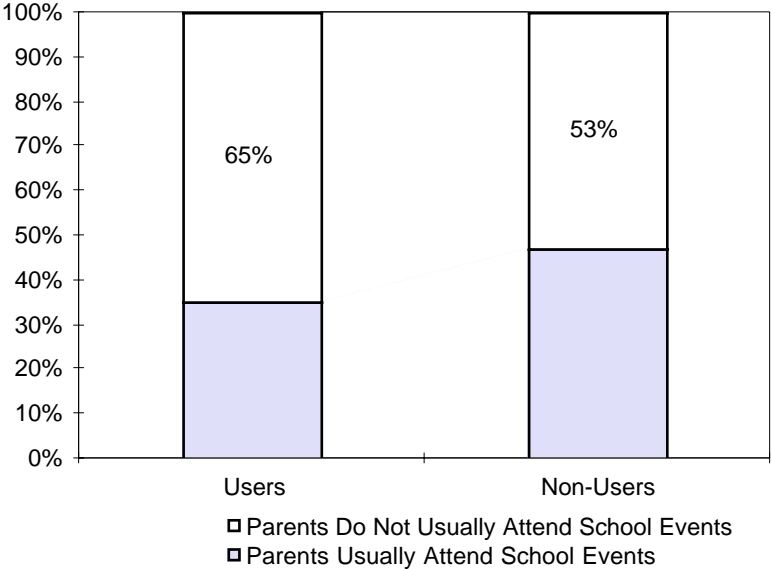


Figure 5.14. Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month Marijuana Users Compared to Non-Users: 1994

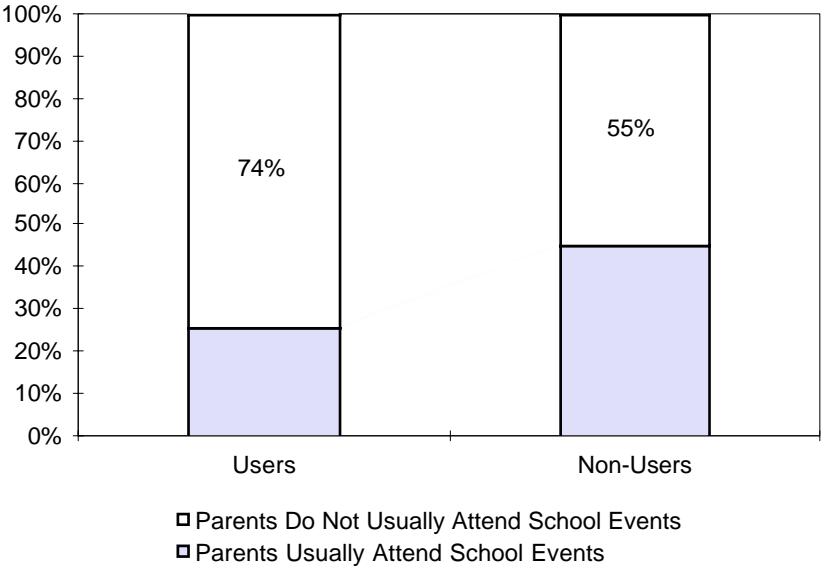


Table 5.9. Perceptions of Safety of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime Alcohol and Marijuana Use Compared to Students Who Did Not Use Alcohol and Marijuana

How Safe Do You Feel...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users	Non-Users	Users	Non-Users
	(N=78,034)	(N=28,257)	(N=25,355)	(N=79,948)
...in Your Home?				
Very Safe	66%	75%	64%	70%
Somewhat Safe	29%	21%	30%	26%
Not Very Safe	3%	2%	3%	2%
Not Safe At All	1%	0%	1%	0%
Don't Know	2%	2%	2%	2%
...in Your Neighborhood?				
Very Safe	30%	34%	29%	32%
Somewhat Safe	50%	48%	48%	50%
Not Very Safe	14%	12%	15%	13%
Not Safe At All	4%	3%	6%	3%
Don't Know	2%	3%	2%	2%
...at School?				
Very Safe	24%	29%	23%	26%
Somewhat Safe	53%	51%	51%	53%
Not Very Safe	14%	12%	15%	13%
Not Safe At All	5%	4%	6%	4%
Don't Know	4%	4%	5%	4%

Note: N is actual sample size.

This finding suggests that parental attendance at school functions may indicate to their children that they are cared for, accepted, and supported, and may help reduce an adolescent's reliance on substance use. In other words, parental involvement in the activities of their children may serve as a protective factor against adolescent involvement in substance use.

Perceived Safety

Students were asked three questions about their perceptions of the relative safety of their home, neighborhood, and school environments (Appendix E, Table E7). They were asked to rate each environment as *very safe*, *somewhat safe*, *not very safe*, or *not safe at all*. Substance use by students is related to their perceptions of the safety of their environments. Substance users felt less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than those non-users (Table 5.9). For example, only about 67 percent of secondary students who had ever drunk alcohol felt very

Parental involvement in their children's activities may serve as a protective factor against adolescent substance use.

safe at home, compared to 75 percent of the alcohol non-users (30 percent versus 34 percent on neighborhoods, 24 percent versus 29 percent on schools). Similarly, about 64 percent of the students who had ever used marijuana reported feeling very safe in their homes, while 70 percent of the marijuana non-users felt very safe.

A majority of secondary students in 1994 said that their homes were very safe but that their neighborhoods and schools were only somewhat safe, indicating that students felt less secure in those places than at home. Only 3 percent of secondary students said their homes were not very safe or not safe at all, while 17-18 percent felt unsafe in their neighborhoods and schools. Overall, perceptions of safety were rated slightly lower among younger students than older students. For example, about 67 percent of seventh graders perceived that their homes were very safe, compared to 74 percent of seniors. Almost 22 percent of seventh graders believed their schools were not very safe or not safe at all, whereas 15 percent of seniors felt unsafe at schools.

Peer Values and Behaviors

Students were asked how many of their friends fit the following categories: *felt close to their parents, sometimes carried weapons like a knife or gun, cared about making good grades, belonged to a gang or were interested in becoming a gang member, and wished they could drop out of school* (Appendix E, Table E8). Although these questions were asked about their friends, it is likely that their answers also reflect the values, attitudes, and behaviors of the respondents. A majority (94-96 percent) of secondary students in 1994 had at least a few friends who felt close to their parents and who cared about making good grades. On the other hand, about 52 percent of all students reported having at least a few friends who carried weapons; 44 percent of all students had at least a few friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to be gang members; and 49 percent of all students had at least a few peers who wished they could drop out of school.

The respondents' substance use is correlated with the values and attitudes of their immediate peer group. Fewer youthful substance users than non-users in 1994 reported that all or most of their friends felt close to their parents or cared about making good grades (Table 5.10). Only 26 percent of secondary students who had ever used marijuana said that all or most of their peers felt close to their parents, whereas 39 percent of the marijuana non-users said so. Also, fewer marijuana users than non-users (40 percent versus 61 percent) said all or most of their friends cared about making good grades at schools. Similar patterns are seen for alcohol users and non-users.

Substance use by students is correlated with the values and attitudes of their peer group.



Substance users were more likely than non-users to say that all or most of their friends carried weapons, belonged to or wanted to belong to a gang, or wished to drop out of school.

Table 5.10. Peer Behaviors Reported by Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Alcohol and Marijuana Compared to Peer Behaviors Reported by Students Who Had Never Used Alcohol and Marijuana: 1994

<i>How Many of Your Friends...</i>	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users (N=78,034)	Non-Users (N=28,257)	Users (N=25,355)	Non-Users (N=79,948)
...Feel Close to Their Parents?				
None	6%	6%	8%	5%
A Few	34%	24%	38%	29%
Some	28%	24%	28%	27%
Most	27%	33%	22%	31%
All	6%	12%	5%	8%
...Sometimes Carry Weapons?				
None	40%	72%	23%	57%
A Few	30%	18%	30%	25%
Some	19%	6%	25%	12%
Most	9%	2%	16%	4%
All	3%	1%	6%	1%
...Care About Making Good Grades				
None	4%	3%	6%	3%
A Few	19%	12%	24%	15%
Some	26%	18%	30%	22%
Most	38%	40%	31%	41%
All	14%	26%	9%	19%
...Belong to a Gang or Want to be a Gang Member?				
None	50%	74%	38%	63%
A Few	23%	15%	22%	20%
Some	14%	7%	17%	11%
Most	9%	3%	15%	5%
All	4%	1%	7%	2%
...Wish They Could Drop Out of School?				
None	45%	68%	32%	57%
A Few	32%	21%	34%	27%
Some	14%	7%	18%	10%
Most	6%	3%	10%	4%
All	4%	2%	6%	2%

Note: N is the actual sample size.

On the other hand, substance users were more likely than non-users to say that all or most of their friends carried weapons, belonged to or wanted to belong to a gang, or wished to drop out of school. For example, 22 percent of the students who had ever used marijuana reported all or most of their friends carried weapons, compared to only 6 percent of the marijuana non-users. More marijuana users than non-users also said that all or most of their peers belonged or wanted to belong to a gang (22 percent versus 6 percent) or wished to drop out of school (17 percent versus 6 percent). This finding also is true for alcohol users and non-users.

Endnotes

- ¹ D. V. Ary, E. Tildesley, H. Hops, and J. Andrews, "The Influence of Parent, Sibling, and Peer Modeling and Attitudes on Adolescent Use of Alcohol," *The International Journal of the Addictions* 28:9 (1993): 853-880; S. L. Bailey, R. L. Flewelling, and J. V. Rachal, "Predicting Continued Use of Marijuana Among Adolescents: The Relative Influence of Drug-Specific and Social Context Factors," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 33 (1992): 51-66; G. M. Barnes and J. W. Welte, "Patterns and Predictors of Alcohol Use Among 7-12th Grade Students in New York State," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 47:1 (1986): 53-62; J. S. Sokol-Katz and P.M. Ulbrich, "Family Structure and Adolescent Risk-Taking Behavior: A Comparison of Mexican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican Americans," *The International Journal of the Addictions* 27:10 (1992): 1197-1209; W. A. Vega, R. S. Zimmerman, G. J. Warheit, E. Apospori, and A. G. Gil, "Risk Factors for Early Adolescent Drug Use in Four Ethnic and Racial Groups," *American Journal of Public Health* 83 (1993): 185-189.
- ² Recent research efforts suggest a strong interrelationship between respondents' perceptions of peer use and their own use. Causal order is not necessarily friends influencing respondents, but more likely that use is reciprocal (i.e., respondents who use choose friends who use, and respondents with friends who use also learn to use). See S.L. Bailey and R. L. Hubbard, "Developmental Changes in Peer Factors and the Influence on Marijuana Initiation Among Secondary School Students," *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 20 (1991): 339-361.
- ³ J. C. Maxwell, "Substance Abuse Trends in Texas," in *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse: Community Epidemiology Work Group June 1992* (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, DHHS Publication No. [ADM] 92-1958, 1992), 318-320; and J. C. Maxwell, "Substance Abuse Trends in Texas," in *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse Volume II: Proceedings Community Epidemiology Work Group June 1994* (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH Publication No. 94-3854, 1994) 276; 281-286.
- ⁴ L. Wallisch, *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 24-25.
- ⁵ D. B. Kandel, K. Yamaguchi, and K. Chen, "Stages of Progression in Drug Involvement from Adolescence to Adulthood: Further Evidence for the Gateway Theory," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 53 (Sept. 1992): 447-457; D. B.

Kandel and K. Yamaguchi, "From Beer to Crack: Developmental Patterns of Drug Involvement," *American Journal of Public Health* 83:6 (June 1993): 851-855; M. R. Torabi, W. J. Bailey, and M. Majd-Jabbari, "Cigarette Smoking as a Predictor of Alcohol and Other Drug Use by Children and Adolescents: Evidence of the 'Gateway Drug Effect'," *Journal of School Health* 63:7 (Sept. 1993): 302-306.

Chapter 6. Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

Introduction

To determine the extent and severity of substance abuse among secondary students, questions about the negative consequences they have experienced due to substance use were included in the school survey. The negative consequences include

- difficulties with friends;
- criticism from a date;
- trouble with teachers;
- trouble with the police; and
- driving after drinking or while high.

About 22 percent of all secondary students in 1994 reported that they had experienced at least one of the five consequences associated with alcohol or drugs during the past school year. These adolescent users with alcohol- and drug-related problems need a major intervention or treatment effort to reduce their difficulties in peer, family, and social adjustment and reduce the continued disruption of normal adolescent development.

Between 1992 and 1994, the percentage of students who experienced drug-related social problems increased. This finding may partly result from the increased pattern of students' problem behavior including heavy use of illicit drugs, school conduct problems, and perceived peer values toward drug use in the same time period. In addition, during that time more secondary students had sought help from sources other than family or friends for substance-related problems.

Trouble With Friends

Students were asked if they had experienced difficulties with their friends or had received criticism from their dates because of

About 22 percent of secondary students reported they had experienced at least one of five consequences associated with alcohol and drugs during the past school year.

The number of students who reported experiencing drug-related problems with peers decreased between 1988-1992, but increased from 1992-1994.

alcohol or drug use during the past school year. About 10 percent of all secondary students in 1994 reported having trouble with their friends and 9 percent said they were criticized by someone they were dating because of their drinking behavior (Appendix E, Table E9). Older students were more likely to have had these problems than younger students. For example, 13 percent of seniors had difficulties with friends because of drinking, compared to only 5 percent of seventh graders. Fewer students reported drug-related problems with friends (5 percent) and with dates (5 percent).

The number of students who reported having alcohol-related problems with friends declined between 1988 and 1992, but it remained unchanged from 1992 to 1994. On the other hand, the percentage of students (especially seniors) who reported experiencing drug-related problems with peers decreased during 1988-1992, but increased between 1992 and 1994. For example, about 6 percent of seniors in 1988 had trouble with friends and 10 percent were criticized by dates because of their drug use; the numbers decreased to 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively, in 1992. In 1994, however, the frequency of these problems increased to 5 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Trouble With Authority Figures

Students were also asked about the alcohol- and drug-related trouble they encountered with authority figures. In 1994, 6 percent of all students had gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking during the past year, and 2 percent had trouble with their teachers due to drinking (Appendix E, Table E10). While each grade reported a similar percentage of drinking problems with their teachers, more older students said they had trouble with the law because of alcohol consumption. About 8 percent of seniors reported they had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking, compared to only 3 percent of seventh graders. On the other hand, almost 3 percent of all students in 1994 got into trouble with the police and 2 percent had trouble with their teachers due to their own drug use. Conversely, the grade-level data showed that younger secondary students had more drug-related problems with the police or with their teachers. For instance, about 4 percent of eighth graders had trouble with the law because of drug use, compared to 2 percent of seniors.

The frequency of students' alcohol- and drug-related problems with authorities has remained low and changed only slightly between 1988 and 1994. The percentage of secondary students who had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking remained at 5-6 percent

over the past several years, but about two times as many secondary students in 1994 than in 1992 reported drug-related problems with the law or their teachers (2.5 percent versus 1.4 percent, with the police; 1.9 percent versus 1.2 percent, with their teachers).

Driving While Drunk or High

Drunk driving is one of the most disturbing consequences of alcohol consumption by adolescents. In 1994, 26 percent of seniors admitted they had driven a car after having a good bit to drink at least once in the past year, and 8 percent of them had done so at least four times (Appendix E, Table E11). In comparison, 12 percent of seniors reported driving when they felt high from drugs, and 6 percent had done so four or more times.

The percentage of students who reported driving while drunk has sequentially decreased since 1988 (from 37 percent to 26 percent for seniors as shown by Figure 6.1). On the other hand, the percentage of seniors who reported driving while high from drugs dropped from 14 percent in 1988 to 8 percent in 1992, then increased to 12 percent in 1994.

26 percent of seniors admitted driving after having had a good bit to drink and 12 percent reported driving while they felt high from drugs.

Students Who Have Sought Help

Students were asked whether they had sought help, other than from family or friends, for problems in any way connected with their

Figure 6.1. Percentage of Texas Seniors Who Had Driven While Drunk or High on Drugs: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

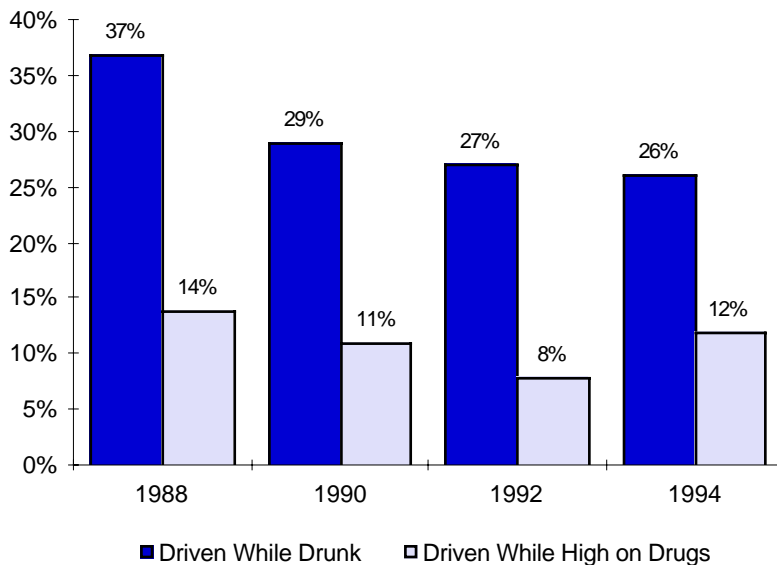


Table 6.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Sought Help for Substance Problems in the Past School Year: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	5%	7%	6%	7%
Grade 7	7%	9%	7%	7%
Grade 8	7%	8%	7%	8%
Grade 9	5%	7%	8%	7%
Grade 10	5%	6%	6%	6%
Grade 11	4%	5%	5%	5%
Grade 12	5%	6%	4%	4%

Between 1988 and 1994, the percentage of students who sought help for substance problems increased except among seniors.

use of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs in the past school year. As shown in Table 6.1, among all secondary students in 1994, only 7 percent said they had sought help for problems related to substance use. The percentage was slightly higher among the younger students (7 percent for seventh graders and 8 percent for eighth graders) than the older students (5 percent for juniors and 4 percent for seniors).

Between 1988 and 1994, the percentage of students who sought help for substance abuse problems increased except among seniors. The percentage increased by 20 percent for all secondary students (35 percent for ninth graders), yet decreased by 9 percent for seniors.

Chapter 7. Sources of Information and Assistance

School Sources for Information

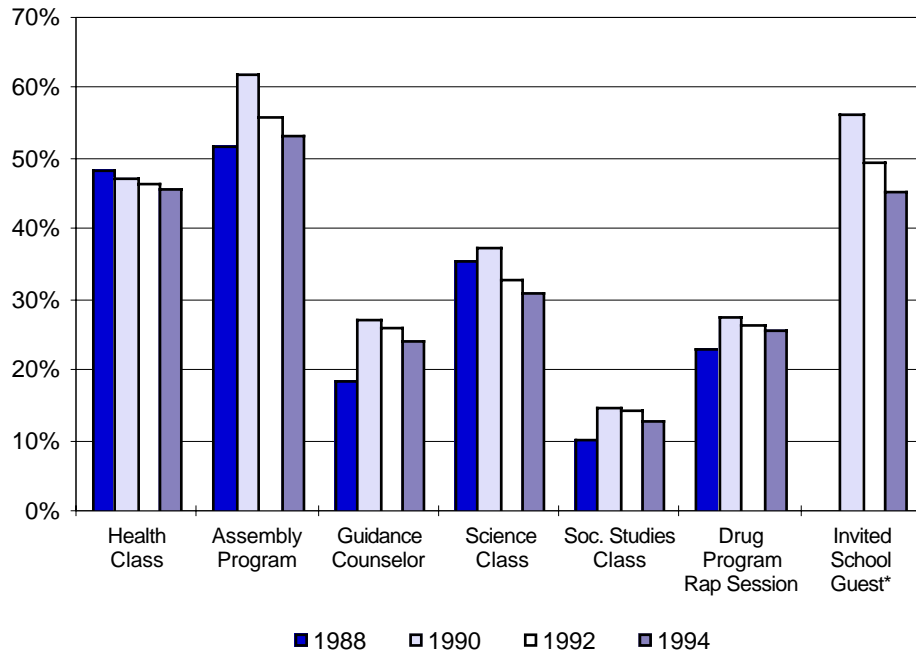
Students were asked whether they had received any information on drugs or alcohol from various school sources during the past school year. The most likely source of information that students reported in 1994 was an assembly program, followed by health classes and an invited school guest. About 54 percent of the students said they had received information from an assembly program, and 46 percent from health classes or an invited school guest. Lower proportions of students received information from science classes (31 percent), drug program or rap sessions (26 percent), guidance counselors (24 percent), and social studies classes (13 percent). About 21 percent said that they had not received information from any school source (Appendix E, Table E12).

Younger students in 1994 were more likely to receive information about alcohol and other drugs from a school source than were older students. For example, 83 percent of seventh grade students said they learned about substance abuse from a school source, compared to 74 percent of seniors. This pattern is true for virtually all school-based sources of information. The most often-reported source of information was an assembly program for students in all grades, except that the mandatory health class was the source reported by the greatest number of tenth graders.

Although more students in 1994 than in 1988 received information from most school-based sources (except health class and science class), the percentages of students who reported receiving information from various sources in 1994 were lower than the peak levels in 1990 (Figure 7.1). Between 1988 and 1994, the number of students who had received information from guidance counselors increased by 30

Younger students were more likely to receive information about substances from a school source than were older students.

Figure 7.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Received Information from School-Based Sources: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



*Invited school guest was not an option on the 1988 survey.

percent, while the number of students who had received information from social study classes increased by 26 percent, from drug program rap sessions by 11 percent, and from assembly programs by 3 percent. However, 79 percent of secondary students in 1994 reported they obtained information on substances from any school source, compared to 87 percent in 1990 and 81 percent in 1992. Among various school-based sources of information, the greatest decrease between 1990 and 1994 was for the students who reported they had received information from an invited school guest. The percentage of students who received such information declined from 57 percent in 1990 to 46 percent in 1994.

Where Students Go for Help

Data from the survey indicates that if a student had a drinking or drug problem, he/she would be most likely to talk first to his/her friends about it. About 74 percent of all secondary students in 1994 said that they would go to friends for help. Unfortunately, given the strong relationship between substance use by respondents and their friends' use, confiding in friends is most likely not the best way to get help. About 57 percent of all students said they would go to an adult outside of school (such as a relative, clergyman, or family friend); other sources of help specified were parents (54 percent), a counselor or

About 74 percent of secondary students said they would go to friends for help with a drinking or drug problem.

program outside of school (45 percent), a medical doctor (38 percent), a counselor or program in school (35 percent), and another adult in school, such as the school nurse or teacher (33 percent).

The grade data indicated that younger students were more likely than older students to go to their parents, a medical doctor, a counselor or program in school, or another adult in school for help if they had substance-related problems. For example, about 63 percent of seventh graders in 1994 would seek help from their parents, compared to 54 percent of seniors. Older students were more likely to go to their friends for help. Almost 66 percent of seventh graders reported that they would go to friends for help, whereas over 79 percent of seniors said so.

The year in which the highest percentage of students said they would seek help to deal with a substance abuse problem was 1990 (Appendix E, Table E13). Although the percentage of students who sought help from various sources except friends decreased between 1990 and 1994, the number was still much higher than in 1988. Secondary students who would go to a counselor or program in school increased from 30 percent in 1988 to 35 percent in 1994. Those who would go to another adult in school increased from 28 percent to 33 percent, and those who would go to their parents increased from 46 percent to 54 percent in that same time period. Also, the percentage of students who said they would seek help from a medical doctor or from a counselor or program outside of school increased between 1988 and 1994.

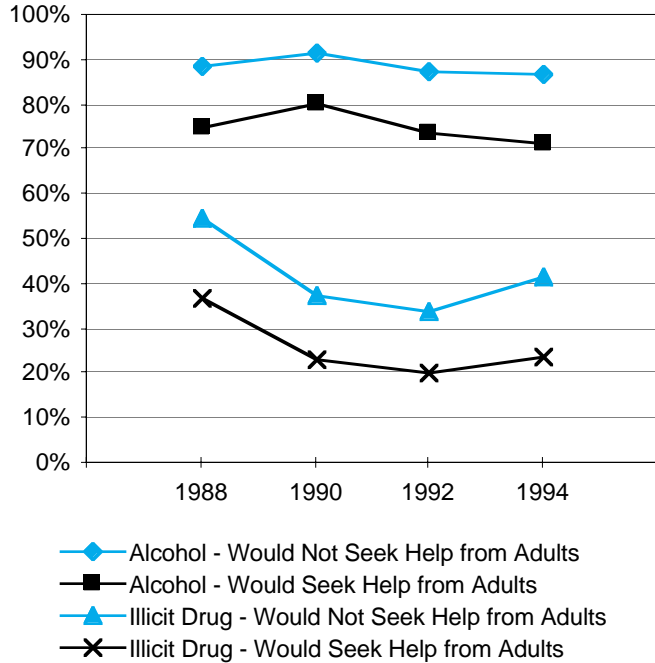
Students Who Would Seek Help From Adults

Data from the school survey indicated that students who would seek help from adults for a substance-related problem were less likely to use drugs or alcohol than those students who would not seek help from an adult. For example, 72 percent of secondary students in 1994 who would seek help from adults for a substance abuse problem had used alcohol at least once during their lifetime, compared to 87 percent of those who would not turn to an adult for help (Appendix B, Tables B12 and B13). This pattern is consistent for all substances and all grades. Also, students who would not seek help from adults reported about three times as much current use of crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, or Ecstasy and about twice as much current use of tobacco, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, or steroids than those who would seek help from an adult.

Figure 7.2 compares the lifetime prevalence between 1988 and 1994 of alcohol and any illicit drug for all secondary students who

Younger students were more likely than older students to say they would go to their parents, a medical doctor, a school counselor, or another adult at school for help with a substance problem.

Figure 7.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Who Would/Would Not Seek Help from Adults: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994



would/would not turn to an adult for help with a substance-related problem. Between 1988 and 1994, lifetime use of alcohol remained steady and showed only a slight decrease for either group of the students. Yet, there was a large decrease in lifetime use of any illicit drug between 1988 to 1994, with a more significant decrease among students who would seek help from an adult. The prevalence of any illicit drug decreased by 36 percent for students who would seek help from adults, compared to a decrease of 24 percent for students who would not turn to an adult for help. In addition, the increase in lifetime use of any illicit drug between 1992 and 1994 was higher among students who would not seek help. This suggests that recent increases in drug use may have been comprised mostly of students who would not go to an adult for help with a drug-related problem.

Chapter 8. Conclusions

After showing a downward trend since 1988, use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased sharply between 1992 and 1994. Increases in illicit drug use mostly resulted from rising prevalence rates among eighth graders, African-American students, and males. Higher use of drugs may be partially attributed to the more lax attitudes toward drug use among Texas secondary students. Also fostering the rise in drug use were the lowered perceptions of parental disapproval of substance use and the increased availability of drugs. Marijuana became more popular between 1992 and 1994; the increase in its use was the greatest among most illicit drugs measured. If it is the case that marijuana is a gateway drug to other illicit drugs, then the sharp increase in marijuana use reported in this study should be read as a sign of potential future increases in other illicit drug use.

Not only did more students use drugs in 1994, but those users did so more often. Given the increase in heavy illicit drug use, more students had experienced drug-related social problems, attended class while high on drugs, and sought help from friends or persons from outside family for their problems. In addition, a higher percentage of students than in 1992 reported marijuana and/or other illicit drugs were used at most or all of the parties they attended during the school year and they perceived most or all of their friends used marijuana. These findings were consistent with the increased popularity of illicit drugs.

Alcohol remained the most commonly used substance among Texas secondary students in 1994, followed by tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and uppers. Compared to students in lower grades, those in the upper grades had higher percentages of substance use for all substances except inhalants. Male students showed prevalence rates

Fostering the rise in drug use were the softened attitudes toward drug use, the lowered perceptions of parental disapproval of substance use, and the increased availability of drugs.

If it is the case that marijuana is a gateway drug to other illicit drugs, then the sharp increase in marijuana use reported in this study should be read as a sign of potential future increases in other illicit drug use.

Although the rise of drug use in the recent two surveys may not be a permanent phenomenon, it should be an alarm for future drug use among young people.

well above those for females for most substances. The ethnicity data revealed that Hispanic adolescents ranked the highest in lifetime prevalence of tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, and crack. However, African-American students tended to report the greatest increases in illicit drug use between 1992 and 1994.

Although the rise of drug use in the recent two surveys may not be a permanent phenomenon, it should be an alarm for future drug use among young people. More effective prevention programs should be established for those youths who have not started to use drugs, and programs should be provided at an early age. Results of the present study suggest that preventive initiatives should include strategies which

- encourage students to participate in extracurricular activities which help inoculate them against substance use;
- help them to develop positive peer relations;
- foster parental participation in school activities;
- strengthen parental disapproval of the use of alcohol and drugs by their children;
- encourage students who are experimenting with alcohol and drugs to seek help from adults; and
- help create community and school settings to provide an economically adequate and safe environment.

Community involvement, participation in extracurricular activities that discourage substance abuse, and especially parental involvement are crucial in preventing substance use and abuse. Meanwhile, more treatment programs are needed to serve those adolescents who are already using drugs in order to minimize their negative influences on all segments of society.

Appendix A - 1994 Texas School Survey Instrument

Pages 109-118 not available in electronic form. Contact the Commission for a copy of the survey instrument.

Appendix B - Prevalence Tables

**Table B.1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students
1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

	Lifetime Use				Past-Month Use			
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1988	1990	1992	1994
Tobacco** - All	-	56.2%	54.3%	54.5%	-	22.9%	20.9%	24.2%
Grade 7	-	42.4%	42.8%	40.1%	-	15.9%	14.8%	15.8%
Grade 8	-	52.7%	50.0%	51.9%	-	20.9%	17.1%	23.3%
Grade 9	-	59.4%	57.5%	57.2%	-	23.1%	23.1%	25.6%
Grade 10	-	58.0%	58.3%	59.6%	-	23.1%	21.9%	26.9%
Grade 11	-	61.5%	58.6%	60.7%	-	27.0%	24.1%	26.5%
Grade 12	-	66.5%	62.3%	62.7%	-	29.7%	26.9%	30.5%
Alcohol - All	75.5%	81.0%	75.6%	74.1%	42.8%	43.6%	37.0%	39.4%
Grade 7	58.5%	68.7%	58.2%	57.6%	28.0%	29.2%	23.5%	24.0%
Grade 8	68.7%	76.7%	70.9%	69.3%	31.6%	36.6%	30.4%	34.3%
Grade 9	75.9%	81.3%	78.0%	76.2%	41.0%	41.9%	38.5%	41.0%
Grade 10	83.0%	85.1%	82.4%	81.1%	49.2%	48.0%	41.5%	44.5%
Grade 11	84.5%	87.9%	83.9%	82.8%	55.1%	51.6%	44.4%	48.3%
Grade 12	86.4%	90.4%	86.1%	85.5%	57.5%	60.3%	49.9%	52.0%
Inhalants# - All	30.0%	24.1%	23.2%	18.7%	7.0%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%
Grade 7	33.1%	24.6%	25.9%	20.2%	11.8%	9.9%	9.2%	7.1%
Grade 8	32.0%	25.4%	26.1%	23.8%	9.4%	9.7%	8.0%	7.5%
Grade 9	30.7%	25.6%	23.3%	19.4%	6.8%	6.6%	3.7%	5.2%
Grade 10	29.3%	23.9%	22.3%	17.4%	6.0%	4.7%	4.0%	3.7%
Grade 11	26.6%	22.0%	20.8%	14.0%	5.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.1%
Grade 12	25.5%	22.1%	18.4%	14.5%	3.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Any Illicit Drug - All	39.1%	25.1%	22.4%	27.8%	17.1%	9.5%	8.4%	13.7%
Grade 7	25.0%	11.1%	11.4%	14.6%	12.8%	5.6%	5.0%	7.4%
Grade 8	33.0%	17.6%	15.0%	23.5%	16.6%	7.7%	5.1%	12.4%
Grade 9	36.0%	25.6%	23.9%	30.2%	15.4%	10.3%	9.9%	15.9%
Grade 10	42.9%	27.8%	28.1%	32.7%	18.4%	10.0%	10.3%	16.4%
Grade 11	49.1%	33.7%	29.2%	35.0%	20.6%	11.2%	11.2%	15.5%
Grade 12	54.3%	39.9%	31.8%	36.3%	20.2%	13.5%	10.3%	16.0%
Marijuana - All	31.5%	22.6%	19.7%	25.3%	11.5%	7.8%	6.8%	12.0%
Grade 7	18.8%	9.4%	9.9%	12.7%	7.6%	4.6%	3.9%	6.3%
Grade 8	26.6%	15.1%	11.9%	21.1%	11.7%	5.9%	4.0%	10.6%
Grade 9	28.1%	23.1%	21.2%	27.8%	10.5%	8.2%	8.3%	14.3%
Grade 10	34.4%	24.2%	24.5%	29.9%	12.4%	8.1%	8.3%	14.2%
Grade 11	40.7%	31.2%	26.0%	32.0%	14.3%	9.7%	8.7%	13.9%
Grade 12	45.7%	37.5%	29.3%	34.0%	13.9%	11.5%	8.4%	14.3%

** Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in this category.

Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

Table B.1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994, Continued

	Lifetime Use				Past-Month Use			
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1988	1990	1992	1994
Marijuana Only - All	15.2%	12.7%	10.8%	14.8%	4.2%	2.8%	2.6%	5.8%
Grade 7	8.9%	5.9%	6.1%	8.4%	3.6%	2.2%	1.9%	3.8%
Grade 8	14.0%	8.9%	6.7%	12.7%	4.9%	2.4%	1.4%	5.5%
Grade 9	14.3%	12.9%	11.1%	16.9%	3.9%	3.1%	3.0%	7.7%
Grade 10	16.0%	13.4%	13.7%	17.0%	4.4%	2.5%	3.4%	6.1%
Grade 11	19.9%	17.9%	14.0%	18.1%	4.8%	3.6%	3.2%	6.2%
Grade 12	20.1%	19.8%	15.8%	18.3%	3.5%	2.9%	2.6%	5.7%
Cocaine/Crack - All	6.7%	5.8%	5.0%	5.6%	2.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
Grade 8	5.2%	3.9%	3.4%	4.7%	2.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%
Grade 9	5.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Grade 10	7.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.5%	2.2%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%
Grade 11	8.8%	7.8%	5.6%	6.9%	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%
Grade 12	11.6%	10.2%	7.5%	8.3%	4.2%	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%
Hallucinogens - All	6.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.9%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 8	4.2%	2.9%	2.2%	4.3%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%
Grade 9	5.7%	4.6%	6.0%	5.7%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%
Grade 10	6.7%	5.3%	6.0%	7.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%
Grade 11	9.3%	6.2%	6.9%	8.0%	3.6%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%
Grade 12	11.7%	8.8%	8.2%	9.8%	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%
Uppers - All	17.1%	7.2%	6.5%	7.0%	5.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%
Grade 7	10.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.5%	4.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%
Grade 8	12.3%	5.2%	5.0%	5.5%	5.4%	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%
Grade 9	14.5%	7.8%	6.5%	7.6%	4.9%	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%
Grade 10	20.3%	8.6%	8.0%	9.2%	7.0%	2.1%	2.1%	3.0%
Grade 11	22.9%	8.9%	9.4%	9.6%	6.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.3%
Grade 12	25.0%	11.1%	9.6%	9.9%	6.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%
Downers - All	13.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	3.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Grade 7	11.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Grade 8	12.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	5.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.8%	4.0%	5.0%	3.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%
Grade 10	14.3%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	3.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Grade 11	15.4%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%	3.2%	0.8%	1.9%	1.2%
Grade 12	15.3%	6.5%	5.5%	6.0%	2.7%	1.3%	1.0%	1.7%

Table B.1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994, Continued

	Lifetime Use				Past-Month Use			
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1988	1990	1992	1994
Steroids - All	NA	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	NA	*	*	0.5%
Grade 7	NA	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	NA	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	NA	0.7%	*	0.6%
Grade 9	NA	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	NA	*	0.5%	0.6%
Grade 10	NA	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	NA	*	*	*
Grade 11	NA	1.9%	1.4%	1.7%	NA	*	*	*
Grade 12	NA	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	NA	*	*	0.5%
Ecstasy - All	NA	4.1%	2.6%	2.5%	NA	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%
Grade 7	NA	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	NA	*	0.5%	*
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	NA	0.7%	*	0.6%
Grade 9	NA	3.8%	2.4%	2.3%	NA	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 10	NA	4.4%	2.7%	3.4%	NA	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%
Grade 11	NA	6.2%	3.7%	3.4%	NA	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Grade 12	NA	9.1%	5.8%	4.0%	NA	2.5%	0.6%	1.0%

NA: Not Available

* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.2. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students 1994**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Students	54.5%	24.2%	12.9%	17.3%	45.5%
Grade 7	40.1%	15.8%	11.2%	13.1%	59.9%
Grade 8	51.9%	23.3%	13.7%	14.8%	48.1%
Grade 9	57.2%	25.6%	13.6%	18.1%	42.8%
Grade 10	59.6%	26.9%	13.4%	19.3%	40.4%
Grade 11	60.7%	26.5%	13.7%	20.5%	39.3%
Grade 12	62.7%	30.5%	11.7%	20.6%	37.3%
Alcohol - All Students	74.1%	39.4%	19.8%	14.9%	25.9%
Grade 7	57.6%	24.0%	16.9%	16.8%	42.4%
Grade 8	69.3%	34.3%	19.9%	15.1%	30.7%
Grade 9	76.2%	41.0%	19.9%	15.3%	23.8%
Grade 10	81.1%	44.5%	22.0%	14.6%	18.9%
Grade 11	82.8%	48.3%	20.6%	14.0%	17.2%
Grade 12	85.5%	52.0%	20.7%	12.7%	14.5%
Inhalants# - All Students	18.7%	4.9%	5.3%	8.5%	81.3%
Grade 7	20.2%	7.1%	6.3%	6.8%	79.8%
Grade 8	23.8%	7.5%	7.4%	8.9%	76.2%
Grade 9	19.4%	5.2%	5.3%	8.9%	80.6%
Grade 10	17.4%	3.7%	4.6%	9.1%	82.6%
Grade 11	14.0%	2.1%	3.3%	8.6%	86.0%
Grade 12	14.5%	2.0%	3.4%	9.0%	85.5%
Any Illicit Drug - All Students	27.8%	13.7%	7.7%	6.4%	72.2%
Grade 7	14.6%	7.4%	4.1%	3.0%	85.4%
Grade 8	23.5%	12.4%	6.8%	4.3%	76.5%
Grade 9	30.2%	15.9%	8.0%	6.3%	69.8%
Grade 10	32.7%	16.4%	9.2%	7.2%	67.3%
Grade 11	35.0%	15.5%	9.5%	10.0%	65.0%
Grade 12	36.3%	16.0%	10.1%	10.2%	63.7%
Marijuana - All Students	25.3%	12.0%	7.3%	6.0%	74.7%
Grade 7	12.7%	6.3%	3.7%	2.7%	87.3%
Grade 8	21.1%	10.6%	6.5%	4.0%	78.9%
Grade 9	27.8%	14.3%	7.6%	5.9%	72.2%
Grade 10	29.9%	14.2%	9.0%	6.8%	70.1%
Grade 11	32.0%	13.9%	8.9%	9.2%	68.0%
Grade 12	34.0%	14.3%	9.5%	10.2%	66.0%

Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

Table B.2. Prevalance and Recency of Use, 1994, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Students	14.8%	5.8%	4.7%	4.3%	85.2%
Grade 7	8.4%	3.8%	2.6%	2.1%	91.6%
Grade 8	12.7%	5.5%	4.3%	2.9%	87.3%
Grade 9	16.9%	7.7%	4.9%	4.2%	83.1%
Grade 10	17.0%	6.1%	6.0%	4.9%	83.0%
Grade 11	18.1%	6.2%	5.5%	6.3%	81.9%
Grade 12	18.3%	5.7%	5.8%	6.7%	81.7%
Cocaine or Crack - All Students	5.6%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%	94.4%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	95.3%
Grade 9	5.9%	2.0%	1.6%	2.3%	94.1%
Grade 10	6.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.4%	93.5%
Grade 11	6.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.9%	93.1%
Grade 12	8.3%	2.4%	2.9%	3.0%	91.7%
Cocaine - All Students	5.2%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	94.8%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%	95.7%
Grade 9	5.5%	1.8%	1.6%	2.1%	94.5%
Grade 10	5.9%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	94.1%
Grade 11	6.6%	1.9%	1.9%	2.8%	93.4%
Grade 12	8.2%	2.4%	2.8%	2.9%	91.8%
Crack - All Students	1.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.5%	*	0.6%	*	98.5%
Grade 8	1.8%	*	0.7%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 11	1.6%	*	*	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 12	2.1%	*	0.8%	0.9%	97.9%
Hallucinogens - All Students	5.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	94.1%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1.1%	95.7%
Grade 9	5.7%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	94.3%
Grade 10	7.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	92.2%
Grade 11	8.0%	2.6%	2.1%	3.3%	92.0%
Grade 12	9.8%	2.6%	2.9%	4.3%	90.2%

Table B.2. Prevalence and Recency of Use, 1994, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Students	7.0%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	93.0%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	97.5%
Grade 8	5.5%	2.3%	1.9%	1.3%	94.5%
Grade 9	7.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.3%	92.4%
Grade 10	9.2%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	90.8%
Grade 11	9.6%	2.3%	3.3%	4.0%	90.4%
Grade 12	9.9%	2.6%	3.0%	4.3%	90.1%
Downers - All Students	4.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	95.5%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	97.9%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	96.0%
Grade 9	5.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	95.0%
Grade 10	5.6%	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	94.4%
Grade 11	5.4%	1.2%	1.7%	2.5%	94.6%
Grade 12	6.0%	1.7%	1.7%	2.6%	94.0%
Steroids - All Students	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.5%	*	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.8%	*	0.7%	0.6%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.7%	*	*	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	97.8%
Ecstasy - All Students	2.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 7	1.2%	*	*	*	98.8%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 9	2.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 10	3.4%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	96.6%
Grade 11	3.4%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	96.6%
Grade 12	4.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%	96.0%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B.3. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances by Grade: Texas Male Secondary Students 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Males	58.9%	28.2%	13.0%	17.8%	41.1%
Grade 7	43.4%	16.9%	11.4%	15.1%	56.6%
Grade 8	56.6%	25.9%	14.2%	16.5%	43.4%
Grade 9	60.3%	30.1%	12.7%	17.6%	39.7%
Grade 10	64.2%	31.5%	13.1%	19.5%	35.8%
Grade 11	65.7%	31.2%	14.9%	19.6%	34.3%
Grade 12	70.4%	38.4%	11.8%	20.2%	29.6%
Alcohol - All Males	75.0%	40.8%	18.6%	15.6%	25.0%
Grade 7	58.1%	22.5%	17.1%	18.5%	41.9%
Grade 8	70.0%	34.3%	19.4%	16.3%	30.0%
Grade 9	76.5%	42.6%	17.5%	16.4%	23.5%
Grade 10	82.4%	45.7%	20.9%	15.8%	17.6%
Grade 11	83.6%	52.0%	18.3%	13.3%	16.4%
Grade 12	87.3%	57.6%	18.7%	11.0%	12.7%
Inhalants# - All Males	20.3%	5.3%	5.6%	9.4%	79.7%
Grade 7	20.2%	6.2%	6.3%	7.7%	79.8%
Grade 8	24.9%	8.2%	7.1%	9.5%	75.1%
Grade 9	20.0%	5.7%	5.9%	8.4%	80.0%
Grade 10	20.2%	4.5%	5.0%	10.7%	79.8%
Grade 11	16.5%	2.6%	3.9%	10.0%	83.5%
Grade 12	18.3%	2.9%	4.4%	11.0%	81.7%
Any Illicit Drug - All Males	32.0%	16.2%	8.6%	7.1%	68.0%
Grade 7	16.8%	8.4%	4.8%	3.6%	83.2%
Grade 8	27.1%	14.0%	7.7%	5.5%	72.9%
Grade 9	35.6%	19.6%	8.6%	7.3%	64.4%
Grade 10	36.8%	18.8%	10.1%	7.9%	63.2%
Grade 11	39.7%	18.2%	11.0%	10.4%	60.3%
Grade 12	42.3%	20.6%	11.6%	10.2%	57.7%
Marijuana - All Males	30.1%	14.7%	8.5%	6.9%	69.9%
Grade 7	15.4%	7.3%	4.9%	3.2%	84.6%
Grade 8	24.8%	12.3%	7.3%	5.2%	75.2%
Grade 9	34.1%	18.3%	8.7%	7.1%	65.9%
Grade 10	34.8%	17.0%	10.1%	7.7%	65.2%
Grade 11	37.4%	16.7%	10.9%	9.7%	62.6%
Grade 12	40.7%	18.9%	11.2%	10.5%	59.3%

Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

Table B.3. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Males, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Males	17.7%	7.1%	5.6%	5.0%	82.3%
Grade 7	10.6%	4.5%	3.5%	2.5%	89.4%
Grade 8	14.9%	6.3%	5.0%	3.7%	85.1%
Grade 9	20.9%	9.9%	5.7%	5.2%	79.1%
Grade 10	19.4%	7.1%	6.8%	5.6%	80.6%
Grade 11	21.2%	7.3%	6.7%	7.2%	78.8%
Grade 12	21.3%	7.2%	7.1%	7.0%	78.7%
Cocaine or Crack - All Males	7.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.6%	93.0%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	96.9%
Grade 8	5.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	94.6%
Grade 9	7.3%	2.6%	1.9%	2.8%	92.7%
Grade 10	8.2%	2.8%	2.3%	3.1%	91.8%
Grade 11	9.1%	2.9%	2.8%	3.3%	90.9%
Grade 12	11.1%	4.0%	3.2%	3.9%	88.9%
Cocaine - All Males	6.5%	2.2%	1.9%	2.4%	93.5%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	95.1%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.4%	1.9%	2.5%	93.2%
Grade 10	7.6%	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	92.4%
Grade 11	8.7%	2.8%	2.8%	3.2%	91.3%
Grade 12	10.8%	3.9%	3.1%	3.8%	89.2%
Crack - All Males	2.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%	*	98.2%
Grade 8	2.1%	*	0.8%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 9	3.0%	1.0%	0.7%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 10	2.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 11	2.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 12	3.3%	0.6%	1.3%	1.3%	96.7%
Hallucinogens - All Males	7.0%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	93.0%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	97.4%
Grade 8	4.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%	95.1%
Grade 9	6.7%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	93.3%
Grade 10	9.1%	3.5%	2.6%	3.0%	90.9%
Grade 11	9.1%	3.8%	2.4%	3.0%	90.9%
Grade 12	12.6%	4.0%	4.0%	4.6%	87.4%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B.3. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Males, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Males	6.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	93.1%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	97.8%
Grade 8	5.5%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	94.5%
Grade 9	7.1%	2.5%	2.1%	2.5%	92.9%
Grade 10	9.1%	2.6%	3.1%	3.4%	90.9%
Grade 11	9.6%	2.3%	3.3%	4.0%	90.4%
Grade 12	10.3%	2.9%	3.4%	4.1%	89.7%
Downers - All Males	4.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	95.3%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	96.2%
Grade 9	5.4%	2.2%	1.5%	1.8%	94.6%
Grade 10	5.8%	1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	94.2%
Grade 11	5.8%	1.2%	1.7%	2.9%	94.2%
Grade 12	6.8%	2.4%	1.9%	2.4%	93.2%
Steroids - All Males	2.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 10	2.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	97.3%
Grade 11	3.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	97.0%
Grade 12	3.6%	0.8%	1.1%	1.8%	96.4%
Ecstasy - All Males	2.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 7	1.4%	*	*	*	98.6%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	98.0%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 10	3.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	96.2%
Grade 11	4.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.9%	95.8%
Grade 12	4.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	95.3%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B.4. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Female Secondary Students 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Females	50.3%	20.6%	12.8%	16.9%	49.7%
Grade 7	37.2%	15.0%	11.0%	11.3%	62.8%
Grade 8	47.4%	20.7%	13.4%	13.3%	52.6%
Grade 9	54.2%	21.4%	14.4%	18.5%	45.8%
Grade 10	55.5%	22.8%	13.6%	19.0%	44.5%
Grade 11	56.0%	22.3%	12.3%	21.4%	44.0%
Grade 12	55.7%	23.2%	11.6%	20.9%	44.3%
Alcohol - All Females	73.5%	38.1%	21.0%	14.3%	26.5%
Grade 7	57.4%	25.4%	16.6%	15.4%	42.6%
Grade 8	68.7%	34.3%	20.4%	14.0%	31.3%
Grade 9	75.9%	39.6%	22.1%	14.2%	24.1%
Grade 10	80.0%	43.5%	23.0%	13.5%	20.0%
Grade 11	82.1%	44.8%	22.7%	14.6%	17.9%
Grade 12	83.8%	46.9%	22.6%	14.2%	16.2%
Inhalants# - All Females	17.2%	4.7%	4.9%	7.6%	82.8%
Grade 7	20.2%	8.2%	6.2%	5.8%	79.8%
Grade 8	22.8%	7.0%	7.6%	8.2%	77.2%
Grade 9	18.8%	4.7%	4.7%	9.3%	81.2%
Grade 10	14.8%	3.0%	4.1%	7.7%	85.2%
Grade 11	11.6%	1.7%	2.7%	7.1%	88.4%
Grade 12	10.9%	1.1%	2.5%	7.3%	89.1%
Any Illicit Drug - All Females	23.9%	11.3%	6.8%	5.8%	76.1%
Grade 7	12.6%	6.5%	3.5%	2.5%	87.4%
Grade 8	20.0%	10.8%	6.0%	3.3%	80.0%
Grade 9	25.3%	12.4%	7.5%	5.4%	74.7%
Grade 10	29.2%	14.2%	8.4%	6.6%	70.8%
Grade 11	30.9%	13.2%	8.1%	9.7%	69.1%
Grade 12	30.7%	11.7%	8.8%	10.3%	69.3%
Marijuana - All Females	20.9%	9.5%	6.1%	5.3%	79.1%
Grade 7	10.3%	5.4%	2.7%	2.2%	89.7%
Grade 8	17.5%	9.0%	5.7%	2.9%	82.5%
Grade 9	22.0%	10.6%	6.5%	4.8%	78.0%
Grade 10	25.7%	11.7%	8.0%	5.9%	74.3%
Grade 11	27.3%	11.5%	7.1%	8.7%	72.7%
Grade 12	27.8%	9.9%	7.9%	10.0%	72.2%

Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

Table B. 4. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Females, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Females	12.2%	4.7%	3.8%	3.6%	87.8%
Grade 7	6.4%	3.1%	1.7%	1.7%	93.6%
Grade 8	10.4%	4.7%	3.5%	2.2%	89.6%
Grade 9	13.1%	5.7%	4.1%	3.3%	86.9%
Grade 10	14.9%	5.3%	5.3%	4.3%	85.1%
Grade 11	15.3%	5.2%	4.5%	5.6%	84.7%
Grade 12	15.5%	4.3%	4.7%	6.5%	84.5%
Cocaine or Crack - All Females	4.3%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	95.7%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.2%	1.8%	1.1%	95.9%
Grade 9	4.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.9%	95.4%
Grade 10	4.8%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	95.2%
Grade 11	5.0%	1.1%	1.3%	2.5%	95.0%
Grade 12	5.8%	1.0%	2.5%	2.2%	94.2%
Cocaine - All Females	4.0%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	96.0%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	97.8%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%	96.3%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%	95.7%
Grade 10	4.4%	1.1%	1.7%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 11	4.8%	1.1%	1.2%	2.4%	95.2%
Grade 12	5.7%	1.0%	2.5%	2.2%	94.3%
Crack - All Females	1.3%	*	*	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.3%	*	*	*	98.7%
Grade 8	1.6%	*	0.6%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 9	1.3%	*	0.5%	*	98.7%
Grade 10	1.6%	*	0.6%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.0%	*	*	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 12	1.0%	*	*	0.5%	99.0%
Hallucinogens - All Females	4.9%	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%	95.1%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.1%	1.7%	0.8%	96.4%
Grade 9	4.7%	1.5%	1.8%	1.4%	95.3%
Grade 10	6.7%	2.1%	2.6%	2.0%	93.3%
Grade 11	7.0%	1.6%	1.8%	3.6%	93.0%
Grade 12	7.3%	1.4%	1.9%	4.0%	92.7%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B.4. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Females, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Females	7.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	92.8%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%	97.3%
Grade 8	5.6%	2.3%	2.1%	1.2%	94.4%
Grade 9	8.0%	2.7%	3.2%	2.0%	92.0%
Grade 10	9.4%	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%	90.6%
Grade 11	9.6%	2.4%	3.2%	4.0%	90.4%
Grade 12	9.6%	2.4%	2.7%	4.5%	90.4%
Downers - All Females	4.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	95.6%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	95.8%
Grade 9	4.7%	1.4%	1.9%	1.4%	95.3%
Grade 10	5.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	94.6%
Grade 11	5.2%	1.2%	1.7%	2.2%	94.8%
Grade 12	5.3%	1.1%	1.4%	2.8%	94.7%
Steroids - All Females	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 7	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 8	1.5%	*	*	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 9	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 10	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	99.5%
Grade 12	0.8%	*	*	*	99.2%
Ecstasy - All Females	2.1%	*	0.7%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 7	1.0%	*	0.5%	*	99.0%
Grade 8	1.4%	*	*	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 10	3.1%	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	96.9%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.5%	0.7%	1.4%	97.4%
Grade 12	3.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%	96.7%

* Less than 0.5%.

**Table B.5. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade:
Texas White Secondary Students 1994**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Whites	56.8%	29.8%	12.5%	14.5%	43.2%
Grade 7	37.8%	15.1%	11.0%	11.6%	62.2%
Grade 8	52.3%	26.6%	13.3%	12.5%	47.7%
Grade 9	60.3%	31.9%	13.9%	14.5%	39.7%
Grade 10	63.9%	35.3%	12.3%	16.3%	36.1%
Grade 11	65.0%	34.7%	13.2%	17.0%	35.0%
Grade 12	69.6%	41.6%	10.9%	17.2%	30.4%
Alcohol - All Whites	71.3%	38.9%	19.2%	13.2%	28.7%
Grade 7	50.7%	18.3%	15.9%	16.6%	49.3%
Grade 8	64.0%	31.3%	19.1%	13.5%	36.0%
Grade 9	73.4%	41.0%	20.5%	11.9%	26.6%
Grade 10	80.6%	46.6%	20.7%	13.3%	19.4%
Grade 11	82.3%	50.2%	19.8%	12.4%	17.7%
Grade 12	86.9%	56.5%	20.0%	10.4%	13.1%
Inhalants# - All Whites	19.1%	4.9%	5.3%	9.0%	80.9%
Grade 7	16.5%	5.6%	5.1%	5.9%	83.5%
Grade 8	24.3%	8.2%	7.0%	9.1%	75.7%
Grade 9	20.3%	5.0%	6.2%	9.1%	79.7%
Grade 10	18.6%	4.4%	4.5%	9.7%	81.4%
Grade 11	15.3%	2.3%	3.7%	9.3%	84.7%
Grade 12	18.5%	2.5%	4.0%	12.0%	81.5%
Any Illicit Drug - All Whites	25.7%	13.2%	6.9%	5.6%	74.3%
Grade 7	10.4%	5.1%	2.8%	2.6%	89.6%
Grade 8	19.9%	10.3%	5.5%	4.1%	80.1%
Grade 9	28.3%	15.3%	8.0%	4.9%	71.7%
Grade 10	31.1%	16.8%	7.8%	6.6%	68.9%
Grade 11	33.5%	16.5%	8.7%	8.2%	66.5%
Grade 12	38.3%	18.1%	10.5%	9.7%	61.7%
Marijuana - All Whites	22.3%	10.9%	6.4%	4.9%	77.7%
Grade 7	8.3%	4.1%	2.4%	1.8%	91.7%
Grade 8	16.2%	7.6%	4.9%	3.7%	83.8%
Grade 9	24.1%	12.6%	7.5%	4.0%	75.9%
Grade 10	27.3%	13.8%	7.6%	5.9%	72.7%
Grade 11	29.8%	14.5%	8.0%	7.3%	70.2%
Grade 12	35.8%	16.2%	10.1%	9.6%	64.2%

Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

Table B.5. Prevalence and Recency of Use, White Students, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Whites	10.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	89.6%
Grade 7	5.1%	2.3%	1.2%	1.6%	94.9%
Grade 8	8.2%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	91.8%
Grade 9	10.9%	4.2%	3.8%	2.8%	89.1%
Grade 10	11.9%	3.6%	4.3%	4.0%	88.1%
Grade 11	13.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	86.6%
Grade 12	16.1%	4.7%	5.7%	5.7%	83.9%
Cocaine or Crack - All Whites	4.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	95.4%
Grade 7	1.6%	*	0.5%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.2%	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	96.8%
Grade 9	4.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	95.3%
Grade 10	5.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	94.2%
Grade 11	6.2%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	93.8%
Grade 12	7.9%	2.2%	2.8%	2.9%	92.1%
Cocaine - All Whites	4.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	95.9%
Grade 7	1.3%	*	*	0.8%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	95.8%
Grade 10	5.1%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	94.9%
Grade 11	5.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	94.1%
Grade 12	7.6%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	92.4%
Crack - All Whites	1.6%	*	0.6%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.1%	*	*	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 8	1.4%	*	0.6%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 11	1.9%	*	0.7%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 12	1.9%	*	0.6%	0.9%	98.1%
Hallucinogens - All Whites	8.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	91.6%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	97.6%
Grade 8	5.3%	1.7%	2.3%	1.4%	94.7%
Grade 9	9.4%	3.4%	3.5%	2.4%	90.6%
Grade 10	10.8%	4.5%	3.3%	3.1%	89.2%
Grade 11	11.4%	4.3%	3.0%	4.2%	88.6%
Grade 12	14.8%	4.0%	4.6%	6.1%	85.2%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B.5. Prevalence and Recency of Use, White Students, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Whites	10.0%	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%	90.0%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	97.6%
Grade 8	7.3%	3.1%	2.6%	1.7%	92.7%
Grade 9	12.8%	4.9%	4.6%	3.3%	87.2%
Grade 10	12.8%	4.9%	3.9%	4.0%	87.2%
Grade 11	13.4%	3.7%	4.6%	5.1%	86.6%
Grade 12	13.5%	3.4%	4.2%	6.0%	86.5%
Downers - All Whites	5.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	94.1%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	95.6%
Grade 9	8.2%	3.1%	2.8%	2.3%	91.8%
Grade 10	6.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	93.1%
Grade 11	7.1%	1.8%	2.2%	3.0%	92.9%
Grade 12	8.3%	2.3%	2.3%	3.6%	91.7%
Steroids - All Whites	2.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.4%	*	0.5%	*	98.6%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	97.7%
Grade 10	2.3%	*	1.0%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 12	2.8%	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%	97.2%
Ecstasy - All Whites	3.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 7	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	97.5%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%	95.7%
Grade 10	4.8%	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%	95.2%
Grade 11	4.9%	1.2%	1.6%	2.2%	95.1%
Grade 12	6.4%	1.5%	2.0%	2.9%	93.6%

* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.6. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade:
Texas African-American Secondary Students 1994**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All African Americans	43.1%	11.6%	10.5%	21.0%	56.9%
Grade 7	35.1%	11.5%	9.4%	14.2%	64.9%
Grade 8	44.2%	15.1%	11.3%	17.8%	55.8%
Grade 9	46.1%	13.0%	10.3%	22.7%	53.9%
Grade 10	44.5%	11.4%	11.2%	21.9%	55.5%
Grade 11	43.7%	7.1%	12.6%	23.9%	56.3%
Grade 12	46.7%	9.3%	8.3%	29.1%	53.3%
Alcohol - All African Americans	76.5%	34.8%	22.3%	19.4%	23.5%
Grade 7	63.6%	25.4%	17.4%	20.7%	36.4%
Grade 8	75.2%	32.9%	22.6%	19.6%	24.8%
Grade 9	78.2%	35.6%	20.8%	21.9%	21.8%
Grade 10	80.0%	36.5%	26.1%	17.4%	20.0%
Grade 11	83.1%	40.4%	24.7%	18.0%	16.9%
Grade 12	83.9%	42.5%	24.6%	16.8%	16.1%
Inhalants# - All African Americans	11.4%	2.5%	3.4%	5.5%	88.6%
Grade 7	17.4%	4.2%	5.7%	7.5%	82.6%
Grade 8	14.4%	3.3%	5.1%	6.0%	85.6%
Grade 9	11.1%	2.5%	2.1%	6.5%	88.9%
Grade 10	8.6%	1.6%	2.8%	4.2%	91.4%
Grade 11	6.6%	1.0%	1.6%	4.0%	93.4%
Grade 12	6.7%	1.5%	2.3%	2.9%	93.3%
Any Illicit Drug - All African Americans	29.2%	13.8%	8.8%	6.6%	70.8%
Grade 7	17.9%	7.5%	5.7%	4.6%	82.1%
Grade 8	28.3%	14.4%	8.4%	5.5%	71.7%
Grade 9	27.8%	14.4%	7.5%	6.0%	72.2%
Grade 10	33.9%	14.8%	12.3%	6.7%	66.1%
Grade 11	37.8%	18.3%	10.8%	8.6%	62.2%
Grade 12	35.0%	15.1%	9.8%	10.1%	65.0%
Marijuana - All African Americans	28.5%	13.4%	8.5%	6.6%	71.5%
Grade 7	16.8%	7.3%	5.1%	4.5%	83.2%
Grade 8	27.6%	14.1%	8.2%	5.4%	72.4%
Grade 9	27.1%	13.9%	7.2%	6.1%	72.9%
Grade 10	33.3%	14.3%	11.9%	7.1%	66.7%
Grade 11	37.4%	18.2%	10.8%	8.4%	62.6%
Grade 12	34.7%	14.9%	9.8%	10.0%	65.3%

Use of inhalants is adjusted based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

Table B.6. Prevalence and Recency of Use, African-American Students, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All African Americans	25.5%	11.8%	7.8%	5.9%	74.5%
Grade 7	14.1%	6.0%	4.5%	3.7%	85.9%
Grade 8	24.2%	12.4%	7.0%	4.8%	75.8%
Grade 9	24.2%	12.6%	6.6%	5.0%	75.8%
Grade 10	30.5%	12.8%	11.3%	6.4%	69.5%
Grade 11	34.9%	16.4%	10.2%	8.3%	65.1%
Grade 12	30.5%	12.3%	8.7%	9.5%	69.5%
Cocaine or Crack - All African Americans	1.5%	*	0.5%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 7	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 8	2.3%	*	1.5%	0.5%	97.7%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.6%	*	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.8%	*	*	98.8%
Grade 11	1.2%	*	*	0.8%	98.8%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	97.9%
Cocaine - All African Americans	1.3%	*	*	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 7	0.7%	*	*	*	99.3%
Grade 8	2.1%	*	1.2%	0.7%	97.9%
Grade 9	1.3%	*	*	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 10	0.8%	0.6%	*	*	99.2%
Grade 11	1.2%	*	*	0.8%	98.8%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	97.9%
Crack - All African Americans	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 7	0.6%	*	*	*	99.4%
Grade 8	0.8%	*	*	*	99.2%
Grade 9	1.2%	*	*	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 10	0.7%	*	*	*	99.3%
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	99.6%
Grade 12	1.6%	*	1.0%	*	98.4%
Hallucinogens - All African Americans	1.1%	*	*	*	98.9%
Grade 7	1.2%	*	*	*	98.8%
Grade 8	1.1%	*	0.9%	*	98.9%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.6%	*	*	98.6%
Grade 10	0.8%	*	*	*	99.2%
Grade 11	0.5%	*	*	*	99.5%
Grade 12	1.1%	0.7%	*	*	98.9%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B.6. Prevalence and Recency of Use, African-American Students, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All African Americans	1.4%	*	*	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 7	1.3%	*	*	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 8	1.0%	0.7%	*	*	99.0%
Grade 9	1.1%	*	*	0.7%	98.9%
Grade 10	1.7%	*	0.8%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 11	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 12	2.9%	1.1%	0.5%	1.2%	97.1%
Downers - All African Americans	1.0%	*	*	*	99.0%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.6%	*	*	98.9%
Grade 8	0.8%	*	*	*	99.2%
Grade 9	0.8%	*	*	0.5%	99.2%
Grade 10	1.7%	*	0.7%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	99.5%
Grade 12	1.5%	1.0%	*	*	98.5%
Steroids - All African Americans	1.7%	0.6%	*	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	*	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 8	1.5%	*	*	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.7%	*	1.6%	97.5%
Grade 10	1.3%	*	*	*	98.7%
Grade 11	0.7%	*	*	*	99.3%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.7%	0.5%	*	98.4%
Ecstasy - All African Americans	0.6%	*	*	*	99.4%
Grade 7	1.1%	*	*	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 8	0.6%	*	*	*	99.4%
Grade 9	*	*	*	*	99.7%
Grade 10	0.5%	*	*	*	99.5%
Grade 11	*	*	*	*	99.5%
Grade 12	0.8%	0.6%	*	*	99.2%

* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.7. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade:
Texas Hispanic Secondary Students 1994**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Hispanics	59.5%	25.5%	15.2%	18.9%	40.5%
Grade 7	47.0%	20.2%	12.5%	14.3%	53.0%
Grade 8	58.0%	26.1%	16.2%	15.8%	42.0%
Grade 9	62.4%	28.1%	16.1%	18.3%	37.6%
Grade 10	63.0%	24.7%	15.9%	22.4%	37.0%
Grade 11	66.2%	27.0%	15.7%	23.6%	33.8%
Grade 12	64.9%	28.2%	15.0%	21.7%	35.1%
Alcohol - All Hispanics	78.5%	44.5%	19.8%	14.1%	21.5%
Grade 7	64.8%	31.2%	17.8%	15.9%	35.2%
Grade 8	75.4%	41.7%	20.0%	13.7%	24.6%
Grade 9	79.4%	46.1%	19.0%	14.2%	20.6%
Grade 10	83.9%	47.5%	22.4%	13.9%	16.1%
Grade 11	86.5%	54.0%	19.6%	12.9%	13.5%
Grade 12	87.1%	52.9%	21.0%	13.2%	12.9%
Inhalants# - All Hispanics	22.2%	6.2%	6.5%	9.5%	77.8%
Grade 7	25.8%	10.6%	7.9%	7.3%	74.2%
Grade 8	29.6%	9.4%	9.6%	10.6%	70.4%
Grade 9	23.7%	6.4%	6.8%	10.5%	76.3%
Grade 10	19.0%	3.9%	5.3%	9.8%	81.0%
Grade 11	16.5%	2.5%	3.6%	10.4%	83.5%
Grade 12	13.2%	1.5%	3.5%	8.1%	86.8%
Any Illicit Drug - All Hispanics	31.2%	15.1%	8.6%	7.6%	68.8%
Grade 7	19.3%	10.9%	5.2%	3.2%	80.7%
Grade 8	27.4%	15.4%	7.9%	4.1%	72.6%
Grade 9	34.8%	17.6%	8.8%	8.4%	65.2%
Grade 10	35.0%	17.1%	10.1%	7.9%	65.0%
Grade 11	38.5%	14.7%	10.2%	13.6%	61.5%
Grade 12	36.6%	14.6%	10.9%	11.2%	63.4%
Marijuana - All Hispanics	28.9%	13.4%	8.1%	7.3%	71.1%
Grade 7	17.1%	9.1%	4.9%	3.1%	82.9%
Grade 8	25.4%	13.8%	7.7%	3.8%	74.6%
Grade 9	33.3%	16.6%	8.4%	8.3%	66.7%
Grade 10	32.5%	15.2%	9.7%	7.6%	67.5%
Grade 11	35.2%	13.0%	9.8%	12.4%	64.8%
Grade 12	33.7%	12.6%	9.5%	11.5%	66.3%

Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

Table B.7. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Hispanic Students, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Hispanics	15.6%	5.8%	4.9%	4.9%	84.4%
Grade 7	10.3%	4.8%	3.4%	2.1%	89.7%
Grade 8	13.1%	5.6%	4.9%	2.6%	86.9%
Grade 9	18.9%	8.1%	5.1%	5.7%	81.1%
Grade 10	18.4%	6.7%	6.1%	5.6%	81.6%
Grade 11	17.5%	4.6%	4.8%	8.1%	82.5%
Grade 12	16.2%	4.0%	5.3%	6.9%	83.8%
Cocaine or Crack - All Hispanics	9.4%	3.2%	2.9%	3.4%	90.6%
Grade 7	5.5%	2.3%	1.8%	1.4%	94.5%
Grade 8	8.4%	3.2%	2.9%	2.4%	91.6%
Grade 9	9.9%	3.4%	2.7%	3.9%	90.1%
Grade 10	9.9%	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	90.1%
Grade 11	11.5%	3.3%	3.2%	5.0%	88.5%
Grade 12	13.1%	4.1%	4.5%	4.5%	86.9%
Cocaine - All Hispanics	9.0%	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%	91.0%
Grade 7	4.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	95.5%
Grade 8	7.9%	3.0%	2.8%	2.1%	92.1%
Grade 9	9.7%	3.3%	2.6%	3.7%	90.3%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.0%	2.9%	3.6%	90.5%
Grade 11	11.3%	3.2%	3.2%	4.9%	88.7%
Grade 12	13.0%	4.0%	4.4%	4.5%	87.0%
Crack - All Hispanics	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	97.4%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.2%	0.8%	*	97.5%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 9	2.9%	0.7%	0.8%	1.4%	97.1%
Grade 10	2.4%	*	0.8%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.6%	*	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 12	2.6%	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%	97.4%
Hallucinogens - All Hispanics	5.5%	1.5%	1.8%	2.2%	94.5%
Grade 7	2.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%	95.1%
Grade 9	5.0%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	95.0%
Grade 10	6.6%	1.9%	2.6%	2.2%	93.4%
Grade 11	7.5%	1.6%	1.9%	4.0%	92.5%
Grade 12	8.0%	2.0%	2.0%	4.0%	92.0%

* Less than 0.5%.

Table B.7. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Hispanic Students, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Hispanics	6.8%	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%	93.2%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%	96.7%
Grade 8	6.1%	2.4%	2.2%	1.5%	93.9%
Grade 9	6.8%	1.9%	2.7%	2.2%	93.2%
Grade 10	8.0%	1.9%	3.1%	3.0%	92.0%
Grade 11	9.2%	1.6%	3.0%	4.6%	90.8%
Grade 12	9.4%	2.3%	3.0%	4.0%	90.6%
Downers - All Hispanics	5.0%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	95.0%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.4%	2.4%	1.8%	1.2%	94.6%
Grade 9	4.8%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 10	5.4%	1.2%	2.2%	2.0%	94.6%
Grade 11	6.3%	1.1%	1.9%	3.4%	93.7%
Grade 12	5.9%	1.4%	1.7%	2.8%	94.1%
Steroids - All Hispanics	1.4%	*	*	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 7	1.8%	*	0.6%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	1.6%	0.5%	*	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 9	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.5%	*	*	98.7%
Grade 11	1.7%	*	*	1.0%	98.3%
Grade 12	1.5%	*	*	0.8%	98.5%
Ecstasy - All Hispanics	2.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.6%	*	98.4%
Grade 8	1.5%	*	*	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 9	1.6%	*	*	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 10	2.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	97.4%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.6%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.8%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	97.2%

* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 8. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning As/Bs 1994**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Reporting As/Bs	49.8%	20.4%	11.8%	17.6%	50.2%
Grade 7	34.7%	12.6%	9.6%	12.5%	65.3%
Grade 8	46.5%	18.6%	12.9%	14.9%	53.5%
Grade 9	51.2%	20.4%	12.1%	18.8%	48.8%
Grade 10	55.8%	23.3%	12.3%	20.2%	44.2%
Grade 11	57.0%	23.5%	13.0%	20.4%	43.0%
Grade 12	60.7%	28.6%	11.2%	20.9%	39.3%
Alcohol - All Reporting As/Bs	70.7%	35.7%	19.8%	15.2%	29.3%
Grade 7	52.6%	20.6%	15.8%	16.2%	47.4%
Grade 8	65.3%	30.0%	20.2%	15.1%	34.7%
Grade 9	71.8%	36.0%	19.9%	15.9%	28.2%
Grade 10	78.7%	40.9%	22.2%	15.6%	21.3%
Grade 11	81.0%	45.3%	21.1%	14.5%	19.0%
Grade 12	84.0%	50.3%	20.6%	13.1%	16.0%
Inhalants# - All Reporting As/Bs	15.8%	4.1%	4.3%	7.4%	84.2%
Grade 7	16.7%	5.8%	5.1%	5.8%	83.3%
Grade 8	20.3%	6.3%	6.2%	7.9%	79.7%
Grade 9	15.3%	4.1%	3.7%	7.5%	84.7%
Grade 10	14.6%	3.2%	3.9%	7.5%	85.4%
Grade 11	12.6%	1.8%	2.9%	7.9%	87.4%
Grade 12	13.3%	1.8%	3.0%	8.5%	86.7%
Any Illicit Drug - All Reporting As/Bs	22.3%	10.2%	6.4%	5.8%	77.7%
Grade 7	10.4%	4.7%	3.3%	2.3%	89.6%
Grade 8	17.4%	8.6%	5.3%	3.5%	82.6%
Grade 9	22.5%	10.8%	6.2%	5.4%	77.5%
Grade 10	27.0%	12.8%	7.4%	6.8%	73.0%
Grade 11	30.8%	12.8%	8.9%	9.2%	69.2%
Grade 12	33.0%	14.0%	9.0%	10.0%	67.0%
Marijuana - All Reporting As/Bs	19.9%	8.7%	5.8%	5.4%	80.1%
Grade 7	8.8%	3.7%	2.9%	2.1%	91.2%
Grade 8	14.9%	7.0%	4.8%	3.1%	85.1%
Grade 9	19.8%	9.4%	5.6%	4.9%	80.2%
Grade 10	24.3%	10.8%	7.1%	6.4%	75.7%
Grade 11	27.8%	11.3%	8.0%	8.5%	72.2%
Grade 12	30.8%	12.4%	8.5%	9.9%	69.2%

Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

Table B. 8. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Reported As/Bs, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Reporting As/Bs	11.7%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	88.3%
Grade 7	5.8%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%	94.2%
Grade 8	9.2%	3.7%	3.2%	2.3%	90.8%
Grade 9	12.3%	5.2%	3.7%	3.5%	87.7%
Grade 10	13.7%	4.4%	4.6%	4.7%	86.3%
Grade 11	15.7%	4.9%	5.1%	5.7%	84.3%
Grade 12	16.4%	4.7%	5.2%	6.6%	83.6%
Cocaine or Crack - All Reporting As/Bs	4.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	95.9%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%	97.1%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.5%	96.2%
Grade 10	4.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.9%	95.1%
Grade 11	5.6%	1.6%	1.7%	2.3%	94.4%
Grade 12	7.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.6%	93.0%
Cocaine - All Reporting As/Bs	3.7%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 7	1.4%	*	*	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	97.4%
Grade 9	3.4%	1.3%	0.8%	1.3%	96.6%
Grade 10	4.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 11	5.3%	1.4%	1.6%	2.3%	94.7%
Grade 12	6.9%	2.0%	2.4%	2.5%	93.1%
Crack - All Reporting As/Bs	1.3%	*	*	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.1%	*	*	*	98.9%
Grade 8	1.0%	*	*	*	99.0%
Grade 9	1.2%	*	*	*	98.8%
Grade 10	1.7%	0.6%	*	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 11	1.3%	*	*	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.8%	*	0.7%	0.8%	98.2%
Hallucinogens - All Reporting As/Bs	5.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	95.0%
Grade 7	1.6%	*	0.6%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	96.9%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%	95.5%
Grade 10	6.8%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	93.2%
Grade 11	7.4%	2.2%	2.1%	3.1%	92.6%
Grade 12	9.2%	2.4%	2.7%	4.1%	90.8%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B. 8. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Reported As/Bs, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Reporting As/Bs	6.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	98.1%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.8%	1.6%	1.1%	95.5%
Grade 9	6.1%	2.0%	2.4%	1.8%	93.9%
Grade 10	8.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	92.0%
Grade 11	8.6%	2.1%	3.1%	3.4%	91.4%
Grade 12	9.1%	2.4%	2.8%	4.0%	90.9%
Downers - All Reporting As/Bs	3.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	96.4%
Grade 7	1.5%	*	0.6%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	97.0%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	96.2%
Grade 10	4.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	95.4%
Grade 11	4.3%	0.9%	1.5%	1.8%	95.7%
Grade 12	5.4%	1.6%	1.4%	2.4%	94.6%
Steroids - All Reporting As/Bs	1.6%	*	*	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.4%	*	*	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.7%	*	*	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 9	1.4%	*	*	*	98.6%
Grade 10	1.6%	*	0.6%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.4%	*	*	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.5%	*	1.1%	97.9%
Ecstasy - All Reporting As/Bs	2.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 7	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 8	1.2%	0.5%	*	*	98.8%
Grade 9	1.9%	*	0.8%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 10	2.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 11	3.1%	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	96.9%
Grade 12	3.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	96.1%

* Less than 0.5%.

Table B. 9. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning Cs or Lower 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	67.5%	34.6%	15.9%	16.9%	32.5%
Grade 7	55.5%	25.3%	15.6%	14.5%	44.5%
Grade 8	68.5%	37.5%	16.3%	14.7%	31.5%
Grade 9	69.7%	35.7%	17.0%	17.0%	30.3%
Grade 10	70.6%	37.3%	16.4%	16.9%	29.4%
Grade 11	72.8%	36.1%	16.1%	20.7%	27.2%
Grade 12	71.1%	38.3%	13.2%	19.5%	28.9%
Alcohol - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	83.8%	49.7%	20.1%	14.0%	16.2%
Grade 7	71.9%	34.1%	19.9%	17.9%	28.1%
Grade 8	81.9%	47.5%	19.6%	14.8%	18.1%
Grade 9	85.0%	51.2%	19.8%	14.1%	15.0%
Grade 10	88.0%	55.0%	21.2%	11.9%	12.0%
Grade 11	89.7%	58.2%	19.2%	12.3%	10.3%
Grade 12	91.3%	59.1%	21.0%	11.2%	8.7%
Inhalants# - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	26.7%	7.5%	8.0%	11.3%	73.3%
Grade 7	30.4%	11.8%	9.6%	9.0%	69.6%
Grade 8	34.7%	11.4%	11.3%	12.1%	65.3%
Grade 9	27.6%	7.4%	8.6%	11.6%	72.4%
Grade 10	25.3%	5.0%	6.5%	13.8%	74.7%
Grade 11	17.8%	3.2%	4.6%	10.1%	82.2%
Grade 12	19.2%	2.8%	5.1%	11.3%	80.8%
Any Illicit Drug - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	42.9%	23.1%	11.5%	8.3%	57.1%
Grade 7	26.8%	15.3%	6.5%	5.0%	73.2%
Grade 8	42.0%	23.7%	11.5%	6.8%	58.0%
Grade 9	46.3%	26.3%	11.6%	8.4%	53.7%
Grade 10	49.3%	26.6%	14.7%	8.1%	50.7%
Grade 11	47.8%	23.6%	11.9%	12.3%	52.2%
Grade 12	49.9%	24.2%	14.3%	11.3%	50.1%
Marijuana - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	40.2%	21.1%	11.3%	7.8%	59.8%
Grade 7	24.3%	14.0%	6.2%	4.2%	75.7%
Grade 8	39.6%	21.5%	11.6%	6.6%	60.4%
Grade 9	44.1%	24.5%	11.6%	8.0%	55.9%
Grade 10	46.0%	23.9%	14.6%	7.6%	54.0%
Grade 11	44.9%	21.8%	12.0%	11.1%	55.1%
Grade 12	47.1%	21.8%	13.5%	11.8%	52.9%

Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

Table B. 9. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Reported Cs or Lower, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	23.5%	10.6%	7.3%	5.7%	76.5%
Grade 7	15.8%	8.1%	4.3%	3.5%	84.2%
Grade 8	22.8%	10.8%	7.3%	4.7%	77.2%
Grade 9	26.2%	13.0%	7.3%	5.9%	73.8%
Grade 10	26.3%	10.8%	10.1%	5.4%	73.7%
Grade 11	25.7%	10.6%	7.1%	8.0%	74.3%
Grade 12	25.9%	9.5%	8.6%	7.8%	74.1%
Cocaine or Crack - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	9.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.6%	90.2%
Grade 7	5.7%	1.6%	2.1%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 8	10.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	89.6%
Grade 9	10.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.9%	89.8%
Grade 10	10.7%	3.2%	3.5%	4.0%	89.3%
Grade 11	10.3%	3.3%	2.5%	4.5%	89.7%
Grade 12	13.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%	86.6%
Cocaine - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	9.3%	3.0%	2.9%	3.4%	90.7%
Grade 7	5.2%	1.3%	1.7%	2.2%	94.8%
Grade 8	9.5%	3.4%	3.3%	2.9%	90.5%
Grade 9	9.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.7%	90.3%
Grade 10	10.1%	3.1%	3.4%	3.6%	89.9%
Grade 11	10.0%	3.3%	2.3%	4.4%	90.0%
Grade 12	13.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%	86.9%
Crack - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	3.3%	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 7	2.8%	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.1%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	95.9%
Grade 9	3.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%	96.1%
Grade 10	3.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 12	3.3%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%	96.7%
Hallucinogens - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	8.4%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	91.6%
Grade 7	4.5%	1.5%	2.2%	0.9%	95.5%
Grade 8	7.8%	2.6%	3.3%	1.9%	92.2%
Grade 9	8.1%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	91.9%
Grade 10	10.9%	3.5%	4.0%	3.4%	89.1%
Grade 11	9.0%	3.1%	2.2%	3.8%	91.0%
Grade 12	12.4%	3.7%	3.4%	5.2%	87.6%

Table B. 9. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Reported Cs or Lower, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	9.8%	3.4%	3.2%	3.3%	90.2%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.9%	1.5%	0.6%	96.0%
Grade 8	8.6%	3.7%	2.9%	1.9%	91.4%
Grade 9	10.6%	4.0%	3.4%	3.2%	89.4%
Grade 10	12.9%	4.0%	4.8%	4.2%	87.1%
Grade 11	12.1%	3.3%	3.1%	5.8%	87.9%
Grade 12	13.1%	3.6%	3.9%	5.6%	86.9%
Downers - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	7.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	92.9%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.6%	1.6%	0.7%	96.2%
Grade 8	7.0%	2.7%	2.4%	1.9%	93.0%
Grade 9	7.7%	2.9%	2.3%	2.4%	92.3%
Grade 10	8.5%	2.4%	3.1%	3.0%	91.5%
Grade 11	8.3%	1.9%	2.4%	3.9%	91.7%
Grade 12	8.7%	2.5%	2.8%	3.5%	91.3%
Steroids - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	97.4%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	97.1%
Grade 9	2.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.5%	*	1.1%	1.0%	97.5%
Ecstasy - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs	3.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	96.6%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	96.6%
Grade 9	2.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	97.1%
Grade 10	5.1%	1.2%	2.0%	1.8%	94.9%
Grade 11	3.5%	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%	96.5%
Grade 12	4.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	95.8%

* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 10. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Who Lived with Both Parents 1994**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Living with Both Parents	50.5%	22.4%	12.2%	16.0%	49.5%
Grade 7	34.6%	13.3%	9.7%	11.7%	65.4%
Grade 8	46.8%	20.5%	12.9%	13.5%	53.2%
Grade 9	52.6%	23.0%	13.3%	16.4%	47.4%
Grade 10	56.9%	25.4%	13.1%	18.4%	43.1%
Grade 11	58.0%	26.2%	12.6%	19.2%	42.0%
Grade 12	60.9%	30.3%	11.5%	19.1%	39.1%
Alcohol - All Living with Both Parents	69.6%	36.5%	18.9%	14.1%	30.4%
Grade 7	51.1%	20.4%	15.5%	15.1%	48.9%
Grade 8	64.1%	30.8%	18.8%	14.5%	35.9%
Grade 9	70.9%	37.6%	19.1%	14.2%	29.1%
Grade 10	77.7%	42.1%	21.1%	14.5%	22.3%
Grade 11	79.5%	45.7%	19.9%	13.8%	20.5%
Grade 12	83.1%	51.0%	20.3%	11.8%	16.9%
Inhalants# - All Living with Both Parents	17.3%	4.7%	5.0%	7.6%	82.7%
Grade 7	18.0%	6.6%	6.0%	5.4%	82.0%
Grade 8	22.5%	7.2%	6.8%	8.5%	77.5%
Grade 9	18.0%	5.3%	5.1%	7.6%	82.0%
Grade 10	15.9%	3.4%	4.3%	8.2%	84.1%
Grade 11	13.1%	1.9%	3.0%	8.3%	86.9%
Grade 12	13.4%	1.9%	3.3%	8.2%	86.6%
Any Illicit Drug - All Living with Both Parents	22.7%	10.9%	6.5%	5.4%	77.3%
Grade 7	10.5%	5.1%	3.0%	2.4%	89.5%
Grade 8	18.2%	9.4%	5.4%	3.4%	81.8%
Grade 9	24.6%	12.8%	6.6%	5.2%	75.4%
Grade 10	27.5%	13.3%	7.7%	6.5%	72.5%
Grade 11	30.1%	13.2%	8.8%	8.1%	69.9%
Grade 12	31.4%	13.2%	9.4%	8.7%	68.6%
Marijuana - All Living With Both Parents	20.4%	9.4%	6.0%	5.0%	79.6%
Grade 7	8.9%	4.2%	2.6%	2.1%	91.1%
Grade 8	15.9%	7.9%	4.8%	3.2%	84.1%
Grade 9	22.4%	11.4%	6.3%	4.8%	77.6%
Grade 10	24.4%	11.2%	7.4%	5.9%	75.6%
Grade 11	27.1%	11.7%	8.1%	7.3%	72.9%
Grade 12	29.2%	11.5%	8.8%	9.0%	70.8%

#Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

Table B. 10. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Lived with Both Parents, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Living with Both Parents	11.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.4%	88.4%
Grade 7	5.8%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	94.2%
Grade 8	9.3%	3.7%	3.3%	2.2%	90.7%
Grade 9	13.1%	5.7%	4.2%	3.2%	86.9%
Grade 10	13.5%	4.3%	4.9%	4.2%	86.5%
Grade 11	14.9%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	85.1%
Grade 12	15.2%	4.5%	5.3%	5.4%	84.8%
Cocaine or Crack - All Living with Both Parents	4.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	95.1%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.2%	95.9%
Grade 9	5.3%	1.5%	1.5%	2.3%	94.7%
Grade 10	5.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	94.3%
Grade 11	5.9%	1.5%	1.6%	2.7%	94.1%
Grade 12	7.2%	2.3%	2.6%	2.4%	92.8%
Cocaine - All Living with Both Parents	4.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	95.5%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	96.4%
Grade 9	5.1%	1.5%	1.4%	2.2%	94.9%
Grade 10	5.3%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	94.7%
Grade 11	5.6%	1.4%	1.5%	2.7%	94.4%
Grade 12	7.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%	92.9%
Crack - All Living with Both Parents	1.6%	*	0.5%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.1%	*	*	*	98.9%
Grade 8	1.7%	*	0.6%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 9	1.9%	*	0.7%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.3%	*	*	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.8%	*	0.6%	0.8%	98.2%
Hallucinogens - All Living with Both Parents	5.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	95.0%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	96.7%
Grade 9	4.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	95.3%
Grade 10	6.9%	2.6%	2.4%	1.9%	93.1%
Grade 11	6.7%	2.4%	1.7%	2.6%	93.3%
Grade 12	8.5%	2.3%	2.4%	3.8%	91.5%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B. 10. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Lived with Both Parents, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Living with Both Parents	6.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.9%	0.7%	*	98.0%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.9%	1.5%	0.9%	95.8%
Grade 9	6.5%	2.1%	2.5%	1.9%	93.5%
Grade 10	8.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	92.0%
Grade 11	8.8%	2.2%	3.0%	3.6%	91.2%
Grade 12	8.7%	2.5%	2.6%	3.6%	91.3%
Downers - All Living with Both Parents	3.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	96.1%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	97.1%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	95.5%
Grade 10	5.2%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	94.8%
Grade 11	4.9%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	95.1%
Grade 12	5.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.9%	95.0%
Steroids - All Living with Both Parents	1.8%	*	0.5%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.5%	*	*	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.6%	*	0.6%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.6%	*	0.5%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 12	2.2%	*	0.6%	1.2%	97.8%
Ecstasy - All Living with Both Parents	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 7	0.8%	*	*	*	99.2%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.7%	*	*	98.6%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 10	3.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	96.7%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 12	3.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	96.5%

* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 11. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Who Did Not Live with Both Parents 1994**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All in Other Living Situations	60.6%	27.3%	14.0%	19.4%	39.4%
Grade 7	48.9%	20.6%	13.0%	15.3%	51.1%
Grade 8	60.0%	28.0%	15.1%	16.9%	40.0%
Grade 9	63.5%	29.0%	14.0%	20.4%	36.5%
Grade 10	64.0%	29.4%	14.0%	20.7%	36.0%
Grade 11	65.3%	27.2%	15.4%	22.7%	34.7%
Grade 12	65.6%	31.0%	11.9%	22.8%	34.4%
Alcohol - All in Other Living Situations	81.4%	44.1%	21.4%	16.0%	18.6%
Grade 7	68.5%	30.4%	19.4%	18.6%	31.5%
Grade 8	77.9%	40.1%	21.7%	16.1%	22.1%
Grade 9	83.2%	45.6%	20.9%	16.7%	16.8%
Grade 10	86.7%	48.4%	23.7%	14.7%	13.3%
Grade 11	88.5%	52.7%	21.5%	14.3%	11.5%
Grade 12	89.4%	53.8%	21.6%	13.9%	10.6%
Inhalants# - All in Other Living Situations	21.0%	5.5%	5.7%	9.8%	79.0%
Grade 7	24.1%	8.6%	6.5%	9.0%	75.9%
Grade 8	25.9%	8.1%	8.4%	9.3%	74.1%
Grade 9	21.0%	5.1%	5.5%	10.4%	79.0%
Grade 10	19.8%	4.2%	5.0%	10.6%	80.2%
Grade 11	15.7%	2.6%	3.7%	9.3%	84.3%
Grade 12	16.2%	2.0%	3.6%	10.5%	83.8%
Any Illicit Drug - All in Other Living Situations	35.8%	18.1%	9.5%	8.1%	64.2%
Grade 7	21.7%	11.6%	6.1%	4.0%	78.3%
Grade 8	32.3%	17.3%	9.1%	5.8%	67.7%
Grade 9	37.8%	20.0%	9.9%	7.9%	62.2%
Grade 10	41.2%	21.3%	11.6%	8.3%	58.8%
Grade 11	43.3%	19.6%	10.5%	13.3%	56.7%
Grade 12	44.2%	20.3%	11.3%	12.6%	55.8%
Marijuana - All in Other Living Situations	33.1%	16.2%	9.2%	7.7%	66.9%
Grade 7	19.4%	10.1%	5.7%	3.7%	80.6%
Grade 8	29.6%	15.2%	9.1%	5.3%	70.4%
Grade 9	35.1%	18.3%	9.4%	7.4%	64.9%
Grade 10	38.7%	19.1%	11.5%	8.2%	61.3%
Grade 11	40.3%	17.8%	10.1%	12.4%	59.7%
Grade 12	41.6%	18.6%	10.7%	12.2%	58.4%

Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

Table B.11. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Not Living With Both Parents, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All in Other Living Situations	20.0%	8.4%	5.9%	5.6%	80.0%
Grade 7	13.0%	6.5%	3.8%	2.8%	87.0%
Grade 8	18.3%	8.4%	5.8%	4.1%	81.7%
Grade 9	21.9%	10.4%	5.9%	5.6%	78.1%
Grade 10	22.7%	9.0%	7.7%	6.0%	77.3%
Grade 11	23.3%	8.5%	6.4%	8.5%	76.7%
Grade 12	23.3%	7.5%	6.8%	8.9%	76.7%
Cocaine or Crack - All in Other Living Situations	6.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.5%	93.2%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	96.2%
Grade 8	5.7%	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 9	6.6%	2.5%	1.7%	2.3%	93.4%
Grade 10	7.7%	2.4%	2.1%	3.1%	92.3%
Grade 11	8.6%	2.7%	2.8%	3.1%	91.4%
Grade 12	10.1%	2.7%	3.4%	4.1%	89.9%
Cocaine - All in Other Living Situations	6.2%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	93.8%
Grade 7	2.9%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 8	5.3%	1.4%	2.0%	1.9%	94.7%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 10	6.9%	2.2%	2.1%	2.6%	93.1%
Grade 11	8.4%	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	91.6%
Grade 12	9.8%	2.6%	3.3%	4.0%	90.2%
Crack - All in Other Living Situations	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.8%	0.8%	*	98.0%
Grade 8	2.0%	*	0.8%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 9	2.3%	1.0%	*	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 10	2.7%	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 12	2.5%	*	1.1%	1.1%	97.5%
Hallucinogens - All in Other Living Situations	7.4%	2.2%	2.6%	2.6%	92.6%
Grade 7	3.2%	0.9%	1.4%	0.8%	96.8%
Grade 8	5.9%	1.4%	2.9%	1.6%	94.1%
Grade 9	6.9%	2.3%	2.6%	2.0%	93.1%
Grade 10	9.3%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	90.7%
Grade 11	10.1%	3.0%	2.6%	4.5%	89.9%
Grade 12	11.9%	3.1%	3.7%	5.0%	88.1%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B.11. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Not Living With Both Parents, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All in Other Living Situations	8.6%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	91.4%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%	96.7%
Grade 8	7.6%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	92.4%
Grade 9	8.9%	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%	91.1%
Grade 10	11.1%	3.5%	3.9%	3.7%	88.9%
Grade 11	10.9%	2.5%	3.7%	4.7%	89.1%
Grade 12	11.9%	2.7%	3.7%	5.5%	88.1%
Downers - All in Other Living Situations	5.6%	1.6%	1.8%	2.1%	94.4%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	97.4%
Grade 8	5.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	94.2%
Grade 9	5.8%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	94.2%
Grade 10	6.2%	1.8%	2.4%	2.0%	93.8%
Grade 11	6.4%	1.2%	1.7%	3.5%	93.6%
Grade 12	7.7%	1.8%	2.0%	3.8%	92.3%
Steroids - All in Other Living Situations	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	98.0%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.8%	*	*	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	97.9%
Grade 11	1.6%	*	*	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	97.8%
Ecstasy - All in Other Living Situations	3.0%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.5%	0.9%	*	98.2%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 10	3.6%	0.8%	1.3%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 11	4.3%	0.6%	1.4%	2.4%	95.7%
Grade 12	4.8%	1.2%	1.4%	2.1%	95.2%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B.12. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Who Would Seek Help	51.3%	21.6%	12.2%	17.4%	48.7%
Grade 7	34.8%	12.3%	9.7%	12.8%	65.2%
Grade 8	47.3%	20.2%	12.7%	14.4%	52.7%
Grade 9	55.1%	22.5%	13.8%	18.7%	44.9%
Grade 10	56.7%	24.3%	12.8%	19.6%	43.3%
Grade 11	59.1%	25.3%	12.9%	20.8%	40.9%
Grade 12	61.3%	29.2%	11.4%	20.7%	38.7%
Alcohol - All Who Would Seek Help	71.6%	37.1%	19.6%	14.9%	28.4%
Grade 7	52.8%	21.2%	15.9%	15.7%	47.2%
Grade 8	64.7%	30.6%	19.5%	14.6%	35.3%
Grade 9	74.4%	38.6%	19.8%	16.0%	25.6%
Grade 10	79.3%	42.6%	21.9%	14.8%	20.7%
Grade 11	82.2%	47.3%	20.6%	14.4%	17.8%
Grade 12	84.9%	51.4%	20.8%	12.6%	15.1%
Inhalants# - All Who Would Seek Help	16.1%	4.2%	4.5%	7.4%	83.9%
Grade 7	16.8%	5.8%	5.6%	5.5%	83.2%
Grade 8	19.8%	6.0%	6.0%	7.8%	80.2%
Grade 9	17.5%	4.8%	4.5%	8.1%	82.5%
Grade 10	15.0%	3.2%	3.8%	8.0%	85.0%
Grade 11	12.2%	1.8%	2.9%	7.6%	87.8%
Grade 12	12.7%	1.5%	3.2%	8.0%	87.3%
Any Illicit Drug - All Who Would Seek Help	23.9%	11.4%	6.7%	5.8%	76.1%
Grade 7	11.1%	5.4%	3.3%	2.5%	88.9%
Grade 8	18.5%	9.5%	5.4%	3.6%	81.5%
Grade 9	25.7%	13.0%	7.3%	5.4%	74.3%
Grade 10	28.3%	14.1%	7.7%	6.4%	71.7%
Grade 11	32.4%	13.5%	9.0%	9.9%	67.6%
Grade 12	33.7%	14.8%	9.4%	9.6%	66.3%
Marijuana - All Who Would Seek Help	21.5%	9.9%	6.2%	5.3%	78.5%
Grade 7	9.4%	4.4%	2.8%	2.2%	90.6%
Grade 8	16.3%	8.0%	4.9%	3.4%	83.7%
Grade 9	23.1%	11.7%	6.7%	4.7%	76.9%
Grade 10	25.6%	12.2%	7.3%	6.1%	74.4%
Grade 11	29.3%	12.0%	8.5%	8.8%	70.7%
Grade 12	31.5%	13.3%	8.8%	9.4%	68.5%

Use of inhalants has been adjusted based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

Table B.12. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Who Would Seek Help	13.1%	5.0%	4.2%	3.9%	86.9%
Grade 7	6.5%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	93.5%
Grade 8	10.2%	4.2%	3.5%	2.5%	89.8%
Grade 9	14.3%	6.4%	4.5%	3.4%	85.7%
Grade 10	15.3%	5.8%	4.9%	4.6%	84.7%
Grade 11	17.5%	5.6%	5.5%	6.4%	82.5%
Grade 12	17.8%	5.7%	5.7%	6.4%	82.2%
Cocaine or Crack - All Who Would Seek Help	4.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	96.4%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.9%	95.5%
Grade 10	4.9%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	95.1%
Grade 11	5.6%	1.6%	1.4%	2.6%	94.4%
Grade 12	7.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.8%	93.0%
Cocaine - All Who Would Seek Help	4.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	95.9%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	96.7%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%	95.7%
Grade 10	4.5%	1.1%	1.5%	1.8%	95.5%
Grade 11	5.4%	1.6%	1.4%	2.4%	94.6%
Grade 12	6.9%	1.9%	2.2%	2.7%	93.1%
Crack - All Who Would Seek Help	1.3%	*	*	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 7	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 8	1.2%	*	*	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 9	1.4%	*	0.6%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.5%	*	*	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.1%	*	*	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 12	1.5%	*	*	0.8%	98.5%
Hallucinogens - All Who Would Seek Help	4.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	95.2%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.5%	0.8%	*	98.3%
Grade 8	3.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	97.0%
Grade 9	4.7%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	95.3%
Grade 10	6.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	94.0%
Grade 11	6.7%	2.1%	1.9%	2.8%	93.3%
Grade 12	8.6%	2.1%	2.7%	3.9%	91.4%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B.12. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Who Would Seek Help	6.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	94.0%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.8%	0.6%	*	98.2%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.8%	1.5%	1.0%	95.6%
Grade 9	6.5%	2.3%	2.4%	1.9%	93.5%
Grade 10	7.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	92.3%
Grade 11	8.4%	1.9%	2.9%	3.6%	91.6%
Grade 12	9.0%	2.0%	2.8%	4.2%	91.0%
Downers - All Who Would Seek Help	3.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 7	1.3%	*	0.6%	*	98.7%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	96.9%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%	95.8%
Grade 10	4.7%	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%	95.3%
Grade 11	4.7%	0.9%	1.5%	2.3%	95.3%
Grade 12	5.3%	1.2%	1.5%	2.5%	94.7%
Steroids - All Who Would Seek Help	1.5%	*	*	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.5%	*	*	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 8	1.6%	*	*	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 9	1.5%	*	*	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 10	1.4%	*	0.6%	*	98.6%
Grade 11	1.3%	*	*	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.8%	*	0.5%	1.0%	98.2%
Ecstasy - All Who Would Seek Help	2.0%	*	0.7%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 7	0.9%	*	*	*	99.1%
Grade 8	1.1%	*	*	*	98.9%
Grade 9	1.9%	*	0.7%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 10	2.7%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 12	3.4%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	96.6%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B. 13. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults for Substance Problems 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Who Would Not Seek Help	71.6%	40.2%	16.4%	15.0%	28.4%
Grade 7	69.6%	39.1%	18.6%	11.9%	30.4%
Grade 8	72.0%	38.9%	19.6%	13.5%	28.0%
Grade 9	70.0%	42.5%	12.1%	15.5%	30.0%
Grade 10	72.7%	40.8%	16.7%	15.2%	27.3%
Grade 11	72.9%	37.4%	16.7%	18.8%	27.1%
Grade 12	74.1%	42.5%	14.6%	17.0%	25.9%
Alcohol - All Who Would Not Seek Help	87.2%	55.1%	20.5%	11.7%	12.8%
Grade 7	83.2%	45.4%	19.6%	18.2%	16.8%
Grade 8	86.6%	50.1%	23.6%	13.0%	13.4%
Grade 9	85.3%	56.1%	19.1%	10.1%	14.7%
Grade 10	89.6%	56.9%	23.2%	9.4%	10.4%
Grade 11	89.0%	60.1%	21.5%	7.4%	11.0%
Grade 12	93.0%	68.3%	14.6%	10.1%	7.0%
Inhalants# - All Who Would Not Seek Help	29.5%	8.2%	8.8%	12.5%	70.5%
Grade 7	37.7%	16.1%	10.5%	11.1%	62.3%
Grade 8	39.6%	12.3%	15.4%	12.0%	60.4%
Grade 9	25.8%	5.7%	8.1%	12.0%	74.2%
Grade 10	25.8%	5.3%	6.8%	13.7%	74.2%
Grade 11	19.6%	3.4%	4.4%	11.9%	80.4%
Grade 12	23.4%	3.0%	5.1%	15.3%	76.6%
Any Illicit Drug - All Who Would Not Seek Help	41.7%	22.7%	11.2%	7.9%	58.3%
Grade 7	29.9%	18.8%	6.9%	4.3%	70.1%
Grade 8	38.7%	21.3%	11.9%	5.5%	61.3%
Grade 9	43.7%	25.1%	12.0%	6.6%	56.3%
Grade 10	47.2%	24.8%	13.1%	9.3%	52.8%
Grade 11	46.4%	23.6%	12.1%	10.7%	53.6%
Grade 12	49.5%	23.2%	12.2%	14.2%	50.5%
Marijuana - All Who Would Not Seek Help	37.6%	19.6%	10.8%	7.3%	62.4%
Grade 7	26.2%	16.9%	6.4%	3.0%	73.8%
Grade 8	34.6%	18.3%	11.7%	4.5%	65.4%
Grade 9	39.7%	21.5%	12.0%	6.2%	60.3%
Grade 10	42.2%	21.1%	12.9%	8.3%	57.8%
Grade 11	42.0%	20.2%	11.3%	10.5%	58.0%
Grade 12	46.0%	19.9%	10.8%	15.3%	54.0%

Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

Table B. 13. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Who Would Not Seek Help	19.3%	8.2%	6.3%	4.7%	80.7%
Grade 7	15.2%	8.9%	4.0%	2.3%	84.8%
Grade 8	17.5%	7.3%	7.4%	2.8%	82.5%
Grade 9	22.9%	10.0%	7.7%	5.2%	77.1%
Grade 10	20.5%	7.1%	8.4%	4.9%	79.5%
Grade 11	17.6%	6.9%	5.0%	5.6%	82.4%
Grade 12	22.9%	8.5%	4.8%	9.5%	77.1%
Cocaine or Crack - All Who Would Not Seek Help	9.3%	3.1%	3.3%	2.9%	90.7%
Grade 7	7.0%	1.7%	2.3%	3.0%	93.0%
Grade 8	8.4%	3.1%	2.5%	2.8%	91.6%
Grade 9	9.4%	3.8%	3.8%	1.8%	90.6%
Grade 10	10.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	90.0%
Grade 11	11.2%	3.1%	4.3%	3.8%	88.8%
Grade 12	11.0%	3.0%	4.1%	3.8%	89.0%
Cocaine - All Who Would Not Seek Help	8.7%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	91.3%
Grade 7	6.6%	1.5%	1.0%	4.1%	93.4%
Grade 8	7.4%	2.9%	2.1%	2.4%	92.6%
Grade 9	8.8%	3.2%	4.0%	1.6%	91.2%
Grade 10	9.6%	4.0%	3.0%	2.6%	90.4%
Grade 11	10.8%	2.9%	4.2%	3.7%	89.2%
Grade 12	10.7%	3.0%	4.0%	3.7%	89.3%
Crack - All Who Would Not Seek Help	3.3%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	96.7%
Grade 7	4.2%	0.7%	2.1%	1.4%	95.8%
Grade 8	3.1%	*	1.3%	1.3%	96.9%
Grade 9	3.3%	1.4%	0.6%	1.3%	96.7%
Grade 10	3.3%	1.4%	0.8%	1.2%	96.7%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 12	3.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.9%	97.0%
Hallucinogens - All Who Would Not Seek Help	11.1%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	88.9%
Grade 7	5.6%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	94.4%
Grade 8	10.1%	2.8%	5.4%	1.9%	89.9%
Grade 9	10.4%	4.2%	3.3%	2.9%	89.6%
Grade 10	14.0%	4.9%	4.5%	4.6%	86.0%
Grade 11	15.1%	4.7%	3.7%	6.7%	84.9%
Grade 12	14.4%	4.1%	3.8%	6.5%	85.6%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B. 13. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Who Would Not Seek Help	12.7%	4.9%	4.1%	3.7%	87.3%
Grade 7	6.3%	3.5%	2.2%	0.6%	93.7%
Grade 8	12.3%	5.6%	3.7%	3.1%	87.7%
Grade 9	12.1%	4.7%	4.7%	2.7%	87.9%
Grade 10	16.0%	5.4%	4.7%	5.9%	84.0%
Grade 11	17.8%	5.2%	5.4%	7.2%	82.2%
Grade 12	14.6%	5.3%	4.8%	4.5%	85.4%
Downers - All Who Would Not Seek Help	7.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.2%	92.1%
Grade 7	5.7%	2.3%	2.7%	0.7%	94.3%
Grade 8	7.7%	3.4%	2.2%	2.1%	92.3%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.2%	3.0%	1.8%	93.0%
Grade 10	8.8%	3.3%	3.2%	2.3%	91.2%
Grade 11	10.0%	3.5%	2.7%	3.8%	90.0%
Grade 12	9.4%	3.7%	2.1%	3.6%	90.6%
Steroids - All Who Would Not Seek Help	2.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	97.2%
Grade 7	1.3%	*	0.5%	*	98.7%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.2%	1.4%	0.8%	96.6%
Grade 9	3.0%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	97.0%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	97.2%
Grade 11	3.3%	1.0%	0.8%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 12	3.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	97.0%
Ecstasy - All Who Would Not Seek Help	4.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	95.7%
Grade 7	1.6%	*	*	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 8	4.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.9%	96.0%
Grade 9	3.8%	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%	96.2%
Grade 10	5.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.8%	94.6%
Grade 11	6.2%	2.0%	1.3%	2.9%	93.8%
Grade 12	6.3%	1.7%	2.5%	2.1%	93.7%

* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 14. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Who Lived in the School District Three Years or Less 1994**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Who Lived in District					
Three Years or Less	56.0%	25.3%	13.0%	17.8%	44.0%
Grade 7	41.5%	17.0%	11.2%	13.4%	58.5%
Grade 8	52.8%	24.0%	13.1%	15.7%	47.2%
Grade 9	58.3%	26.2%	14.4%	17.7%	41.7%
Grade 10	62.6%	27.7%	14.2%	20.7%	37.4%
Grade 11	63.7%	28.1%	13.7%	21.9%	36.3%
Grade 12	62.6%	32.3%	10.8%	19.5%	37.4%
Alcohol - All Who Lived in District					
Three Years or Less	73.8%	38.9%	19.1%	15.8%	26.2%
Grade 7	57.6%	24.6%	15.4%	17.5%	42.4%
Grade 8	68.4%	34.1%	19.1%	15.2%	31.6%
Grade 9	76.2%	39.9%	20.1%	16.2%	23.8%
Grade 10	80.6%	43.7%	20.4%	16.4%	19.4%
Grade 11	82.6%	47.1%	20.4%	15.1%	17.4%
Grade 12	85.0%	52.0%	19.8%	13.2%	15.0%
Inhalants# - All Who Lived in District					
Three Years or Less	20.5%	5.2%	5.4%	9.8%	79.5%
Grade 7	19.9%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	80.1%
Grade 8	24.7%	8.2%	7.4%	9.1%	75.3%
Grade 9	22.8%	5.6%	5.6%	11.7%	77.2%
Grade 10	19.7%	4.1%	4.6%	10.9%	80.3%
Grade 11	17.2%	2.4%	3.4%	11.3%	82.8%
Grade 12	16.0%	2.5%	3.8%	9.7%	84.0%
Any Illicit Drug - All Who Lived in District					
Three Years or Less	30.3%	14.8%	7.9%	7.6%	69.7%
Grade 7	16.7%	8.8%	4.4%	3.4%	83.3%
Grade 8	25.0%	13.6%	6.7%	4.7%	75.0%
Grade 9	33.2%	17.0%	7.8%	8.4%	66.8%
Grade 10	35.7%	16.9%	10.7%	8.0%	64.3%
Grade 11	38.5%	17.8%	9.4%	11.3%	61.5%
Grade 12	38.9%	16.4%	10.3%	12.3%	61.1%
Marijuana - All Who Lived in District					
Three Years or Less	27.7%	13.0%	7.6%	7.1%	72.3%
Grade 7	14.6%	7.7%	3.8%	3.2%	85.4%
Grade 8	21.9%	11.2%	6.3%	4.4%	78.1%
Grade 9	30.5%	15.4%	7.7%	7.4%	69.5%
Grade 10	33.4%	14.7%	10.6%	8.1%	66.6%
Grade 11	35.5%	15.7%	9.3%	10.6%	64.5%
Grade 12	36.4%	14.7%	9.7%	11.9%	63.6%

Use of inhalants has been adjusted based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

Table B. 14. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Lived in the School District Three Years or Less, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Who Lived in District					
Three Years Or Less	15.9%	6.2%	4.8%	5.0%	84.1%
Grade 7	10.2%	4.8%	2.9%	2.6%	89.8%
Grade 8	12.9%	5.7%	4.1%	3.1%	87.1%
Grade 9	17.2%	7.7%	4.7%	4.9%	82.8%
Grade 10	19.0%	6.0%	7.2%	5.8%	81.0%
Grade 11	18.8%	6.7%	4.8%	7.3%	81.2%
Grade 12	19.8%	6.0%	5.7%	8.1%	80.2%
Cocaine or Crack - All Who Lived in District Three Years or Less					
	6.2%	1.9%	1.7%	2.6%	93.8%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.5%	1.5%	1.9%	2.0%	94.5%
Grade 9	6.9%	2.6%	1.5%	2.8%	93.1%
Grade 10	6.6%	2.1%	1.7%	2.8%	93.4%
Grade 11	8.4%	1.9%	2.4%	4.1%	91.6%
Grade 12	8.5%	1.7%	2.6%	4.2%	91.5%
Cocaine - All Who Lived in District Three Years or Less					
	5.7%	1.7%	1.6%	2.4%	94.3%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	95.3%
Grade 9	6.5%	2.5%	1.5%	2.5%	93.5%
Grade 10	5.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	94.1%
Grade 11	8.1%	1.8%	2.3%	4.0%	91.9%
Grade 12	8.2%	1.6%	2.6%	4.0%	91.8%
Crack - All Who Lived in District Three Years or Less					
	2.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	*	98.5%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 9	2.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.5%	0.6%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.6%	*	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 12	2.9%	*	0.9%	1.7%	97.1%
Hallucinogens - All Who Lived in District Three Years or Less					
	6.6%	1.9%	2.2%	2.4%	93.4%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.9%	1.0%	*	97.6%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	96.1%
Grade 9	7.8%	2.4%	2.7%	2.7%	92.2%
Grade 10	8.4%	2.2%	3.4%	2.9%	91.6%
Grade 11	9.4%	2.9%	2.4%	4.1%	90.6%
Grade 12	9.8%	2.5%	2.8%	4.5%	90.2%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B. 14. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Lived in the School District Three Years or Less, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Who Lived in District					
Three Years or Less	7.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%	92.2%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.3%	0.8%	*	97.4%
Grade 8	6.1%	2.9%	2.0%	1.3%	93.9%
Grade 9	9.1%	3.3%	2.4%	3.4%	90.9%
Grade 10	9.3%	2.6%	3.4%	3.4%	90.7%
Grade 11	10.7%	2.8%	3.5%	4.5%	89.3%
Grade 12	10.9%	3.2%	2.6%	5.0%	89.1%
Downers - All Who Lived in District					
Three Years or Less	5.3%	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	94.7%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.7%	*	98.2%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.9%	1.4%	0.9%	95.8%
Grade 9	6.9%	2.2%	2.1%	2.6%	93.1%
Grade 10	5.9%	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	94.1%
Grade 11	7.1%	1.4%	1.7%	4.0%	92.9%
Grade 12	7.3%	1.7%	2.2%	3.4%	92.7%
Steroids - All Who Lived in District					
Three Years or Less	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.1%	*	*	*	98.9%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.6%	*	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 9	2.0%	*	0.7%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 10	1.3%	*	*	*	98.7%
Grade 11	1.8%	*	*	1.1%	98.2%
Grade 12	2.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	97.5%
Ecstasy - All Who Lived in District					
Three Years or Less	2.7%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 7	1.0%	*	*	*	99.0%
Grade 8	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%	*	98.4%
Grade 9	2.4%	*	1.2%	0.8%	97.6%
Grade 10	3.4%	0.7%	1.2%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 11	4.5%	0.6%	1.4%	2.5%	95.5%
Grade 12	4.4%	1.1%	1.3%	2.0%	95.6%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B. 15. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Lived in the School District More Than Three Years 1994

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	53.6%	24.0%	12.7%	17.0%	46.4%
Grade 7	39.2%	15.5%	11.0%	12.8%	60.8%
Grade 8	51.0%	22.9%	13.8%	14.3%	49.0%
Grade 9	56.6%	25.4%	13.2%	18.0%	43.4%
Grade 10	58.4%	26.9%	12.9%	18.6%	41.6%
Grade 11	59.4%	26.0%	13.5%	19.9%	40.6%
Grade 12	62.9%	30.5%	11.7%	20.7%	37.1%
Alcohol - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	74.1%	39.9%	19.9%	14.4%	25.9%
Grade 7	57.3%	24.2%	17.3%	15.9%	42.7%
Grade 8	69.3%	34.6%	19.7%	14.9%	30.7%
Grade 9	76.3%	41.9%	19.7%	14.6%	23.7%
Grade 10	81.2%	45.2%	22.2%	13.7%	18.8%
Grade 11	82.8%	48.7%	20.5%	13.7%	17.2%
Grade 12	85.6%	52.4%	20.7%	12.5%	14.4%
Inhalants# - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	18.0%	5.0%	5.2%	7.9%	82.0%
Grade 7	20.0%	7.5%	6.0%	6.6%	80.0%
Grade 8	23.2%	7.5%	7.3%	8.5%	76.8%
Grade 9	18.3%	5.1%	5.2%	7.9%	81.7%
Grade 10	16.4%	3.6%	4.5%	8.4%	83.6%
Grade 11	12.8%	2.0%	3.3%	7.5%	87.2%
Grade 12	14.2%	1.9%	3.4%	8.9%	85.8%
Any Illicit Drug - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	26.7%	13.3%	7.4%	5.9%	73.3%
Grade 7	13.3%	6.9%	3.8%	2.6%	86.7%
Grade 8	22.5%	12.0%	6.4%	4.1%	77.5%
Grade 9	29.1%	15.6%	8.0%	5.5%	70.9%
Grade 10	31.7%	16.5%	8.4%	6.8%	68.3%
Grade 11	33.6%	14.6%	9.5%	9.5%	66.4%
Grade 12	35.7%	16.1%	10.2%	9.4%	64.3%
Marijuana - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	24.2%	11.7%	7.0%	5.5%	75.8%
Grade 7	11.4%	5.7%	3.5%	2.1%	88.6%
Grade 8	20.3%	10.4%	6.1%	3.8%	79.7%
Grade 9	26.8%	14.1%	7.4%	5.3%	73.2%
Grade 10	28.5%	14.3%	8.1%	6.1%	71.5%
Grade 11	30.6%	13.2%	8.7%	8.7%	69.4%
Grade 12	33.4%	14.4%	9.5%	9.5%	66.6%

Use of Inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

Table B. 15. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Lived in the School District More Than Three Years, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Marijuana Only - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	14.3%	5.8%	4.6%	4.0%	85.7%
Grade 7	7.3%	3.4%	2.2%	1.7%	92.7%
Grade 8	12.1%	5.4%	4.0%	2.8%	87.9%
Grade 9	16.9%	7.9%	5.0%	4.0%	83.1%
Grade 10	16.1%	6.3%	5.4%	4.4%	83.9%
Grade 11	17.8%	6.0%	5.8%	6.0%	82.2%
Grade 12	17.9%	5.7%	6.0%	6.3%	82.1%
Cocaine or Crack - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	5.3%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	94.7%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	97.4%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%	95.6%
Grade 9	5.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.2%	94.4%
Grade 10	6.4%	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	93.6%
Grade 11	6.3%	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%	93.7%
Grade 12	8.3%	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%	91.7%
Cocaine - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	5.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	95.0%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.2%	95.9%
Grade 9	5.2%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	94.8%
Grade 10	6.0%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	94.0%
Grade 11	6.0%	1.8%	1.8%	2.4%	94.0%
Grade 12	8.2%	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%	91.8%
Crack - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	1.7%	*	0.6%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	*	98.6%
Grade 8	1.7%	*	0.6%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 11	1.5%	*	*	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 12	1.9%	*	0.7%	0.8%	98.1%
Hallucinogens - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	5.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	94.4%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.5%	1.9%	1.0%	95.6%
Grade 9	4.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%	95.3%
Grade 10	7.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.3%	92.5%
Grade 11	7.3%	2.5%	1.9%	2.9%	92.7%
Grade 12	9.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.1%	90.2%

* Less than 0.5%

Table B. 15. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Lived in the School District More Than Three Years, Continued

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Uppers - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	6.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%	93.2%
Grade 7	2.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	97.6%
Grade 8	5.2%	2.0%	2.0%	1.2%	94.8%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.4%	2.8%	1.8%	93.0%
Grade 10	9.4%	3.3%	3.0%	3.0%	90.6%
Grade 11	9.0%	2.2%	3.2%	3.7%	91.0%
Grade 12	9.7%	2.5%	3.1%	4.0%	90.3%
Downers - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	4.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	95.7%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	97.9%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	96.0%
Grade 9	4.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	95.6%
Grade 10	5.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	94.5%
Grade 11	4.7%	1.1%	1.7%	1.9%	95.3%
Grade 12	5.8%	1.7%	1.6%	2.5%	94.2%
Steroids - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.6%	*	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.6%	*	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.9%	*	0.7%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 11	1.6%	*	0.5%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 12	2.1%	*	0.6%	1.0%	97.9%
Ecstasy - All Who Lived in District					
More than Three Years	2.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	97.6%
Grade 7	1.1%	*	*	*	98.9%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 10	3.5%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	96.5%
Grade 11	2.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 12	3.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	96.2%

* Less than 0.5%

Appendix C - Alcohol Tables

Table C. 1. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "How Often Do You Normally Use. . .?": 1994*How often do you normally use. . .***Beer?**

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All Students	40.6%	59.4%	8.5%	28.6%	12.4%	9.9%
Grade 7	59.8%	40.2%	6.0%	16.1%	8.9%	9.2%
Grade 8	46.5%	53.5%	8.2%	24.1%	12.0%	9.2%
Grade 9	37.9%	62.1%	9.4%	30.5%	12.5%	9.7%
Grade 10	33.8%	66.2%	8.4%	33.5%	14.1%	10.2%
Grade 11	31.7%	68.3%	8.5%	35.7%	13.5%	10.6%
Grade 12	27.4%	72.6%	11.0%	36.0%	14.4%	11.2%

Wine Coolers?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All Students	39.5%	60.5%	5.7%	28.0%	16.0%	10.7%
Grade 7	59.0%	41.0%	5.4%	16.2%	10.0%	9.3%
Grade 8	46.6%	53.4%	6.1%	24.4%	13.3%	9.7%
Grade 9	38.6%	61.4%	6.7%	29.6%	15.4%	9.8%
Grade 10	32.0%	68.0%	5.6%	32.4%	18.7%	11.3%
Grade 11	28.9%	71.1%	5.1%	33.4%	20.0%	12.6%
Grade 12	24.7%	75.3%	4.8%	36.0%	21.9%	12.5%

Wine?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All Students	49.5%	50.5%	3.5%	18.7%	15.6%	12.7%
Grade 7	69.4%	30.6%	3.1%	10.4%	8.8%	8.4%
Grade 8	55.7%	44.3%	3.9%	17.9%	12.4%	10.1%
Grade 9	48.1%	51.9%	4.5%	20.1%	14.9%	12.4%
Grade 10	41.4%	58.6%	3.4%	21.3%	19.2%	14.8%
Grade 11	39.5%	60.5%	2.8%	21.8%	20.1%	15.8%
Grade 12	35.8%	64.2%	3.2%	23.1%	21.2%	16.6%

Liquor?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All Students	50.9%	49.1%	4.9%	23.2%	12.0%	9.0%
Grade 7	74.8%	25.2%	3.6%	10.1%	5.5%	5.9%
Grade 8	59.4%	40.6%	4.7%	18.5%	9.5%	7.9%
Grade 9	48.8%	51.2%	5.5%	25.1%	11.9%	8.7%
Grade 10	42.0%	58.0%	5.6%	27.6%	14.3%	10.5%
Grade 11	37.7%	62.3%	4.9%	30.1%	16.6%	10.7%
Grade 12	33.7%	66.3%	5.5%	32.2%	17.3%	11.3%

Table C.2. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "When You Drink the Following Alcoholic Beverages, How Many Do You Usually Have at One Time, on Average?": 1994

When you drink the following alcohol beverages, how many do you usually have at one time, on average?

Beer

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All Students	39.3%	60.7%	20.1%	30.2%	10.5%
Grade 7	55.2%	44.8%	10.9%	22.9%	11.0%
Grade 8	44.0%	56.0%	16.3%	29.3%	10.5%
Grade 9	36.3%	63.7%	20.5%	32.4%	10.7%
Grade 10	33.3%	66.7%	23.3%	33.9%	9.5%
Grade 11	31.4%	68.6%	25.6%	32.3%	10.6%
Grade 12	28.9%	71.1%	29.1%	31.7%	10.3%

Wine Coolers

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All Students	36.6%	63.4%	19.0%	36.8%	7.6%
Grade 7	53.6%	46.4%	12.2%	25.2%	9.0%
Grade 8	42.0%	58.0%	17.7%	32.3%	8.1%
Grade 9	34.8%	65.2%	20.5%	37.6%	7.1%
Grade 10	29.9%	70.1%	21.3%	41.7%	7.1%
Grade 11	26.9%	73.1%	22.9%	42.9%	7.4%
Grade 12	24.6%	75.4%	21.9%	46.8%	6.7%

Wine

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All Students	47.1%	52.9%	8.8%	31.6%	12.6%
Grade 7	63.7%	36.3%	6.0%	19.1%	11.2%
Grade 8	52.0%	48.0%	8.4%	28.5%	11.0%
Grade 9	45.1%	54.9%	9.8%	32.6%	12.5%
Grade 10	39.8%	60.2%	9.9%	37.2%	13.0%
Grade 11	38.2%	61.8%	9.4%	38.2%	14.2%
Grade 12	36.7%	63.3%	9.6%	38.7%	15.0%

Liquor

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All Students	48.4%	51.6%	14.1%	27.5%	10.0%
Grade 7	70.8%	29.2%	6.9%	14.2%	8.1%
Grade 8	56.1%	43.9%	11.3%	22.4%	10.1%
Grade 9	45.7%	54.3%	14.6%	29.0%	10.8%
Grade 10	40.4%	59.6%	17.0%	32.8%	9.8%
Grade 11	35.2%	64.8%	18.8%	34.9%	11.1%
Grade 12	32.6%	67.4%	19.2%	37.5%	10.7%

Table C.3. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "During the Past Year (12 Months), How Often Have You Had Five or More Drinks at One Time?": 1994

During the past year (12 months), how often have you had five or more drinks at one time?

Beer

	Never	Ever	Several Times a Week	Several Times a Month	Less than Once a Month
All Students	60.9%	39.1%	6.5%	20.1%	12.4%
Grade 7	76.1%	23.9%	4.1%	10.2%	9.6%
Grade 8	66.9%	33.1%	6.4%	15.4%	11.4%
Grade 9	58.7%	41.3%	7.0%	21.7%	12.7%
Grade 10	56.1%	43.9%	7.1%	23.3%	13.4%
Grade 11	54.1%	45.9%	6.4%	26.2%	13.3%
Grade 12	49.1%	50.9%	8.6%	27.3%	15.0%

Wine Coolers

All Students	59.3%	40.7%	5.1%	20.4%	15.2%
Grade 7	74.1%	25.9%	4.5%	11.1%	10.4%
Grade 8	65.1%	34.9%	5.8%	16.9%	12.1%
Grade 9	57.3%	42.7%	5.8%	21.8%	15.1%
Grade 10	54.2%	45.8%	5.5%	23.1%	17.2%
Grade 11	52.2%	47.8%	4.7%	25.2%	17.9%
Grade 12	48.3%	51.7%	4.3%	27.1%	20.3%

Wine

All Students	66.4%	33.6%	2.8%	13.8%	17.0%
Grade 7	80.4%	19.6%	1.8%	7.5%	10.3%
Grade 8	71.1%	28.9%	3.0%	12.9%	13.0%
Grade 9	63.9%	36.1%	3.7%	15.6%	16.8%
Grade 10	61.6%	38.4%	3.0%	14.8%	20.6%
Grade 11	59.9%	40.1%	2.4%	16.5%	21.3%
Grade 12	58.1%	41.9%	2.5%	16.6%	22.8%

Liquor

All Students	64.1%	35.9%	4.5%	17.9%	13.6%
Grade 7	82.5%	17.5%	2.7%	7.1%	7.7%
Grade 8	71.2%	28.8%	4.4%	13.8%	10.6%
Grade 9	62.6%	37.4%	5.3%	18.9%	13.2%
Grade 10	57.8%	42.2%	5.3%	20.4%	16.4%
Grade 11	54.4%	45.6%	4.3%	23.8%	17.6%
Grade 12	50.1%	49.9%	4.9%	26.5%	18.5%

Appendix D - Inhalant Tables

Table D.1. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “About How Many Times (If Any) Have You Ever Sniffed, Huffed or Inhaled the Following Inhalants for ‘Kicks’ or to Get ‘High’?”: 1994

About how many times (if any) have you ever sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following inhalants for “kicks” or to get “high”?

Liquid or spray paint

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All Students	93.3%	6.7%	4.5%	1.7%	0.5%
Grade 7	93.2%	6.8%	5.1%	1.4%	*
Grade 8	91.2%	8.8%	6.1%	2.1%	0.6%
Grade 9	92.8%	7.2%	4.6%	1.9%	0.7%
Grade 10	93.6%	6.4%	4.1%	1.8%	0.5%
Grade 11	94.8%	5.2%	3.0%	1.6%	0.6%
Grade 12	95.6%	4.4%	2.9%	1.2%	*

Correction fluid

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All Students	90.4%	9.6%	7.2%	2.0%	*
Grade 7	89.4%	10.6%	8.2%	2.0%	*
Grade 8	87.3%	12.7%	9.4%	2.9%	*
Grade 9	89.6%	10.4%	7.9%	2.1%	*
Grade 10	91.6%	8.4%	6.1%	1.8%	0.5%
Grade 11	93.1%	6.9%	4.7%	1.7%	0.5%
Grade 12	93.4%	6.6%	4.9%	1.4%	*

Gasoline

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All Students	94.3%	5.7%	3.8%	1.4%	*
Grade 7	93.7%	6.3%	4.6%	1.2%	*
Grade 8	92.3%	7.7%	5.3%	1.9%	0.6%
Grade 9	94.1%	5.9%	3.9%	1.4%	0.5%
Grade 10	94.2%	5.8%	3.5%	1.7%	0.5%
Grade 11	96.1%	3.9%	2.4%	1.1%	*
Grade 12	96.5%	3.5%	2.2%	0.9%	*

Freon

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All Students	98.1%	1.9%	1.2%	0.5%	*
Grade 7	98.6%	1.4%	0.9%	*	*
Grade 8	98.1%	1.9%	1.2%	*	*
Grade 9	97.9%	2.1%	1.2%	0.7%	*
Grade 10	97.6%	2.4%	1.5%	0.5%	*
Grade 11	98.3%	1.7%	1.0%	*	*
Grade 12	98.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.7%	*

*Less than 0.5%

Table D.1. Responses of Students to, “About How Many Times (If Any) Have You Ever Sniffed, Huffed or Inhaled. . .”, Continued

About how many times (if any) have you ever sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following inhalants for “kicks” or to get “high”?

Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Medusa, Whippets, CO2

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All Students	97.3%	2.7%	1.7%	0.7%	*
Grade 7	98.3%	1.7%	1.2%	*	*
Grade 8	97.4%	2.6%	1.7%	0.7%	*
Grade 9	97.7%	2.3%	1.5%	*	*
Grade 10	97.0%	3.0%	2.0%	0.8%	*
Grade 11	97.0%	3.0%	1.7%	1.0%	*
Grade 12	95.6%	4.4%	2.4%	1.5%	0.6%

Shoe shine, Texas Shine

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All Students	98.5%	1.5%	1.0%	*	*
Grade 7	98.1%	1.9%	1.4%	*	*
Grade 8	98.0%	2.0%	1.2%	0.6%	*
Grade 9	98.6%	1.4%	0.9%	*	*
Grade 10	98.7%	1.3%	0.8%	*	*
Grade 11	98.9%	1.1%	0.8%	*	*
Grade 12	99.1%	0.9%	0.5%	*	*

Glue

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All Students	94.4%	5.6%	4.1%	1.2%	*
Grade 7	93.1%	6.9%	5.4%	1.2%	*
Grade 8	92.1%	7.9%	5.9%	1.7%	*
Grade 9	94.5%	5.5%	4.2%	1.1%	*
Grade 10	95.5%	4.5%	3.2%	1.0%	*
Grade 11	96.1%	3.9%	2.4%	1.0%	*
Grade 12	96.6%	3.4%	2.3%	0.7%	*

Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, or other solvents

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All Students	94.1%	5.9%	4.0%	1.3%	0.5%
Grade 7	94.0%	6.0%	4.3%	1.3%	*
Grade 8	91.7%	8.3%	5.9%	1.9%	0.6%
Grade 9	93.6%	6.4%	4.3%	1.5%	0.7%
Grade 10	94.8%	5.2%	3.6%	1.3%	*
Grade 11	95.8%	4.2%	2.8%	1.0%	*
Grade 12	96.3%	3.7%	2.3%	0.8%	0.6%

* Less than 0.5%

Table D.1. Responses of Students to, "About How Many Times (If Any) Have You Ever Sniffed, Huffed or Inhaled. . .", Continued

About how many times (if any) have you ever sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following inhalants for "kicks" or to get "high"?

Other sprays (nonstick cooking spray, hair spray, etc.)

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All Students	96.2%	3.8%	2.5%	1.0%	*
Grade 7	94.7%	5.3%	3.6%	1.4%	*
Grade 8	94.7%	5.3%	3.4%	1.5%	*
Grade 9	96.5%	3.5%	2.3%	0.9%	*
Grade 10	96.9%	3.1%	2.0%	0.8%	*
Grade 11	97.8%	2.2%	1.6%	*	*
Grade 12	97.9%	2.1%	1.1%	0.6%	*

Other inhalants

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All Students	92.4%	7.6%	4.3%	2.3%	1.0%
Grade 7	91.7%	8.3%	5.1%	2.3%	0.9%
Grade 8	89.1%	10.9%	6.1%	3.6%	1.2%
Grade 9	91.7%	8.3%	4.8%	2.4%	1.1%
Grade 10	93.2%	6.8%	3.8%	2.1%	0.8%
Grade 11	94.9%	5.1%	2.6%	1.5%	0.9%
Grade 12	95.7%	4.3%	2.2%	1.4%	0.8%

* Less than 0.5%

Appendix E - Problem Indicator Tables

Table E.1. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "About How Many of Your Close Friends Use. . .?": 1994

About how many of your close friends use...

Alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, hard liquor)?

	Never Heard Of	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	1.0%	17.8%	23.4%	18.3%	24.6%	14.9%
Grade 7	1.6%	37.7%	28.9%	13.5%	11.0%	7.3%
Grade 8	1.0%	22.5%	27.2%	18.6%	19.3%	11.3%
Grade 9	1.1%	14.3%	23.2%	19.5%	25.2%	16.7%
Grade 10	*	9.7%	20.7%	21.1%	30.4%	17.7%
Grade 11	1.0%	8.8%	19.3%	19.6%	32.4%	18.8%
Grade 12	*	7.3%	17.5%	18.3%	36.1%	20.3%

Inhalants (spray paint, glue, gasoline, etc.)?

	Never Heard Of	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	3.1%	76.2%	13.4%	4.6%	1.8%	9.0%
Grade 7	3.8%	74.2%	12.6%	5.3%	2.6%	1.5%
Grade 8	3.0%	70.8%	16.2%	5.8%	2.7%	1.4%
Grade 9	3.7%	74.0%	14.0%	5.7%	1.8%	0.8%
Grade 10	2.7%	77.2%	14.2%	4.2%	1.2%	0.5%
Grade 11	2.6%	81.4%	11.5%	3.0%	1.1%	*
Grade 12	1.9%	83.4%	10.8%	2.6%	0.7%	0.6%

Marijuana?

	Never Heard Of	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	1.9%	48.0%	21.2%	12.4%	10.7%	5.8%
Grade 7	2.7%	67.6%	14.2%	6.6%	4.9%	3.9%
Grade 8	2.0%	53.3%	20.2%	9.2%	9.7%	5.6%
Grade 9	2.2%	42.4%	21.9%	12.7%	12.9%	7.8%
Grade 10	1.6%	40.7%	22.7%	15.8%	12.9%	6.3%
Grade 11	1.6%	39.8%	24.0%	16.4%	12.7%	5.5%
Grade 12	1.1%	39.5%	26.2%	16.1%	12.1%	5.1%

Table E.2. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "About How Many of Your Close Friends Use . . .?": 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

About how many of your close friends use. . .

Alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, hard liquor)?

	None				Most/All			
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	13.5%	14.6%	17.3%	18.8%	32.8%	41.4%	37.9%	39.5%
Grade 7	31.8%	32.3%	36.2%	39.3%	14.2%	20.8%	18.0%	18.3%
Grade 8	20.6%	19.7%	24.5%	23.5%	19.4%	30.3%	25.6%	30.6%
Grade 9	9.6%	12.5%	13.9%	15.4%	31.9%	42.4%	40.0%	41.9%
Grade 10	6.8%	8.5%	9.0%	10.1%	40.9%	47.0%	47.0%	48.1%
Grade 11	3.3%	6.2%	7.6%	9.8%	48.3%	54.0%	52.0%	51.2%
Grade 12	5.4%	4.6%	6.8%	7.8%	48.2%	60.7%	53.9%	56.4%

Inhalants (spray paint, glue, gasoline, etc.)

	None				Most/All			
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	69.6%	82.8%	81.4%	79.3%	3.1%	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%
Grade 7	64.2%	82.0%	80.7%	78.0%	4.6%	2.4%	2.5%	4.1%
Grade 8	65.2%	77.7%	76.6%	73.8%	4.1%	2.8%	3.0%	4.1%
Grade 9	67.1%	79.5%	79.9%	77.7%	4.0%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%
Grade 10	73.3%	83.8%	81.6%	79.9%	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%
Grade 11	71.8%	88.2%	83.2%	84.0%	1.7%	*	1.4%	1.5%
Grade 12	78.7%	87.7%	88.5%	85.3%	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%

Marijuana?

	None				Most/All			
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	36.6%	58.4%	61.9%	49.9%	11.7%	7.7%	8.2%	16.5%
Grade 7	52.2%	73.9%	79.7%	70.3%	9.0%	4.8%	4.6%	8.8%
Grade 8	44.1%	66.7%	71.3%	55.3%	13.0%	6.8%	6.0%	15.3%
Grade 9	36.7%	54.5%	57.6%	44.6%	10.9%	10.0%	10.3%	20.7%
Grade 10	32.7%	54.8%	51.1%	42.3%	11.4%	7.1%	10.7%	19.2%
Grade 11	24.2%	50.4%	52.9%	41.4%	13.0%	9.5%	9.2%	18.2%
Grade 12	25.4%	46.2%	53.7%	40.6%	13.7%	8.5%	8.7%	17.2%

*Less than 0.5%

Table E.3. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "Thinking of the Parties You Attended This School Year, How Often Were the Following Used?": 1994

Alcohol or other drugs are sometimes used at teenage parties. Thinking of the parties you attended this school year, how often were the following used:

Alcohol?

	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
All	28.6%	10.9%	8.2%	14.6%	24.1%	2.7%	11.0%
Grade 7	54.5%	12.4%	7.1%	7.0%	6.0%	3.4%	9.7%
Grade 8	38.0%	15.7%	9.7%	12.4%	11.7%	2.8%	9.7%
Grade 9	24.7%	11.3%	10.1%	16.2%	22.5%	3.7%	11.5%
Grade 10	17.0%	9.3%	8.1%	19.2%	32.3%	2.3%	11.8%
Grade 11	14.5%	8.0%	6.6%	17.8%	39.3%	1.9%	11.8%
Grade 12	12.4%	6.2%	6.1%	16.9%	44.8%	1.2%	12.4%

Marijuana and/or other drugs?

	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
All	45.9%	12.4%	8.3%	8.8%	8.6%	4.9%	11.0%
Grade 7	70.5%	7.0%	3.8%	3.3%	2.7%	3.1%	9.5%
Grade 8	57.9%	11.0%	6.2%	6.4%	5.8%	3.1%	9.6%
Grade 9	42.7%	12.8%	8.4%	8.7%	10.0%	5.9%	11.5%
Grade 10	34.1%	14.6%	10.8%	11.8%	10.9%	6.0%	11.8%
Grade 11	30.4%	15.4%	11.5%	12.6%	12.7%	5.6%	11.9%
Grade 12	29.3%	15.9%	11.5%	12.2%	11.8%	6.9%	12.5%

Table E. 4. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get. . .?”: 1994

If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to get. . .

Tobacco (cigarettes, smokeless tobacco)?

	Never Heard Of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	5.2%	10.4%	3.6%	6.2%	16.2%	58.5%
Grade 7	7.9%	22.1%	6.7%	9.8%	18.3%	35.2%
Grade 8	5.7%	12.8%	5.4%	8.9%	19.6%	47.6%
Grade 9	5.7%	8.7%	3.3%	6.0%	17.7%	58.5%
Grade 10	3.7%	6.1%	2.0%	4.6%	16.1%	67.5%
Grade 11	3.6%	4.5%	1.5%	3.5%	13.6%	73.3%
Grade 12	2.9%	3.8%	1.2%	1.9%	8.7%	81.6%

Alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, hard liquor)?

	Never Heard Of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	3.8%	8.0%	3.7%	7.8%	21.2%	55.5%
Grade 7	6.9%	18.1%	6.9%	10.1%	19.4%	38.5%
Grade 8	4.2%	10.1%	5.2%	10.1%	21.2%	49.1%
Grade 9	3.8%	6.7%	3.5%	7.9%	20.2%	58.0%
Grade 10	2.4%	4.4%	1.8%	6.0%	22.2%	63.3%
Grade 11	2.6%	2.9%	1.5%	5.9%	22.2%	64.8%
Grade 12	1.9%	2.5%	1.6%	5.1%	23.2%	65.6%

Marijuana?

	Never Heard Of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	7.9%	23.9%	9.5%	10.8%	16.4%	31.4%
Grade 7	11.7%	44.4%	11.6%	8.6%	8.5%	15.3%
Grade 8	8.7%	32.3%	11.8%	11.0%	13.2%	23.0%
Grade 9	8.7%	20.6%	9.0%	9.7%	17.0%	34.9%
Grade 10	6.0%	15.0%	8.4%	12.3%	19.5%	38.8%
Grade 11	5.8%	13.1%	7.9%	12.0%	20.9%	40.2%
Grade 12	4.7%	10.6%	7.3%	11.9%	22.8%	42.6%

Table E. 4. Responses of Students, “If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get. . .?” Continued

If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to get. . .

Cocaine?

	Never Heard Of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	10.6%	30.9%	15.3%	15.2%	12.0%	15.9%
Grade 7	13.7%	51.2%	13.6%	8.3%	4.9%	8.3%
Grade 8	11.9%	40.3%	15.3%	12.2%	8.5%	11.7%
Grade 9	12.1%	28.1%	15.0%	13.9%	13.1%	17.7%
Grade 10	8.8%	22.2%	16.5%	19.2%	14.5%	18.8%
Grade 11	8.6%	19.1%	16.5%	20.2%	15.5%	20.1%
Grade 12	6.2%	16.6%	15.5%	21.3%	18.8%	21.4%

Crack?

	Never Heard Of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	11.0%	32.1%	16.8%	14.8%	10.9%	14.4%
Grade 7	13.8%	51.4%	13.8%	8.1%	4.7%	8.2%
Grade 8	12.5%	41.3%	16.0%	10.9%	8.3%	11.0%
Grade 9	12.4%	29.7%	16.2%	13.8%	11.6%	16.4%
Grade 10	9.2%	23.4%	18.5%	18.7%	13.5%	16.8%
Grade 11	9.1%	20.6%	19.2%	20.0%	13.5%	17.6%
Grade 12	7.2%	18.1%	18.2%	21.0%	16.8%	18.7%

Hallucinogens?

	Never Heard Of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	18.9%	30.0%	15.3%	12.6%	9.8%	13.3%
Grade 7	28.5%	43.4%	11.7%	6.3%	3.9%	6.2%
Grade 8	22.8%	37.4%	14.2%	9.5%	6.6%	9.4%
Grade 9	20.2%	29.1%	14.5%	12.1%	9.9%	14.2%
Grade 10	13.7%	23.3%	17.2%	15.7%	12.6%	17.6%
Grade 11	12.3%	21.4%	17.8%	16.9%	13.9%	17.8%
Grade 12	11.2%	18.6%	18.2%	18.7%	15.2%	18.0%

Table E. 5. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use. . .?”

How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use. . .

Tobacco (cigarettes, smokeless tobacco)?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not at All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	40.5%	32.6%	16.5%	3.4%	7.0%
Grade 7	54.5%	25.8%	10.5%	1.7%	7.5%
Grade 8	43.9%	30.5%	14.1%	3.3%	8.2%
Grade 9	38.1%	32.6%	16.7%	3.7%	8.9%
Grade 10	34.5%	37.0%	18.7%	3.7%	6.2%
Grade 11	34.6%	35.5%	20.7%	4.1%	5.0%
Grade 12	34.0%	36.4%	20.8%	4.2%	4.7%

Alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, hard liquor)?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not at All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	46.2%	33.8%	13.9%	2.8%	3.3%
Grade 7	54.1%	27.0%	11.8%	2.5%	4.6%
Grade 8	46.5%	30.5%	15.2%	3.4%	4.4%
Grade 9	42.4%	34.2%	15.5%	3.8%	4.0%
Grade 10	44.6%	35.9%	14.4%	2.4%	2.7%
Grade 11	44.5%	38.2%	13.3%	2.0%	2.0%
Grade 12	44.3%	39.8%	12.5%	2.0%	1.3%

Inhalants?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not at All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	77.1%	14.1%	3.2%	0.9%	4.7%
Grade 7	75.9%	13.4%	4.0%	1.1%	5.6%
Grade 8	73.9%	15.2%	4.0%	1.4%	5.5%
Grade 9	75.5%	14.3%	3.6%	1.3%	5.3%
Grade 10	77.9%	14.6%	2.5%	0.6%	4.3%
Grade 11	80.1%	13.4%	2.4%	0.6%	3.6%
Grade 12	81.5%	13.3%	1.8%	*	3.0%

* Less than 0.5%.

Table E. 5. Responses of Students to, “How Dangerous Do You Think it is for Kids Your Age to Use. . .?”, Continued

How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use. . .

Marijuana?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not at All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	67.2%	16.1%	8.9%	4.5%	3.4%
Grade 7	80.4%	8.7%	4.1%	2.3%	4.6%
Grade 8	71.8%	12.9%	7.1%	3.8%	4.3%
Grade 9	63.1%	17.0%	10.1%	5.9%	3.8%
Grade 10	62.4%	18.6%	11.2%	5.1%	2.7%
Grade 11	61.5%	20.7%	10.7%	4.8%	2.3%
Grade 12	61.2%	20.6%	10.9%	5.6%	1.7%

Cocaine?

Cocaine?	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not at All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	89.6%	5.3%	0.9%	0.7%	3.4%
Grade 7	89.4%	4.5%	1.0%	0.7%	4.3%
Grade 8	87.7%	5.9%	1.0%	0.9%	4.4%
Grade 9	87.8%	6.2%	0.9%	1.0%	4.1%
Grade 10	90.7%	4.9%	0.9%	0.5%	3.0%
Grade 11	91.2%	5.1%	1.0%	*	2.3%
Grade 12	92.1%	5.1%	0.6%	*	1.7%

Crack?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not at All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	91.1%	4.1%	0.7%	0.6%	3.5%
Grade 7	90.1%	3.9%	0.9%	0.7%	4.3%
Grade 8	88.7%	5.2%	0.8%	0.8%	4.5%
Grade 9	89.5%	4.8%	0.8%	0.8%	4.0%
Grade 10	92.0%	3.9%	0.6%	*	3.1%
Grade 11	93.4%	3.1%	0.7%	*	2.5%
Grade 12	94.4%	3.0%	*	*	2.0%

* Less than 0.5%.

Table E. 5. Responses of Students to, “How Dangerous Do You Think it is for Kids Your Age to Use. . .?”, Continued

How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use. . .

Ecstasy?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not at All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	74.0%	5.9%	1.9%	1.0%	17.2%
Grade 7	73.9%	4.0%	1.1%	0.8%	20.1%
Grade 8	71.9%	5.6%	1.2%	0.9%	20.4%
Grade 9	72.3%	5.8%	1.8%	1.4%	18.7%
Grade 10	74.2%	6.8%	2.2%	1.0%	15.7%
Grade 11	76.0%	6.7%	2.6%	0.8%	13.9%
Grade 12	76.7%	7.2%	2.9%	1.1%	12.1%

Steroids?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not at All Dangerous	Do Not Know
All	76.4%	13.3%	2.5%	0.8%	7.0%
Grade 7	77.0%	11.1%	2.7%	0.8%	8.3%
Grade 8	75.2%	12.7%	2.6%	1.1%	8.4%
Grade 9	74.6%	14.2%	2.1%	1.1%	8.0%
Grade 10	76.6%	13.7%	2.8%	0.8%	6.1%
Grade 11	77.8%	13.9%	2.8%	*	4.9%
Grade 12	78.4%	14.2%	2.1%	*	5.0%

* Less than 0.5%

Table E. 6. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to, “How Do Your Parents Feel About Kids Your Age. . .?”: 1994

How do your parents feel about kids your age. . .

Drinking beer?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	60.1%	15.3%	10.8%	3.1%	1.2%	9.6%
Grade 7	69.0%	8.2%	5.7%	1.6%	1.6%	13.9%
Grade 8	65.6%	11.8%	7.6%	2.6%	1.2%	11.2%
Grade 9	60.9%	14.2%	10.6%	3.1%	1.3%	9.8%
Grade 10	57.8%	18.9%	11.9%	2.9%	1.1%	7.4%
Grade 11	52.0%	20.4%	15.5%	4.3%	0.6%	7.2%
Grade 12	49.3%	22.0%	16.6%	4.9%	1.0%	6.2%

Using marijuana?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	82.5%	4.1%	3.5%	0.9%	1.2%	7.7%
Grade 7	81.6%	2.1%	2.3%	0.6%	1.6%	11.8%
Grade 8	81.7%	3.4%	3.0%	1.2%	1.6%	9.1%
Grade 9	81.4%	4.9%	3.7%	1.1%	1.3%	7.6%
Grade 10	83.9%	4.6%	3.9%	0.8%	1.3%	5.6%
Grade 11	83.0%	4.9%	4.4%	1.1%	0.6%	5.9%
Grade 12	84.6%	5.4%	3.8%	0.7%	0.7%	4.7%

Table E.7. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "How Safe Do You Feel When You Are . . .?": 1994

How safe do you feel when you are . . . ?

In your home?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	68.6%	26.7%	2.4%	0.6%	1.7%
Grade 7	66.6%	27.2%	3.3%	0.5%	2.4%
Grade 8	66.0%	28.2%	2.6%	0.9%	2.3%
Grade 9	65.7%	28.9%	2.8%	0.6%	2.1%
Grade 10	70.4%	25.8%	1.9%	0.5%	1.4%
Grade 11	71.9%	25.1%	1.4%	0.7%	1.1%
Grade 12	74.2%	23.1%	1.7%	0.4%	0.6%

Out in your neighborhood?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	30.9%	49.3%	13.4%	3.9%	2.4%
Grade 7	29.4%	47.4%	15.7%	4.5%	3.0%
Grade 8	29.8%	48.7%	14.1%	4.3%	3.1%
Grade 9	27.5%	50.4%	14.7%	4.5%	2.8%
Grade 10	32.2%	50.0%	12.1%	3.6%	2.2%
Grade 11	33.7%	51.0%	11.0%	2.9%	1.6%
Grade 12	35.8%	48.6%	11.2%	3.3%	1.2%

At school?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	25.2%	52.5%	13.5%	4.8%	3.9%
Grade 7	27.7%	46.2%	15.1%	6.5%	4.5%
Grade 8	26.6%	50.0%	13.4%	5.5%	4.5%
Grade 9	20.7%	54.9%	14.7%	4.7%	5.0%
Grade 10	23.4%	56.4%	12.6%	4.5%	3.1%
Grade 11	25.3%	55.4%	12.4%	3.8%	3.1%
Grade 12	29.3%	53.7%	11.9%	3.1%	2.1%

**Table E.8. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question,
“How Many of Your Friends. . .?”: 1994**

How many of your friends. . .

Feel close to their parents?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	5.9%	31.4%	27.1%	28.3%	7.4%
Grade 7	6.5%	28.0%	24.8%	28.2%	12.6%
Grade 8	7.2%	30.8%	25.5%	28.0%	8.6%
Grade 9	6.9%	34.2%	26.5%	26.4%	6.0%
Grade 10	5.7%	33.0%	29.1%	27.3%	4.9%
Grade 11	3.9%	31.7%	29.9%	29.2%	5.3%
Grade 12	3.8%	30.3%	28.3%	32.3%	5.2%

Sometimes carry weapons?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	48.2%	26.6%	15.5%	7.0%	2.6%
Grade 7	60.9%	21.3%	10.0%	5.1%	2.7%
Grade 8	48.6%	26.0%	15.1%	7.5%	2.8%
Grade 9	43.9%	27.2%	18.1%	7.9%	2.9%
Grade 10	43.2%	29.0%	17.1%	8.0%	2.8%
Grade 11	44.5%	29.3%	16.5%	7.3%	2.3%
Grade 12	45.8%	28.8%	17.3%	6.3%	1.8%

Care about making good grades?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	3.5%	17.2%	23.8%	38.7%	16.8%
Grade 7	5.1%	18.8%	21.0%	32.8%	22.3%
Grade 8	4.0%	19.4%	23.6%	35.5%	17.5%
Grade 9	3.7%	19.4%	27.0%	35.1%	14.8%
Grade 10	2.9%	15.8%	24.8%	41.8%	14.7%
Grade 11	2.8%	13.9%	23.0%	45.4%	15.0%
Grade 12	1.8%	12.7%	23.1%	47.2%	15.2%

**Table E.8. Responses of Students to,
“How Many of Your Friends. . .?”, Continued**

How many of your friends. . .

Belong/want to belong to gangs?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	56.5%	20.6%	12.4%	7.5%	3.0%
Grade 7	57.0%	19.0%	11.7%	8.5%	3.8%
Grade 8	49.1%	22.1%	14.6%	10.2%	4.0%
Grade 9	51.5%	21.6%	14.2%	9.2%	3.6%
Grade 10	56.3%	22.0%	12.5%	6.8%	2.3%
Grade 11	64.1%	18.7%	10.8%	4.7%	1.7%
Grade 12	67.3%	19.3%	9.0%	3.3%	1.2%

Wish they could drop out of school?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	50.7%	29.0%	11.8%	5.5%	3.1%
Grade 7	58.7%	21.9%	10.2%	5.4%	3.8%
Grade 8	51.2%	26.3%	12.9%	5.8%	3.8%
Grade 9	46.1%	30.8%	13.3%	6.7%	3.2%
Grade 10	46.4%	32.5%	12.2%	6.0%	2.9%
Grade 11	48.2%	32.7%	12.2%	4.4%	2.5%
Grade 12	53.5%	32.0%	9.4%	3.4%	1.7%

Table E.9. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question Regarding Problems with Friends or Dates Because of Drinking or Drug Use, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You . . .?": 1994

During the past 12 months, how many times have you . . .

Gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drinking?	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	90.4%	5.1%	3.4%	1.1%
Grade 7	94.5%	3.4%	1.4%	0.6%
Grade 8	92.1%	4.3%	2.6%	1.1%
Grade 9	90.6%	4.8%	3.6%	0.9%
Grade 10	88.7%	6.0%	4.2%	1.1%
Grade 11	87.6%	6.7%	4.2%	1.6%
Grade 12	87.0%	6.3%	5.1%	1.7%

Gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drug use?	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	95.0%	2.7%	1.5%	0.7%
Grade 7	95.9%	2.9%	0.7%	*
Grade 8	94.6%	3.0%	1.5%	0.9%
Grade 9	94.6%	2.8%	1.8%	0.8%
Grade 10	94.7%	2.7%	1.7%	0.9%
Grade 11	95.1%	2.5%	1.6%	0.7%
Grade 12	95.1%	2.3%	1.9%	0.6%

Been criticized by someone you were dating because of your drinking?	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	91.2%	4.5%	2.8%	1.5%
Grade 7	96.0%	2.4%	0.9%	0.7%
Grade 8	93.8%	3.7%	1.6%	0.9%
Grade 9	91.6%	4.5%	2.5%	1.4%
Grade 10	89.7%	5.0%	3.4%	1.8%
Grade 11	88.1%	5.8%	4.3%	1.9%
Grade 12	85.2%	6.8%	5.1%	2.8%

Been criticized by someone you were dating because of your drug use?	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	94.9%	2.5%	1.5%	1.1%
Grade 7	97.2%	1.8%	0.6%	*
Grade 8	95.6%	2.1%	1.4%	0.9%
Grade 9	94.6%	2.5%	1.7%	1.1%
Grade 10	93.8%	3.0%	1.9%	1.4%
Grade 11	94.1%	2.8%	1.7%	1.3%
Grade 12	93.4%	2.9%	2.2%	1.4%

* Less than 0.5%

Table E.10. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question Regarding Problems with the Law or Teachers Because of Drinking or Drug Use, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You. . .?": 1994

During the past 12 months, how many times have you. . .

Gotten into trouble with the police because of your drinking?	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	94.5%	3.2%	1.5%	0.8%
Grade 7	97.2%	1.7%	0.7%	*
Grade 8	94.7%	3.1%	1.3%	0.9%
Grade 9	94.8%	2.8%	1.7%	0.8%
Grade 10	94.1%	3.3%	1.7%	0.9%
Grade 11	92.8%	4.7%	1.7%	0.8%
Grade 12	92.3%	4.6%	2.3%	0.7%

Gotten into trouble with the police because of your drug use?	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	97.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 7	97.6%	1.4%	0.6%	*
Grade 8	96.5%	1.9%	0.7%	0.9%
Grade 9	97.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Grade 10	97.7%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 11	98.2%	0.9%	*	*
Grade 12	98.4%	1.0%	*	*

Since school began in September, on how many days have you. . .

Gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drinking?	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	98.3%	0.9%	*	*
Grade 7	98.2%	1.1%	*	*
Grade 8	98.1%	1.1%	0.5%	*
Grade 9	98.1%	0.9%	*	0.5%
Grade 10	98.5%	0.7%	*	*
Grade 11	98.5%	0.8%	0.5%	*
Grade 12	98.6%	0.8%	*	*

Gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drug use?	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	98.1%	1.0%	**	**
Grade 7	97.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Grade 8	97.6%	1.3%	0.8%	**
Grade 9	97.4%	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%
Grade 10	98.5%	0.9%	*	*
Grade 11	98.8%	0.6%	*	*
Grade 12	99.1%	*	*	*

* Less than 0.5%

Table E.11. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question Regarding Driving After Drinking or Getting High, “During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You. . .?”: 1994

During the past 12 months, how many times have you. . .

Driven a car when you've had a good bit to drink?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	88.5%	4.7%	4.0%	2.8%
Grade 7	96.1%	2.4%	0.9%	0.6%
Grade 8	93.7%	3.1%	2.0%	1.2%
Grade 9	91.3%	3.6%	3.3%	1.8%
Grade 10	88.7%	5.0%	3.9%	2.4%
Grade 11	80.1%	7.7%	7.4%	4.8%
Grade 12	74.1%	8.8%	8.8%	8.3%

Driven a car when you've felt high from drugs?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	93.5%	2.3%	1.9%	2.3%
Grade 7	97.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 8	95.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%
Grade 9	94.2%	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%
Grade 10	93.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.4%
Grade 11	90.2%	3.3%	3.1%	3.4%
Grade 12	87.6%	3.4%	3.3%	5.7%

Table E.12. Responses of Texas Secondary Students Regarding School Sources of Information on Drugs or Alcohol: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

Since school began in the fall, have you gotten any information on drugs or alcohol from the following sources?

Health class

	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	48.5%	47.2%	46.7%	45.8%
Grade 7	52.9%	57.5%	58.9%	52.0%
Grade 8	36.4%	41.9%	41.1%	41.8%
Grade 9	49.8%	41.0%	43.9%	44.7%
Grade 10	67.0%	60.4%	55.0%	54.3%
Grade 11	46.2%	44.2%	44.6%	42.0%
Grade 12	35.9%	37.6%	34.7%	37.4%

Drug program or rap session

	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	23.2%	27.7%	26.5%	25.7%
Grade 7	30.7%	35.3%	35.4%	33.8%
Grade 8	26.2%	31.5%	29.7%	31.6%
Grade 9	20.3%	24.6%	24.6%	24.3%
Grade 10	20.4%	25.3%	25.3%	21.4%
Grade 11	21.3%	23.8%	23.2%	20.7%
Grade 12	19.6%	24.6%	19.6%	19.3%

An assembly program

	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	51.7%	62.0%	55.9%	53.5%
Grade 7	42.3%	61.0%	58.8%	55.2%
Grade 8	46.6%	64.5%	58.6%	55.9%
Grade 9	53.1%	58.9%	55.6%	53.4%
Grade 10	56.6%	64.9%	56.6%	52.8%
Grade 11	55.1%	61.5%	54.8%	51.0%
Grade 12	58.6%	61.5%	49.8%	51.3%

An invited school guest

	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	NA	56.5%	49.5%	45.5%
Grade 7	NA	60.9%	54.3%	48.0%
Grade 8	NA	59.4%	51.3%	49.5%
Grade 9	NA	52.4%	50.7%	45.1%
Grade 10	NA	57.2%	49.2%	43.9%
Grade 11	NA	53.5%	46.9%	41.2%
Grade 12	NA	55.6%	42.8%	43.7%

Guidance counselor

	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	18.5%	27.4%	26.2%	24.1%
Grade 7	24.5%	35.2%	32.5%	30.5%
Grade 8	21.3%	35.0%	32.4%	30.5%
Grade 9	17.3%	25.0%	26.8%	23.7%
Grade 10	16.1%	24.6%	23.1%	20.0%
Grade 11	16.0%	21.3%	21.5%	17.4%
Grade 12	14.8%	21.2%	19.3%	19.4%

Some other school source

	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	40.3%	43.8%	41.4%	38.7%
Grade 7	39.3%	45.7%	43.4%	41.7%
Grade 8	41.9%	45.2%	43.2%	41.4%
Grade 9	39.1%	40.3%	42.1%	37.3%
Grade 10	39.8%	45.7%	42.2%	37.2%
Grade 11	41.6%	41.7%	39.3%	37.4%
Grade 12	40.8%	44.9%	37.0%	36.0%

Science class

	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	35.6%	37.3%	33.1%	30.9%
Grade 7	70.0%	73.2%	60.2%	51.7%
Grade 8	41.4%	40.3%	38.1%	33.3%
Grade 9	30.0%	33.0%	28.2%	29.7%
Grade 10	28.5%	34.3%	31.1%	26.2%
Grade 11	22.9%	21.2%	21.5%	21.0%
Grade 12	13.7%	15.2%	15.8%	16.7%

Any school source

	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	97.9%	86.8%	80.8%	79.1%
Grade 7	96.9%	91.6%	85.9%	82.8%
Grade 8	97.7%	86.9%	79.3%	79.7%
Grade 9	98.4%	86.4%	80.1%	79.7%
Grade 10	97.9%	90.0%	85.1%	80.9%
Grade 11	98.7%	82.6%	79.4%	75.4%
Grade 12	97.9%	81.6%	73.4%	73.7%

Social studies class

	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	10.3%	14.7%	14.3%	13.0%
Grade 7	13.1%	17.4%	17.4%	16.8%
Grade 8	13.1%	18.6%	18.9%	16.4%
Grade 9	7.6%	15.6%	14.5%	12.5%
Grade 10	7.8%	10.5%	11.5%	9.3%
Grade 11	10.2%	12.1%	10.6%	10.0%
Grade 12	10.0%	13.0%	11.9%	11.5%

NA = Not Available

Table E.13. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "If You Had a Drug or Alcohol Problem and Needed Help, Who Would You Go To?": 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994

If you had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, who would you go to?

A counselor or program in school					A medical doctor				
	1988	1990	1992	1994		1988	1990	1992	1994
All	29.9%	40.1%	37.1%	35.4%	All	33.3%	39.5%	38.5%	38.1%
Grade 7	34.1%	50.4%	47.5%	46.5%	Grade 7	35.1%	43.6%	43.6%	44.3%
Grade 8	34.8%	45.2%	41.9%	38.5%	Grade 8	34.7%	40.5%	39.6%	37.5%
Grade 9	32.2%	40.7%	35.9%	36.1%	Grade 9	30.9%	39.3%	35.7%	36.9%
Grade 10	25.7%	36.5%	34.5%	30.5%	Grade 10	29.9%	36.5%	38.4%	34.5%
Grade 11	26.6%	33.4%	31.3%	26.5%	Grade 11	35.5%	37.9%	37.7%	36.4%
Grade 12	23.7%	31.0%	28.6%	29.5%	Grade 12	34.4%	38.3%	35.5%	38.1%

Another adult in school (Such as a nurse or teacher)					Your friends				
	1988	1990	1992	1994		1988	1990	1992	1994
All	28.2%	35.8%	35.5%	33.1%	All	67.0%	73.0%	72.5%	73.9%
Grade 7	27.9%	39.3%	37.9%	39.5%	Grade 7	57.4%	64.2%	62.7%	65.5%
Grade 8	30.2%	38.2%	38.7%	33.5%	Grade 8	62.4%	69.9%	70.2%	70.6%
Grade 9	30.1%	36.0%	32.6%	32.6%	Grade 9	68.5%	72.2%	72.3%	73.7%
Grade 10	24.6%	33.4%	35.4%	30.4%	Grade 10	70.6%	77.5%	76.7%	78.5%
Grade 11	27.7%	33.4%	33.3%	28.9%	Grade 11	71.7%	77.7%	77.4%	79.6%
Grade 12	28.4%	33.6%	35.1%	31.9%	Grade 12	73.4%	79.3%	78.0%	79.4%

A counselor or program outside of school					Another adult (such as relative, clergyman, other family friend)				
	1988	1990	1992	1994		1988	1990	1992	1994
All	39.8%	50.6%	45.9%	44.5%	All	53.3%	62.5%	58.6%	57.1%
Grade 7	36.0%	52.0%	48.0%	46.5%	Grade 7	45.8%	61.8%	56.9%	56.8%
Grade 8	39.8%	50.0%	45.8%	44.4%	Grade 8	47.9%	60.2%	58.5%	55.7%
Grade 9	39.7%	49.8%	45.3%	44.7%	Grade 9	58.1%	61.2%	57.7%	57.8%
Grade 10	40.2%	51.8%	46.0%	43.3%	Grade 10	53.7%	64.0%	59.8%	57.3%
Grade 11	41.2%	50.6%	46.5%	41.8%	Grade 11	57.2%	65.1%	59.2%	56.8%
Grade 12	43.1%	48.9%	43.6%	46.0%	Grade 12	58.4%	64.0%	59.9%	58.1%

Your parents				
	1988	1990	1992	1994
All	46.3%	55.1%	54.0%	53.9%
Grade 7	45.7%	61.8%	58.9%	62.5%
Grade 8	46.0%	56.1%	55.7%	53.9%
Grade 9	42.6%	51.8%	51.9%	50.7%
Grade 10	46.5%	54.1%	50.6%	50.8%
Grade 11	49.4%	53.4%	54.1%	50.9%
Grade 12	49.3%	52.8%	52.5%	53.5%

Appendix F - Extracurricular Activity Prevalence Tables

Table F.1. Prevalence of Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994

	Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	54.2%	23.2%	13.0%	18.0%	45.8%
No	55.0%	25.3%	12.8%	16.8%	45.0%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	41.6%	15.5%	11.4%	14.7%	58.4%
No	57.1%	25.9%	13.3%	17.9%	42.9%
Choir					
Yes	47.4%	19.1%	11.3%	17.0%	52.6%
No	55.4%	25.0%	13.0%	17.4%	44.6%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	52.4%	23.8%	12.1%	16.5%	47.6%
No	54.7%	24.2%	13.0%	17.5%	45.3%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	49.6%	19.5%	13.2%	16.8%	50.4%
No	54.9%	24.7%	12.8%	17.4%	45.1%
Student Government					
Yes	44.9%	17.6%	11.2%	16.1%	55.1%
No	55.1%	24.6%	13.0%	17.4%	44.9%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	50.3%	21.5%	12.3%	16.5%	49.7%
No	54.7%	24.4%	12.9%	17.4%	45.3%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	47.2%	18.8%	11.4%	17.0%	52.8%
No	56.7%	25.8%	13.4%	17.4%	43.3%
Service Clubs					
Yes	46.5%	18.7%	10.6%	17.2%	53.5%
No	55.4%	25.0%	13.2%	17.3%	44.6%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	57.1%	28.1%	11.7%	17.3%	42.9%
No	54.5%	24.2%	13.0%	17.3%	45.5%
Other Clubs					
Yes	50.8%	21.7%	12.6%	16.5%	49.2%
No	56.5%	25.7%	13.1%	17.7%	43.5%

Table F. 2. Prevalence of Alcohol Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994

	Alcohol Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	74.8%	39.3%	20.1%	15.4%	25.2%
No	73.6%	39.6%	19.6%	14.4%	26.4%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	63.9%	29.1%	19.4%	15.4%	36.1%
No	76.1%	41.3%	19.9%	14.9%	23.9%
Choir					
Yes	68.8%	33.1%	19.6%	16.2%	31.2%
No	74.7%	40.3%	19.7%	14.8%	25.3%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	71.7%	37.7%	20.9%	13.1%	28.3%
No	74.5%	39.6%	19.6%	15.3%	25.5%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	76.9%	39.2%	23.0%	14.6%	23.1%
No	73.8%	39.4%	19.5%	15.0%	26.2%
Student Government					
Yes	69.0%	36.1%	20.4%	12.4%	31.0%
No	74.4%	39.7%	19.6%	15.1%	25.6%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	72.4%	39.0%	18.8%	14.6%	27.6%
No	74.2%	39.5%	19.8%	14.9%	25.8%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	69.4%	34.9%	20.0%	14.5%	30.6%
No	75.5%	40.8%	19.7%	15.1%	24.5%
Service Clubs					
Yes	68.4%	35.2%	19.8%	13.5%	31.6%
No	74.8%	40.0%	19.8%	15.0%	25.2%
VOE/DE/Work Study					
Yes	78.9%	46.6%	18.0%	14.3%	21.1%
No	73.9%	39.0%	19.9%	15.0%	26.1%
Other Clubs					
Yes	73.1%	38.8%	19.8%	14.5%	26.9%
No	74.7%	39.9%	19.7%	15.1%	25.3%

Table F.3. Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994

	Marijuana Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	23.8%	10.6%	7.1%	6.0%	76.2%
No	26.8%	13.4%	7.3%	6.1%	73.2%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	14.5%	6.4%	4.1%	3.9%	85.5%
No	27.2%	13.2%	7.8%	6.2%	72.8%
Choir					
Yes	18.8%	8.8%	5.4%	4.6%	81.2%
No	25.7%	12.4%	7.3%	6.0%	74.3%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	22.8%	10.4%	6.8%	5.6%	77.2%
No	25.3%	12.3%	7.2%	5.9%	74.7%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	19.2%	8.6%	5.7%	4.9%	80.8%
No	25.5%	12.4%	7.2%	5.9%	74.5%
Student Government					
Yes	16.9%	6.8%	5.6%	4.6%	83.1%
No	25.5%	12.4%	7.2%	5.9%	74.5%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	22.0%	9.8%	6.5%	5.7%	78.0%
No	25.2%	12.2%	7.1%	5.9%	74.8%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	17.1%	7.0%	5.4%	4.6%	82.9%
No	27.4%	13.5%	7.7%	6.2%	72.6%
Service Clubs					
Yes	15.9%	6.0%	5.2%	4.7%	84.1%
No	26.1%	12.8%	7.4%	6.0%	73.9%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	30.4%	12.2%	8.8%	9.4%	69.6%
No	24.8%	12.1%	7.1%	5.6%	75.2%
Other Clubs					
Yes	20.3%	8.7%	6.4%	5.1%	79.7%
No	27.4%	13.7%	7.5%	6.2%	72.6%

Table F.4. Prevalence of Any Illicit Drug Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994

	Any Illicit Drug Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	25.9%	11.9%	7.7%	6.3%	74.1%
No	29.6%	15.5%	7.6%	6.6%	70.4%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	16.9%	7.9%	4.8%	4.3%	83.1%
No	29.7%	14.9%	8.2%	6.7%	70.3%
Choir					
Yes	21.4%	10.5%	5.7%	5.2%	78.6%
No	28.3%	14.2%	7.7%	6.4%	71.7%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	26.3%	12.9%	7.3%	6.1%	73.7%
No	27.7%	13.8%	7.6%	6.4%	72.3%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	22.2%	10.4%	6.4%	5.4%	77.8%
No	28.0%	14.1%	7.6%	6.3%	72.0%
Student Government					
Yes	19.7%	8.4%	6.0%	5.3%	80.3%
No	28.1%	14.2%	7.6%	6.3%	71.9%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	25.1%	11.6%	7.2%	6.3%	74.9%
No	27.7%	13.9%	7.5%	6.3%	72.3%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	20.1%	8.7%	6.3%	5.1%	79.9%
No	29.8%	15.2%	8.0%	6.6%	70.2%
Service Clubs					
Yes	19.3%	8.3%	5.8%	5.2%	80.7%
No	28.6%	14.4%	7.8%	6.4%	71.4%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	33.3%	14.2%	9.4%	9.7%	66.7%
No	27.4%	13.8%	7.5%	6.1%	72.6%
Other Clubs					
Yes	22.9%	10.2%	7.1%	5.6%	77.1%
No	29.9%	15.4%	7.9%	6.7%	70.1%

Table F.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Tobacco, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1992 and 1994

	Tobacco Use					
	Ever Used			Past-Month Use		
	1992	1994	% Change	1992	1994	% Change
Athletics						
Yes	54.0%	54.2%	0.5%	19.1%	23.2%	21.3%
No	54.5%	55.0%	0.9%	22.7%	25.3%	11.5%
Band/Orchestra						
Yes	43.1%	41.6%	-3.5%	12.5%	15.5%	24.1%
No	56.5%	57.1%	1.0%	22.4%	25.9%	15.6%
Choir						
Yes	45.2%	47.4%	5.0%	13.8%	19.1%	38.7%
No	55.5%	55.4%	-0.2%	21.7%	25.0%	15.2%
Drama/Speech						
Yes	51.6%	52.4%	1.5%	19.4%	23.8%	22.4%
No	54.6%	54.7%	0.3%	20.6%	24.2%	17.4%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
Yes	48.2%	49.6%	2.9%	15.6%	19.5%	25.0%
No	54.9%	54.9%	-0.1%	21.2%	24.7%	16.5%
Student Government						
Yes	47.3%	44.9%	-5.0%	14.8%	17.6%	18.8%
No	54.4%	55.1%	1.3%	20.8%	24.6%	18.4%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
Yes	49.0%	50.3%	2.8%	19.4%	21.5%	11.1%
No	54.5%	54.7%	0.5%	20.7%	24.4%	18.2%
Academic Clubs						
Yes	48.7%	47.2%	-3.2%	16.1%	18.8%	16.3%
No	56.0%	56.7%	1.2%	22.2%	25.8%	16.4%
Service Clubs						
Yes	49.4%	46.5%	-5.9%	14.7%	18.7%	27.0%
No	54.8%	55.4%	1.2%	21.4%	25.0%	16.8%
VOE/DE/Work-Study						
Yes	56.9%	57.1%	0.2%	22.3%	28.1%	26.2%
No	54.0%	54.5%	0.9%	20.7%	24.2%	16.8%
Other Clubs						
Yes	52.6%	50.8%	-3.5%	18.6%	21.7%	16.9%
No	54.9%	56.5%	2.8%	21.7%	25.7%	18.3%

Table F.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Alcohol, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1992 and 1994

	Alcohol Use					
	Ever Used			Past-Month Use		
	1992	1994	% Change	1992	1994	% Change
Athletics						
Yes	76.1%	74.8%	-1.7%	36.7%	39.3%	7.1%
No	75.3%	73.6%	-2.3%	37.7%	39.6%	5.0%
Band/Orchestra						
Yes	66.7%	63.9%	-4.1%	26.7%	29.1%	9.2%
No	77.5%	76.1%	-1.9%	38.9%	41.3%	6.3%
Choir						
Yes	71.1%	68.8%	-3.2%	29.8%	33.1%	11.1%
No	76.7%	74.7%	-2.5%	38.3%	40.3%	5.2%
Drama/Speech						
Yes	73.9%	71.7%	-3.0%	36.7%	37.7%	2.9%
No	75.9%	74.5%	-1.8%	37.1%	39.6%	7.0%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
Yes	77.9%	76.9%	-1.4%	36.6%	39.2%	7.2%
No	75.5%	73.8%	-2.2%	37.0%	39.4%	6.5%
Student Government						
Yes	74.0%	69.0%	-6.9%	33.1%	36.1%	8.8%
No	76.0%	74.4%	-2.1%	37.4%	39.7%	6.0%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
Yes	74.1%	72.4%	-2.3%	38.0%	39.0%	2.5%
No	76.0%	74.2%	-2.4%	37.0%	39.5%	6.8%
Academic Clubs						
Yes	72.9%	69.4%	-4.8%	33.0%	34.9%	5.8%
No	76.8%	75.5%	-1.7%	38.5%	40.8%	5.8%
Service Clubs						
Yes	74.7%	68.4%	-8.4%	32.8%	35.2%	7.3%
No	76.1%	74.8%	-1.7%	37.4%	40.0%	6.9%
VOE/DE/Work-Study						
Yes	80.2%	78.9%	-1.6%	43.0%	46.6%	8.5%
No	75.7%	73.9%	-2.5%	36.9%	39.0%	5.8%
Other Clubs						
Yes	76.9%	73.1%	-4.9%	37.5%	38.8%	3.4%
No	75.4%	74.7%	-0.9%	36.9%	39.9%	8.1%

Table F.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Marijuana, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1992 and 1994

	Marijuana Use					
	Ever Used			Past-Month Use		
	1992	1994	% Change	1992	1994	% Change
Athletics						
Yes	17.6%	23.8%	35.1%	5.4%	10.6%	96.7%
No	22.2%	26.8%	20.6%	8.3%	13.4%	60.8%
Band/Orchestra						
Yes	11.3%	14.5%	28.1%	3.5%	6.4%	81.8%
No	21.3%	27.2%	27.5%	7.3%	13.2%	81.5%
Choir						
Yes	14.9%	18.8%	25.6%	3.7%	8.8%	140.0%
No	20.4%	25.7%	26.2%	7.0%	12.4%	78.5%
Drama/Speech						
Yes	18.5%	22.8%	22.9%	6.4%	10.4%	62.0%
No	20.1%	25.3%	26.4%	6.8%	12.3%	81.2%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
Yes	14.3%	19.2%	33.6%	3.6%	8.6%	136.7%
No	20.5%	25.5%	24.2%	7.1%	12.4%	73.1%
Student Government						
Yes	14.6%	16.9%	15.9%	3.4%	6.8%	99.4%
No	20.3%	25.5%	25.7%	7.0%	12.4%	76.7%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
Yes	16.5%	22.0%	33.3%	4.5%	9.8%	115.4%
No	19.9%	25.2%	26.2%	6.8%	12.2%	80.2%
Academic Clubs						
Yes	11.8%	17.1%	45.0%	3.2%	7.0%	122.4%
No	22.3%	27.4%	22.6%	7.9%	13.5%	71.3%
Service Clubs						
Yes	13.8%	15.9%	15.2%	3.5%	6.0%	70.4%
No	20.5%	26.1%	27.7%	7.1%	12.8%	80.0%
VOE/DE/Work-Study						
Yes	27.2%	30.4%	11.5%	9.1%	12.2%	34.4%
No	19.3%	24.8%	28.5%	6.3%	12.1%	91.9%
Other Clubs						
Yes	16.2%	20.3%	25.0%	4.9%	8.7%	77.8%
No	21.6%	27.4%	26.6%	7.6%	13.7%	79.7%

Table F.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1992 and 1994

	Any Illicit Drug Use					
	Ever Used			Past-Month Use		
	1992	1994	% Change	1992	1994	% Change
Athletics						
Yes	20.4%	25.9%	27.1%	6.9%	11.9%	71.3%
No	24.8%	29.6%	19.3%	10.1%	15.5%	53.2%
Band/Orchestra						
Yes	13.6%	16.9%	24.3%	4.7%	7.9%	68.2%
No	24.2%	29.7%	23.0%	9.0%	14.9%	65.1%
Choir						
Yes	16.8%	21.4%	27.2%	5.0%	10.5%	108.2%
No	23.3%	28.3%	21.6%	8.7%	14.2%	63.4%
Drama/Speech						
Yes	22.0%	26.3%	19.5%	8.5%	12.9%	51.3%
No	22.6%	27.7%	22.7%	8.3%	13.8%	66.5%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
Yes	16.7%	22.2%	32.6%	5.0%	10.4%	108.3%
No	23.2%	28.0%	20.4%	8.8%	14.1%	59.3%
Student Government						
Yes	16.8%	19.7%	17.5%	4.2%	8.4%	98.5%
No	23.0%	28.1%	22.0%	8.8%	14.2%	61.1%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
Yes	20.9%	25.1%	20.2%	6.5%	11.6%	78.3%
No	22.6%	27.7%	22.3%	8.4%	13.9%	64.2%
Academic Clubs						
Yes	14.8%	20.1%	36.0%	5.0%	8.7%	76.2%
No	25.0%	29.8%	19.1%	9.5%	15.2%	59.5%
Service Clubs						
Yes	16.0%	19.3%	20.8%	4.4%	8.3%	88.1%
No	23.1%	28.6%	23.4%	8.8%	14.4%	63.4%
VOE/DE/Work-Study						
Yes	29.9%	33.3%	11.2%	10.6%	14.2%	33.7%
No	22.1%	27.4%	23.9%	8.0%	13.8%	73.0%
Other Clubs						
Yes	19.0%	22.9%	20.5%	6.5%	10.2%	57.0%
No	24.2%	29.9%	23.6%	9.2%	15.4%	67.1%

Table F.9. Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994

	Cigarette Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	51.1%	20.4%	12.3%	18.4%	48.9%
No	53.5%	24.3%	12.5%	16.7%	46.5%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	40.0%	14.5%	10.9%	14.7%	60.0%
No	54.7%	23.9%	12.7%	18.1%	45.3%
Choir					
Yes	46.2%	18.3%	10.8%	17.0%	53.8%
No	53.1%	23.0%	12.5%	17.6%	46.9%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	50.9%	22.7%	11.8%	16.3%	49.1%
No	52.4%	22.4%	12.4%	17.7%	47.6%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	48.8%	19.0%	13.0%	16.8%	51.2%
No	52.5%	22.7%	12.3%	17.5%	47.5%
Student Government					
Yes	42.7%	16.0%	10.5%	16.2%	57.3%
No	52.9%	22.8%	12.5%	17.6%	47.1%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	48.9%	20.3%	12.1%	16.5%	51.1%
No	52.5%	22.6%	12.4%	17.5%	47.5%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	45.1%	17.3%	10.7%	17.1%	54.9%
No	54.4%	23.9%	13.0%	17.6%	45.6%
Service Clubs					
Yes	43.9%	16.8%	9.8%	17.3%	56.1%
No	53.3%	23.1%	12.7%	17.5%	46.7%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	55.3%	25.3%	11.9%	18.1%	44.7%
No	52.3%	22.4%	12.4%	17.5%	47.7%
Other Clubs					
Yes	48.4%	19.7%	12.1%	16.7%	51.6%
No	54.3%	23.9%	12.5%	17.9%	45.7%

Table F.10. Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994

	Smokeless Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	19.7%	6.8%	5.6%	7.2%	80.3%
No	14.3%	4.2%	4.1%	6.0%	85.7%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	11.0%	3.0%	3.5%	4.6%	89.0%
No	17.6%	5.7%	5.1%	6.8%	82.4%
Choir					
Yes	10.7%	3.1%	3.1%	4.6%	89.3%
No	17.1%	5.6%	4.9%	6.6%	82.9%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	13.9%	3.8%	4.1%	5.9%	86.1%
No	16.8%	5.5%	4.9%	6.5%	83.2%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	7.6%	1.9%	2.6%	3.2%	92.4%
No	17.2%	5.6%	4.9%	6.7%	82.8%
Student Government					
Yes	13.8%	4.2%	4.2%	5.4%	86.2%
No	16.7%	5.4%	4.8%	6.5%	83.3%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	13.2%	4.5%	3.4%	5.2%	86.8%
No	16.7%	5.4%	4.8%	6.5%	83.3%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	13.2%	3.7%	3.7%	5.7%	86.8%
No	17.5%	5.8%	5.1%	6.6%	82.5%
Service Clubs					
Yes	13.5%	4.2%	3.6%	5.7%	86.5%
No	16.9%	5.5%	4.9%	6.5%	83.1%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	17.6%	6.8%	4.4%	6.4%	82.4%
No	16.6%	5.3%	4.8%	6.5%	83.4%
Other Clubs					
Yes	15.7%	5.3%	4.4%	6.0%	84.3%
No	17.4%	5.5%	5.1%	6.8%	82.6%

Table F.11. Prevalence of Beer Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994

	Beer Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	63.7%	29.5%	17.3%	16.8%	36.3%
No	61.5%	29.0%	16.6%	16.0%	38.5%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	49.2%	18.6%	14.5%	16.0%	50.8%
No	65.0%	31.2%	17.3%	16.5%	35.0%
Choir					
Yes	54.8%	22.2%	15.2%	17.3%	45.2%
No	63.3%	30.0%	16.9%	16.3%	36.7%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	58.0%	25.2%	16.8%	16.0%	42.0%
No	63.1%	29.7%	16.8%	16.5%	36.9%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	59.7%	26.2%	17.8%	15.7%	40.3%
No	62.6%	29.5%	16.7%	16.4%	37.4%
Student Government					
Yes	55.6%	24.8%	14.6%	16.1%	44.4%
No	62.8%	29.4%	16.9%	16.4%	37.2%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	58.0%	27.5%	14.1%	16.5%	42.0%
No	62.6%	29.4%	16.9%	16.4%	37.4%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	55.4%	23.6%	16.1%	15.7%	44.6%
No	64.5%	30.8%	17.0%	16.6%	35.5%
Service Clubs					
Yes	55.3%	23.1%	16.3%	15.9%	44.7%
No	63.2%	30.0%	16.8%	16.5%	36.8%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	67.0%	34.0%	16.6%	16.5%	33.0%
No	62.2%	29.0%	16.8%	16.4%	37.8%
Other Clubs					
Yes	59.8%	27.7%	16.3%	15.8%	40.2%
No	63.8%	30.1%	17.2%	16.5%	36.2%

Table F.12. Prevalence of Wine Cooler Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994

	Wine Cooler Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	64.5%	23.2%	22.1%	19.1%	35.5%
No	63.8%	24.3%	21.6%	18.0%	36.2%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	52.8%	18.0%	18.2%	16.6%	47.2%
No	66.1%	25.0%	22.3%	18.7%	33.9%
Choir					
Yes	59.9%	21.8%	19.4%	18.7%	40.1%
No	64.4%	24.2%	21.9%	18.3%	35.6%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	62.0%	23.9%	21.2%	16.8%	38.0%
No	64.3%	23.9%	21.7%	18.7%	35.7%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	69.6%	28.0%	24.3%	17.3%	30.4%
No	63.4%	23.5%	21.4%	18.5%	36.6%
Student Government					
Yes	60.0%	22.2%	21.9%	15.9%	40.0%
No	64.2%	24.1%	21.6%	18.5%	35.8%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	63.3%	24.3%	20.9%	18.2%	36.7%
No	63.9%	23.9%	21.7%	18.3%	36.1%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	59.5%	21.8%	20.6%	17.0%	40.5%
No	65.2%	24.4%	22.1%	18.7%	34.8%
Service Clubs					
Yes	59.4%	21.3%	20.9%	17.2%	40.6%
No	64.4%	24.2%	21.7%	18.4%	35.6%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	70.2%	29.8%	22.7%	17.7%	29.8%
No	63.6%	23.6%	21.7%	18.3%	36.4%
Other Clubs					
Yes	63.3%	24.0%	21.5%	17.8%	36.7%
No	64.4%	23.9%	21.8%	18.7%	35.6%

Table F.13. Prevalence of Wine Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994

	Wine Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	54.1%	15.4%	19.8%	18.9%	45.9%
No	53.3%	15.6%	19.4%	18.3%	46.7%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	45.4%	11.5%	17.9%	16.1%	54.6%
No	55.0%	16.2%	19.7%	19.1%	45.0%
Choir					
Yes	47.6%	14.1%	16.6%	16.9%	52.4%
No	54.2%	15.7%	19.7%	18.8%	45.8%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	53.0%	16.1%	19.6%	17.3%	47.0%
No	53.5%	15.3%	19.4%	18.8%	46.5%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	55.8%	16.0%	20.7%	19.2%	44.2%
No	53.1%	15.3%	19.3%	18.5%	46.9%
Student Government					
Yes	51.7%	15.2%	20.4%	16.2%	48.3%
No	53.6%	15.5%	19.3%	18.7%	46.4%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	52.4%	15.6%	19.3%	17.5%	47.6%
No	53.5%	15.5%	19.4%	18.7%	46.5%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	50.6%	13.7%	19.5%	17.4%	49.4%
No	54.4%	15.9%	19.5%	19.1%	45.6%
Service Clubs					
Yes	51.6%	14.7%	20.4%	16.6%	48.4%
No	53.7%	15.5%	19.5%	18.8%	46.3%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	58.1%	17.3%	20.6%	20.1%	41.9%
No	53.3%	15.4%	19.4%	18.5%	46.7%
Other Clubs					
Yes	53.5%	15.4%	19.7%	18.3%	46.5%
No	53.8%	15.6%	19.4%	18.8%	46.2%

Table F.14. Prevalence of Liquor Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994

	Liquor Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	51.4%	21.2%	16.8%	13.5%	48.6%
No	51.7%	22.1%	16.7%	12.9%	48.3%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	38.7%	13.8%	13.8%	11.1%	61.3%
No	53.8%	23.1%	17.0%	13.6%	46.2%
Choir					
Yes	43.4%	17.6%	14.0%	11.8%	56.6%
No	52.3%	22.3%	16.7%	13.3%	47.7%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	49.8%	20.6%	17.1%	12.1%	50.2%
No	51.4%	21.9%	16.3%	13.3%	48.6%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	51.2%	21.0%	17.7%	12.5%	48.8%
No	51.2%	21.7%	16.3%	13.2%	48.8%
Student Government					
Yes	48.8%	20.1%	15.6%	13.1%	51.2%
No	51.4%	21.8%	16.4%	13.1%	48.6%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	50.1%	20.5%	16.2%	13.4%	49.9%
No	51.4%	21.9%	16.4%	13.1%	48.6%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	46.2%	17.9%	15.5%	12.7%	53.8%
No	52.9%	22.8%	16.8%	13.3%	47.1%
Service Clubs					
Yes	46.9%	19.2%	16.5%	11.3%	53.1%
No	51.9%	21.9%	16.5%	13.4%	48.1%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	57.6%	27.4%	16.7%	13.6%	42.4%
No	51.0%	21.5%	16.5%	13.1%	49.0%
Other Clubs					
Yes	50.0%	20.9%	16.0%	13.1%	50.0%
No	52.1%	22.3%	16.8%	13.1%	47.9%