

**Texas School Survey of
Substance Use Among Students:
Grades 7-12
2000**

By

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Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

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General Introduction

In the spring of 2000, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute at Texas A&M University, conducted the seventh statewide school survey of drug and alcohol use among in-school youths. Since the inception in 1988, at least 710, or 64 percent, of the school districts in Texas have participated in this project, and 2.8 million secondary and elementary surveys have been administered. The 2000 Texas School Survey results for secondary students were based on the responses of 127,380 students in grades seven through twelve sampled from 70 school districts in the state. A copy of the secondary survey instrument can be found in Appendix A.

Weights were applied to adjust the sample to reflect more accurately the actual demographic composition of the Texas secondary school population (also see Appendix G for the description of the survey methodology and limitations of the study). Because the Texas School Survey is based on a very large sample, the estimates have a high degree of statistical precision relative to most published survey research that employs cluster sampling. For estimates regarding the secondary school population as a whole in the 2000 survey, the 95 percent confidence interval was at most plus or minus 3.8 percent for lifetime marijuana use. Actual confidence intervals on most substances were much smaller (as little as plus or minus 0.2 percent for lifetime heroin use).

The standard error for grade-specific estimates was somewhat greater because the sub-samples contained fewer observations. The largest confidence interval was associated with reports of lifetime marijuana use in ninth grade. For this group of students the 95 percent confidence interval was plus or minus 5.1 percent. Actual grade-specific confidence intervals were smaller for all other substances in all other grades and in no case exceed plus or minus 5.1 percent. For example, the 95 percent confidence interval was plus or minus 1.8 percent for lifetime alcohol use in eleventh grade, and plus or minus 0.3 percent for lifetime heroin use in tenth grade.

As part of this 2000 survey, schools in 17 counties along the Texas-Mexico border were oversampled so that substance use among border students could be looked at in detail. A total of 46,981 students in grades seven through twelve were sampled from 40 school districts located in border counties. A list of the school districts included in the border sample and the demographic characteristics of the border sample can be found in Appendix G. Prevalence tables for border secondary students are included in Appendix H for reference. The comparison group of students was the 80,399 secondary students who lived in one of the other 30 school districts participating in the 2000 statewide survey. Appendix I contains prevalence tables from the non-border school districts. The statewide prevalence data presented in Appendix B include both border and non-border students.

Terminology

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

Illicit drugs or *illegal drugs* are used interchangeably and refer to substances scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act, which include marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, Ecstasy, heroin, and/or Rohypnol. This act does not cover tobacco, alcohol, or inhalants. So, these substances were not included in computations of rates of illicit drug use. However, Texas law prohibits the purchase, possession, and consumption of alcohol by those under age 21. It also prohibits the purchase or possession of tobacco and purchase of some inhalants by those under age 18.

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 before the survey. *School-year*, *past-year*, or *annual use* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances in the past school year. (In certain prevalence tables, where indicated, school year rates do not include past-month use). *Lifetime prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had ever 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 before the current school year. *Frequency of use* describes how often use has occurred.

Border students are defined as those attending schools in the broadly-defined border area comprising 28 counties¹ located within 100 miles of the Texas-Mexico border (see Appendix G). *Non-border students* or *students living elsewhere in the state* are those students attending schools in the rest of Texas (excluding the border-area counties).

Endnotes

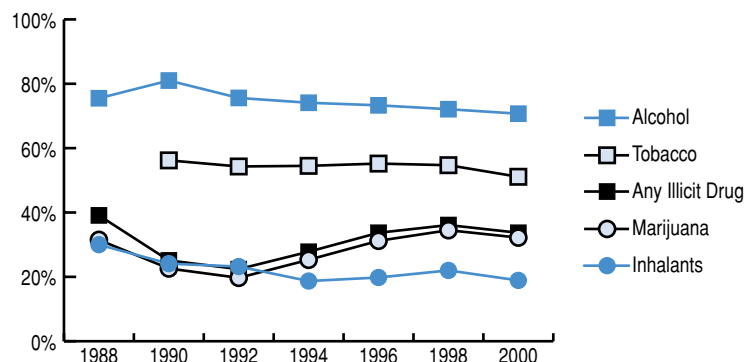
- ¹ The border school districts that were sampled to participate in the survey came from 17 of these counties; however, the sample was considered to be representative of the entire extended border area.

Patterns of Substance Use

This chapter discusses the findings of the survey on a drug-by-drug basis to provide information on trends in the use of each substance and the characteristics of those students who reported using each substance.

- Fifty-five percent¹ of Texas secondary students used either tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or illicit drugs during the past school year, including the past month; 75 percent reported using some type of substance in their lifetime.
- The five substances most widely used by Texas youths were alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and powder cocaine. Since 1998, powder cocaine has replaced uppers as the fifth most commonly used substance.
- About 34 percent of all secondary students reported using an illicit drug at some point in their lives, down from 36 percent in 1998 but still higher than the lowest rate in 1992 (Figure 2.1).
- Lifetime tobacco use, which had been about 55 percent since 1990, dropped to 51 percent in 2000. The decrease was even greater among younger students.
- Not only did cigarette smoking increase with grade level, but juniors and seniors were much more likely than younger students to smoke more than a half a pack of cigarettes per day in the past month.

Figure 2.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances: 1988-2000



- Alcohol use has declined since 1990. In 2000, secondary students reported 71 percent lifetime alcohol use and 36 percent current use (Figure 2.2).
- Students in the upper grades reported higher rates of substance use than students in lower grades, with the exception of inhalants, where the trend was the opposite.
- Use of marijuana decreased among younger students, but use among juniors and seniors increased in 2000.
- Cocaine and/or crack use remained a problem among Texas secondary students, with 9 percent reporting lifetime use and 3 percent current use.
- Compared to 1998, there were significant declines in lifetime prevalence rates for use of hallucinogens, uppers, downers, Rohypnol, and heroin.
- While lifetime use of Ecstasy has remained stable since 1990, secondary students reported an increase in past-month usage of that club drug.
- Lifetime use of heroin was reported by 2 percent of secondary students, and these users also were frequent users of other illicit drugs.
- Seven percent of all secondary students were considered heavy drug users who used illicit drugs on a daily or weekly basis, as compared to 3 percent in 1992.
- Students from the border schools reported a higher prevalence of use of alcohol, inhalants, powder cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol than students living elsewhere in the state (Figures 2.3 and 2.4). The difference in powder cocaine use between border and non-border students was greater in the upper grades.

The prevalence of lifetime and past-month use of all substances in the state as a whole from 1988 to 2000 is shown in Appendix B, Table B1. The prevalence tables by grade, gender, ethnicity, and other demographic categories are presented in Appendix B, Tables B2–B15. Prevalence tables for border and non-border students are included in Appendix H and Appendix I.

Figure 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month: 1988-2000

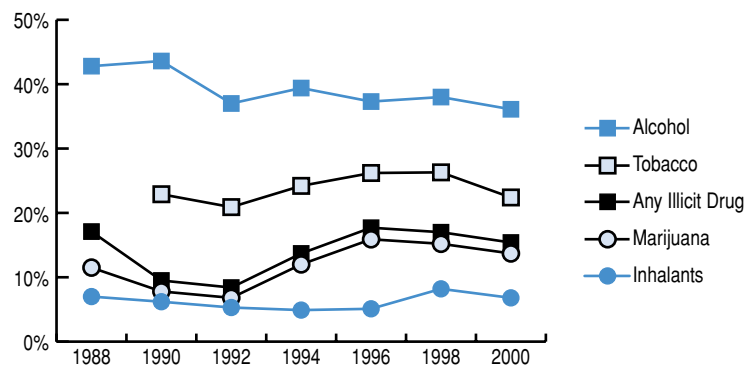


Figure 2.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, Border vs. Non-Border Area: 2000

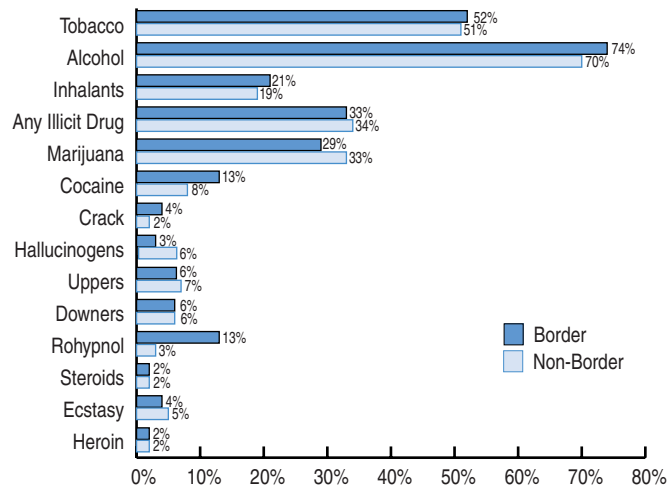
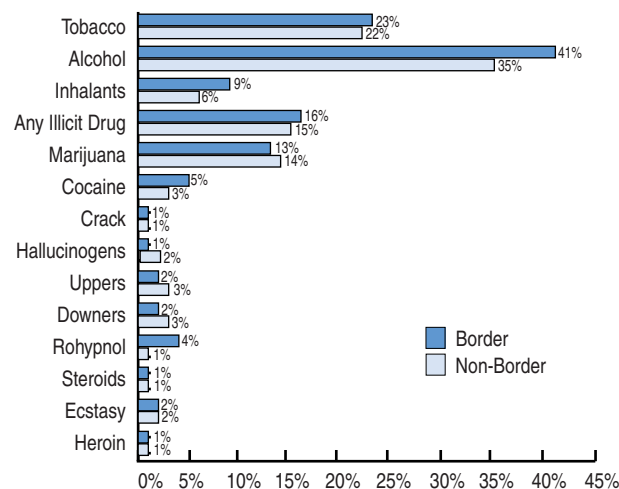


Figure 2.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past Month, Border vs. Non-Border Area: 2000



Licit Drugs

Tobacco

Tobacco was the second most widely used substance among students, after alcohol. In the 2000 survey, 51 percent of all secondary students reported having used some type of tobacco product (cigarettes or smokeless tobacco) during their lifetime, while 22 percent used it in the month before the survey. Seniors (33 percent) were three times as likely as seventh graders (11 percent) to admit past-month experience with tobacco. Over the past two years, the decrease in past-month use of tobacco was much greater among younger students. Both seventh and ninth graders had their lowest rate of current tobacco use since 1990.

About 50 percent of all secondary students had ever smoked cigarettes, and 21 percent had done so in the past month. In 1988, 3 percent of students reported currently smoking more than a half a pack of cigarettes a

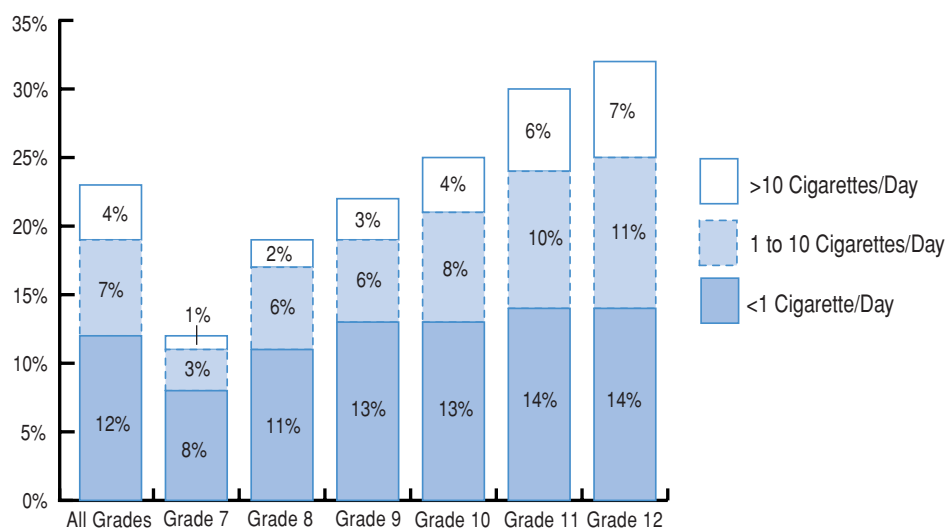
day, as compared to 5 percent in 1998 and 4 percent in 2000. The number of cigarettes smoked per day increased with grade level, as Figure 2.5 shows. Thirteen percent of secondary students had ever used smokeless tobacco, and 5 percent had used it during the past month. The average age reported for first use of cigarettes was 12.3 years, and the average age of first use of smokeless tobacco was 12.9 years.

Fifty-one percent of boys and 48 percent of girls had ever smoked cigarettes. Boys were more than four times as likely as girls to have ever used smokeless tobacco (22 percent versus 5 percent). Lifetime prevalence rate for cigarette smoking was 57 percent for Hispanic students, 48 percent for Anglos, and 37 percent for African Americans. Anglo youths, however, more commonly used smokeless tobacco: 17 percent of them reported lifetime use compared to 11 percent of Hispanics and 6 percent of African Americans.

Tobacco use among border and non-border students was similar (51 to 52 percent lifetime, and 22 to 23 percent current). Some 52 percent of border and 49 percent of non-border secondary students had ever smoked cigarettes, and 21 to 22 percent of border and non-border students had done so in the past month. Nine percent of border students reported lifetime use of smokeless tobacco as compared to 14 percent of non-border students; past-month use was at 3 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

Among students who participated in extracurricular or work activities, those who were involved in vocational education (VOE), distributive education (DE), or work study programs were the most likely to have reported past-month use of cigarettes (22 percent), followed by drama and speech students (20 percent). VOE/DE/work study students also reported the highest rate of past-month use for smokeless tobacco at 7 percent. Band and orchestra students reported the lowest current use of cigarettes (13 percent), and drill team members and cheerleaders had the lowest current use of smokeless tobacco (1 percent).

Figure 2.5. Number of Cigarettes Smoked in the Past Month Among Texas Secondary Students Who Smoked, by Grade: 2000



Those students who reported poor academic performance were more likely than those who earned good grades to use tobacco in the past month (34 percent versus 19 percent). Current tobacco use also was reported at lower levels among students from two-parent families as opposed to students not living with both parents (20 percent versus 26 percent).

About 47 percent of all secondary students surveyed in 2000 believed tobacco was very dangerous to use, but 70 percent said it was very or somewhat easy to get tobacco. Some 65 percent of border students and 70 percent of non-border students reported that tobacco was easy to obtain.

Alcohol

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among secondary school students. In many ways, cutting alcohol consumption is more problematic than reducing use of illicit drugs because of its availability, the perception that alcohol is not as dangerous as other substances, and the fact that parents can be ambiguous about communicating attitudes regarding their children's drinking.

Use of alcohol has declined since 1990. In 2000, 71 percent of all secondary students reported they had ever used alcohol, and 36 percent reported past-month alcohol use. The older the students, the higher the prevalence of alcohol use. Lifetime experience with alcohol ranged from 51 percent for seventh graders to 83 percent for seniors, and past-month use ranged from 19 percent for seventh graders to 51 percent for seniors. The decrease in lifetime or current use of alcohol over time was much greater among younger students.

Both boys and girls reported the same rate of lifetime alcohol use (71 percent). In 2000, lifetime drinking was 76 percent among Hispanics, 69 percent Anglos, and 68 percent African Americans. Some 74 percent of students from the border area reported lifetime alcohol use versus 70 percent of students living elsewhere in the state; past-month use was 41 percent for border students and 35 percent for non-border students.²

Students who lived with both parents, especially younger students, were less likely to drink than those who did not live with both parents. For example, 44 percent of seventh graders who lived with both parents reported lifetime alcohol use, while 62 percent of those not living with their parents said so. Use of alcohol varied among students who were involved in different extracurricular activities. VOE/DE/work study students were the most likely to be lifetime and current drinkers. Band and orchestra members reported the lowest use of alcohol.

The average age for first drinking beer was 12.4 years among all secondary students, followed by wine coolers and wine at 12.7 years and liquor at 13.3 years. For each type of alcoholic beverage, prevalence of use increased with grade level. Seniors reported two to four times the rate of past-month use of seventh graders. The most pronounced grade-specific difference was for consumption of hard liquor, with 9 percent

past-month use by seventh graders and 38 percent by seniors. Wine coolers were the favorite alcoholic beverage among lifetime alcohol drinkers, yet beer was the most common beverage among past-month drinkers.

Students were asked how often they normally drank different beverages (Appendix C, Table C1). “Weekly” refers to drinking daily or several times a week, while “monthly” means once or several times a month, excluding those who drank weekly. As Table 2.1 shows, since 1990, levels of monthly drinking of beer and wine coolers have been relatively stable, while levels of monthly drinking of wine and liquor have increased. Monthly drinking of liquor increased by 20 percent between 1990 and 2000, and the biggest increases were seen among older students.

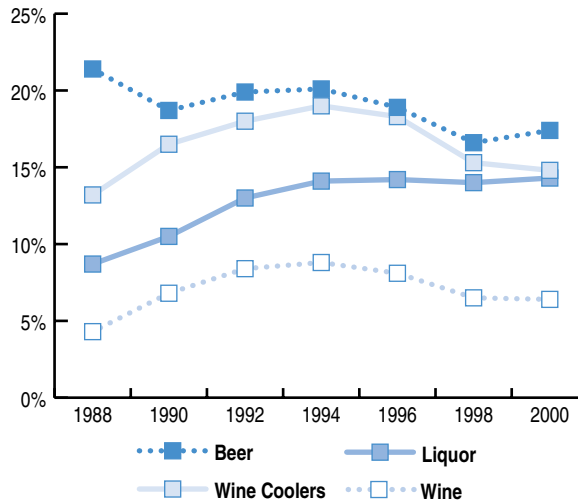
Heavy consumption of alcohol or binge drinking, which is defined as drinking five or more drinks at one time, is of concern. About 17 percent of all secondary students said that when they drank, they usually drank five or more beers at one time, and 14 to 15 percent reported binge drinking of wine coolers and liquor. This pattern increased with grade level, with 27 percent of seniors reporting binge drinking of beer and 22 percent of liquor (Appendix C, Tables C2 and C3). The percentage of students who normally drank five or more beers decreased between 1988 and 2000, while the percentage of students who reported binge drinking of wine or wine coolers has fallen from the peak in 1994, but still is higher than in 1988 (Figure 2.6). The percentage of binge drinking of hard liquor has remained relatively stable since 1994.

About 19 percent of border and 17 percent of non-border students said they usually drank five or more beers at one time, and 17 percent of border students reported heavy consumption of wine coolers as compared to 15 percent of non-border students. Both border and non-border students alike (14 percent) reported binge drinking of liquor. Binge drinking of wine was lower, with 8 percent of border and 6 percent of non-border students doing so.

Table 2.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Frequency of Drinking, by Specific Alcoholic Beverage: 1988-2000

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
Beer Weekly	15%	7%	7%	9%	7%	6%	6%
Beer Monthly	23%	28%	28%	29%	26%	28%	27%
Wine Coolers Weekly	9%	5%	5%	6%	5%	4%	4%
Wine Coolers Monthly	26%	28%	28%	28%	26%	28%	27%
Wine Weekly	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Wine Monthly	12%	17%	19%	19%	18%	20%	19%
Liquor Weekly	6%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Liquor Monthly	17%	21%	23%	23%	23%	26%	25%

Figure 2.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported They Normally Consumed Five or More Drinks at One Time, by Specific Alcoholic Beverage: 1988-2000



Alcohol was the easiest substance for secondary students to obtain. Fifty-two percent of all secondary students said that it would be very easy to get alcohol. This number has remained stable since 1990. About 50 percent of border students in the 2000 survey reported that alcohol was very easy to obtain, as compared to 52 percent of non-border students who said so.

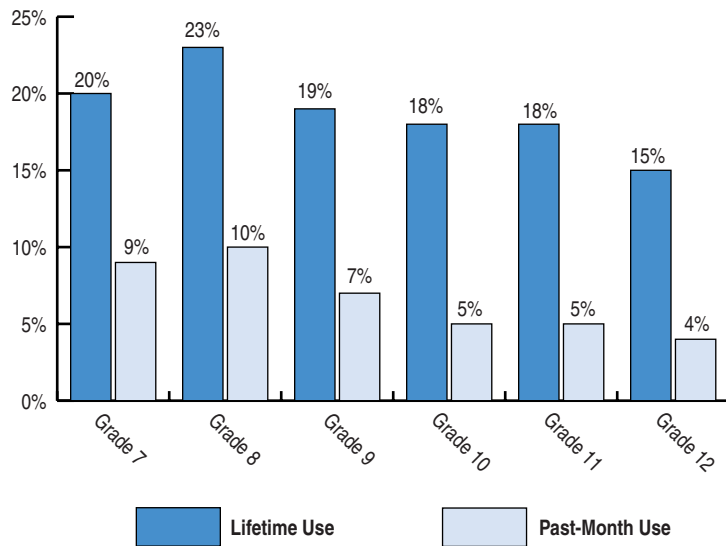
Inhalants

The term *inhalants* refers to hundreds of different household and commercial products which can be abused by sniffing or “huffing” (inhaling through the mouth). Inhalants include volatile solvents (such as gasoline, glue, paint, and polishes), anesthetics (such as ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxide), aerosols (such as hair spray, deodorant, and freon), and nitrites (poppers and amyl or butyl nitrite). Inhalants are readily available and relatively cheap, and therefore may be easily abused. About 60 percent of all secondary students thought that it was very easy or somewhat easy to get inhalants.

Inhalant use is a serious problem, particularly among students in seventh and eighth grades and among those who experience academic, attendance, and disciplinary problems at school. Students tend to begin inhalant use at an early age (12.2 years), which is the youngest average age for first use of any substance. Inhalants are considered “gateway” substances because they are often among the first substances that youths try before they attempt more expensive drugs.

About 19 percent of all secondary students reported lifetime use of any inhalant substance, down from 22 percent two years ago. Decreases in past-month use of inhalants were reported for all grades between 1998 and 2000, although the prevalence rates still were up from the lowest level in 1994.³ For seventh graders, inhalants were the third most commonly used substance, rather than marijuana, which was the third most commonly used substance for all other students.

Figure 2.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Inhalants Ever or in the Past Month, by Grade: 2000



Inhalant use exhibits a peculiar age pattern not observed with any other substance. The prevalence of lifetime and past-month inhalant use was higher in the lower grades and lower in the upper grades (Figure 2.7). This decrease in inhalant use as students age may be partially due to the fact that inhalant users drop out of school early and hence are not in school in later grades to respond to school-based surveys.⁴

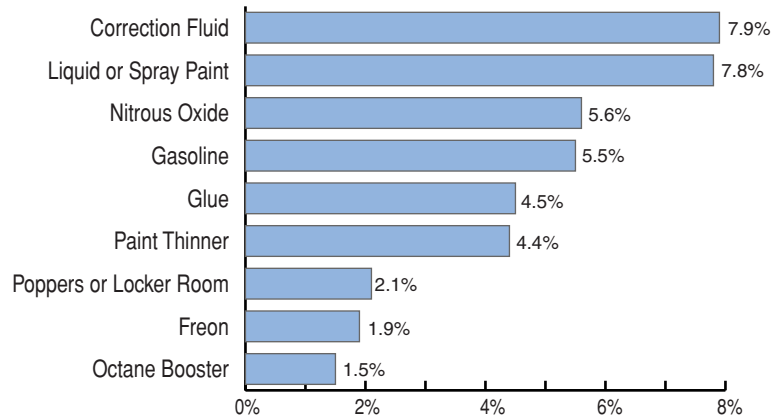
Twenty percent of boys and 18 percent of girls reported lifetime inhalant use. Past-month rates were almost identical at 7 percent for both boys and girls. African American students (12 percent) reported lower rates of lifetime inhalant use than Anglos (18 percent) or Hispanics (24 percent). Lifetime inhalant use was 21 percent for border students and 19 percent for non-border students; past-month rates were at 9 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

Students who made grades of C or below were about twice as likely to have ever used inhalants as those who made A's and B's (29 percent versus 16 percent). Also, students who did not live with both parents had higher levels of inhalant use than those who lived in two-parent households.

Types of Inhalants

Among the various inhalants, correction fluid and liquid or spray paint were the most frequently used inhalants (Figure 2.8). Use of correction fluid decreased by grade level as well. About 10 to 11 percent of seventh and eighth graders had ever used correction fluid to get high, compared to 5 percent of seniors (see Appendix D for prevalence of specific inhalants by grade level). Unlike other inhalants, girls reported more lifetime use of correction fluid than did boys in grades seven and eight.

Figure 2.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Specific Inhalants: 2000



About 8 percent of all secondary students had ever used liquid or spray paint in 2000. Students in eighth grade (10 percent) reported twice as much lifetime use of liquid or spray paint as those in twelfth grade (5 percent). Some 12 percent of Hispanic students reported lifetime use of spray paint, as compared to 6 percent of Anglos and 4 percent of African Americans. Lifetime use of liquid or spray paint was 10 percent among border students, compared to 8 percent among non-border students.

Nearly 6 percent of all students reported lifetime use of nitrous oxide (including laughing gas and whippets) and gasoline. Unlike other inhalants, older students were more likely to use nitrous oxide than younger students. Lifetime use of nitrous oxide was about 4 percent for seventh graders, compared to 8 percent for eleventh graders. The most pronounced grade-specific difference in nitrous oxide use was among boys and Anglo students; lifetime use for each of these groups reached 11 to 12 percent in grade eleven.

Five percent of all secondary students reported lifetime use of glue, significantly down from 11 percent twelve years ago. In 2000, lifetime use of glue was highest in grade eight (7 percent). Compared to 1998, fewer students reported lifetime use of paint thinner than of gasoline or glue.

Lifetime use of poppers or freon was reported at about 2 percent. Poppers include the amyl and butyl nitrite inhalants which are packaged in little bottles and are popular in some club scenes. The prevalence of use for each of these inhalants did not vary much across grade levels.

Less than 2 percent of respondents reported lifetime use of octane booster, 4 percent reported lifetime use of other aerosol sprays (nonstick cooking spray, hair spray, etc.), and 8 percent reported using “other” inhalants.

About 10 percent of all secondary students (11 percent border and 9 percent non-border students) in the 2000 survey admitted using two or more products from the list of specific inhalants queried, two percentage

points lower than in 1998 (Table 2.2). Younger students used more types of inhalants than older students, which was true both in border schools and elsewhere in the state. About 13 percent of eighth graders had ever used two or more different types of inhalants, whereas only 6 percent of seniors had done so. Again, the grade-specific difference in lifetime use could be due to the fact that heavy inhalant users may drop out of school before they reach the upper grades.

Illicit Drugs

Use of illicit drugs in the school survey referred to use of marijuana, powder cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, hallucinogens, Ecstasy, heroin, and/or Rohypnol.

About 34 percent of all secondary students in 2000 reported using some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, and 15 percent reported past-month use. Seniors were three times more likely than seventh graders to report use of illicit drugs. Students in the border area reported similar or lower rates of use of illicit drugs than non-border students, except for use of powder cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol (see Figures 2.3 and 2.4).

More than 37 percent of boys and 30 percent of girls had ever used illicit drugs. In 2000, Hispanic students reported 41 percent lifetime use of any illicit drug and Anglos and African Americans each reported 30 percent. Lifetime use of illicit drugs was 33 percent among border Hispanic students and 44 percent among non-border Hispanics; lifetime use among border and non-border Anglo students was similar at 29 to 30 percent. Students who lived with both parents reported 29 percent lifetime illicit drug use, as compared to 42 percent lifetime use by students who lived in other family situations.

Between 1998 and 2000, use decreased for most illicit drugs with the exception of Ecstasy. Significant declines were reported for lifetime use of hallucinogens, uppers, downers, Rohypnol, and heroin. While lifetime prevalence rates of Ecstasy remained stable, students reported an increase in past-month usage of that club drug (from 1 percent in 1998 to 2 percent in 2000). Although younger students reported lower use of illicit drugs since 1998, prevalence of illicit drug use among juniors and seniors increased in 2000, continuing a trend that began in 1992.

Table 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used One or More Different Types of Inhalants, by Grade: 2000

	None	1 Type	2-3 Types	4+ Types
All	83.1%	7.2%	5.7%	3.9%
Grade 7	82.5%	6.6%	6.4%	4.5%
Grade 8	79.9%	7.4%	7.3%	5.4%
Grade 9	83.6%	6.4%	6.0%	4.0%
Grade 10	83.6%	8.1%	5.2%	3.1%
Grade 11	83.6%	8.0%	5.1%	3.3%
Grade 12	86.7%	7.2%	3.6%	2.5%

As in 1998, about 18 percent of all students reported lifetime use of “marijuana only,” but not other illicit drugs. On the other hand, 42 percent of past-year illicit drug users in 2000, as in 1998, reported use of multiple drugs and 15 percent used four or more kinds of drugs.

Heavy drug use, which is defined as daily or weekly use, increased from 3 percent in 1992 to 7 percent in 1998 and 2000 among all secondary students. Heavy drug use was most common among eleventh graders (9 percent), compared to 3 percent of seventh graders. Boys were twice as likely as girls to report heavy drug use (9 percent versus 5 percent).

While the level of heavy drug use was similar for border and non-border students (7 percent), when they did use illicit drugs, border students were more likely than non-border students to have used multiple drugs. About 53 percent of border students who were past-year illicit drug users admitted use of multiple drugs, while 41 percent of non-border student drug users admitted multiple drug use (Figure 2.9).

Marijuana

Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance that secondary school students reported using after alcohol and tobacco. It was the first illicit drug tried by students, at an average age of 13.4 years. Thirty-two percent of all secondary students had used marijuana at least once in their lives, down from 35 percent in 1998 (Figure 2.10). Past-month use of marijuana declined slightly from 16 percent in 1996 to 14 percent in 2000. As Figure 2.11 shows, the declines among younger students were responsible for this drop. Levels of past-month use among students in grades eleven and twelve increased, continuing an upward trend since 1992.

Figure 2.9. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Drug-Using Secondary Students Who Had Used One or More Illicit Drugs in the Past Year: 2000

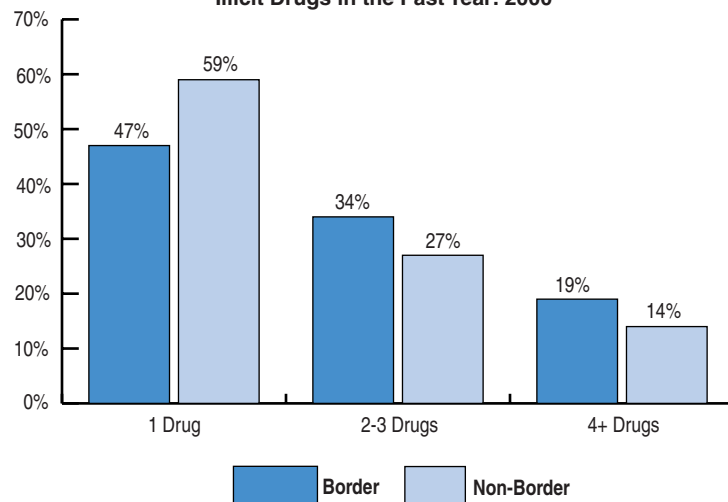


Figure 2.10. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988-2000

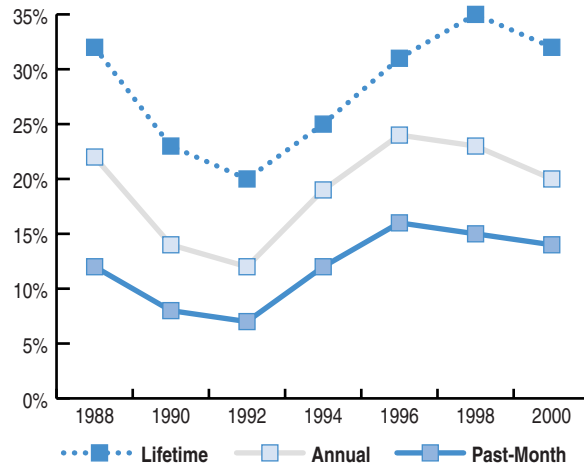
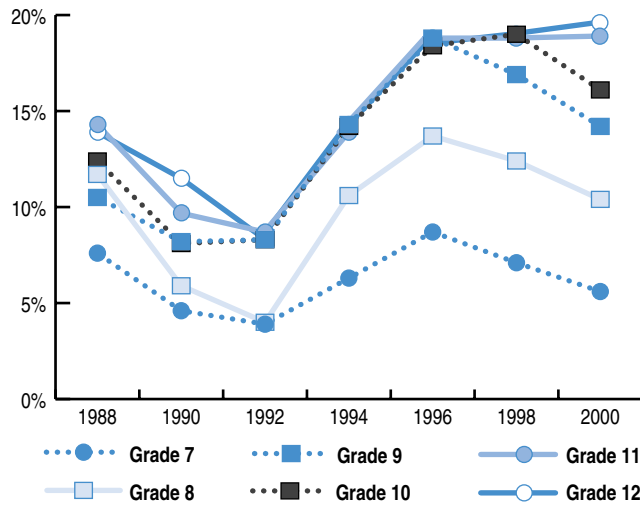


Figure 2.11. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Marijuana in the Past Month, by Grade: 1988-2000



Lifetime use of marijuana was 36 percent for boys and 28 percent for girls; past-month use was 16 percent for boys and 11 percent for girls. Hispanic students reported 39 percent lifetime and 17 percent past-month use of marijuana. Anglo and African American youths had almost identical rates of lifetime (29 to 30 percent) and past-month (12 percent) marijuana use.

About 29 percent of border students and 33 percent of non-border students reported lifetime use of marijuana. In 1998, Hispanic and Anglo students in the border schools had almost identical rates of lifetime marijuana use (30 percent). Yet in 2000, about 29 percent of Hispanic border students reported lifetime marijuana use versus 26 percent of Anglo border students.

Table 2.3. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "How Often Do You Use Marijuana in the Following Ways?": 2000

	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know
Joints	71.0%	9.8%	6.5%	7.2%	4.1%	1.5%
Blunts	75.5%	9.5%	5.1%	4.5%	3.8%	1.6%
Bongs/Water Pipes	79.4%	8.3%	4.5%	3.9%	2.5%	1.4%
Pipes	79.1%	7.9%	4.7%	4.3%	2.4%	1.6%
Other Ways	84.9%	7.1%	1.8%	1.4%	2.0%	2.9%

Students making grades of C or lower reported higher levels of marijuana use than those making A's and B's, with lifetime prevalence at 48 percent versus 28 percent and past-month prevalence at 24 percent versus 11 percent. Students who had a job during the school year were about one and a half times more likely to report lifetime and current use of marijuana than those without a job.

Of students who smoked marijuana, joints were the most commonly used, followed by blunt cigars, pipes, and bong or water pipes (Table 2.3). Fewer secondary students in 2000 (11 percent) than in 1998 (14 percent) reported using joints most of time or always, while percentages of using marijuana in other ways were almost identical between 1998 and 2000. Among past-month marijuana users, 64 percent of African American students used blunt cigars most of the time or always, while 56 percent of Hispanic students and 42 percent of Anglo students reported using joints most of the time or always.

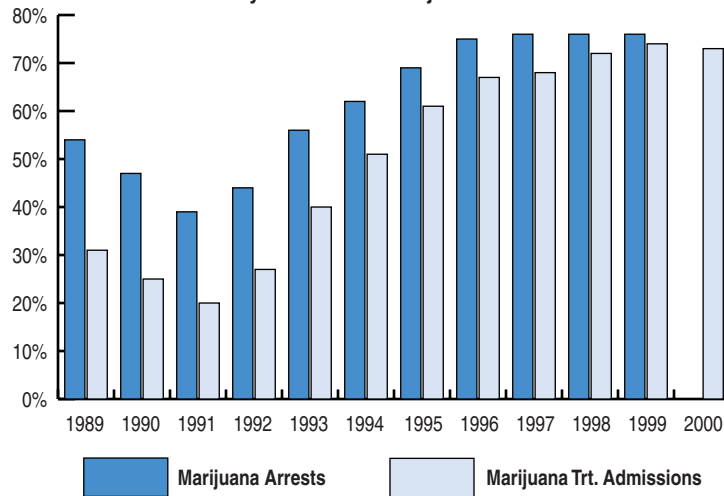
Young people who use marijuana also may be likely to use other illicit drugs.⁵ Among past-year marijuana users in the 2000 survey, 44 percent were using other illicit drugs as well. The other drugs most commonly used by marijuana users were cocaine, uppers, downers, and hallucinogens.

Uniform Crime Report data from the Texas Department of Public Safety and client data from TCADA demonstrate the problems resulting from the increasing use of marijuana over the past eight years. Figure 2.12 shows that the proportion of adolescent drug arrests involving marijuana has increased to 76 percent in 1999 and the proportion of admissions for a primary problem of marijuana to TCADA-funded adolescent treatment programs has risen to 73 percent in 2000.

Cocaine

Cocaine was the second most commonly used illicit drug after marijuana. Students were asked about their use of both the powdered form of cocaine, which is typically inhaled or injected, and the rock form (crack) which is typically smoked. Nearly 9 percent of Texas secondary students in 2000 had used powdered cocaine during their lifetime, and 3 percent reported doing so in the past month. Lifetime prevalence ranged from 3 percent

Figure 2.12. Percentage of All Texas Juvenile Drug Arrests that Involved Marijuana and Percentage of All Juvenile Publicly-Funded Treatment Admissions for a Primary Problem of Marijuana: 1989-2000



among seventh graders to 13 to 14 percent among juniors and seniors. Although younger students reported lower use of powder cocaine than two years ago, older students had a higher rate in 2000.

Ten percent of boys and 8 percent of girls reported lifetime use of powder cocaine; past-month use was 3 percent for boys and 2 percent for girls.⁶ Hispanic youths had a higher prevalence of powder cocaine use (14 percent lifetime and 5 percent current) than Anglos (6 percent lifetime and 2 percent current) or African Americans (2 percent lifetime and 1 percent current).

Students on the border reported a higher prevalence of use of powder cocaine than non-border students (13 percent versus 8 percent lifetime, and 5 percent versus 3 percent current). The difference in powder cocaine use between border and non-border students was more pronounced in the upper grades (Figure 2.13).

Rates of crack cocaine use were lower than rates of powder cocaine use at 3 percent lifetime and 1 percent current among all secondary students. Unlike most other substances, including powder cocaine, use of crack did not increase with grade level (Figure 2.13). Hispanic youths reported 4 percent lifetime use of crack cocaine, Anglo youths reported 2 percent lifetime, and African American youths reported 1 percent lifetime. Use of crack among secondary students was more common in the border area (4 percent lifetime and 1.3 current) than in elsewhere of the state (2 percent lifetime and 0.6 percent current).

Figure 2.14 shows that both powder cocaine and crack use among all secondary students doubled from 1992 to 1998, then dropped slightly in 2000. Students making C's or below reported two to three times as much use of powder cocaine and/or crack as did students who made grades of A and B (16 percent versus 7 percent lifetime, and 7 percent versus 2 percent current).

Figure 2.13. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Powder Cocaine and Crack, by Grade: 2000

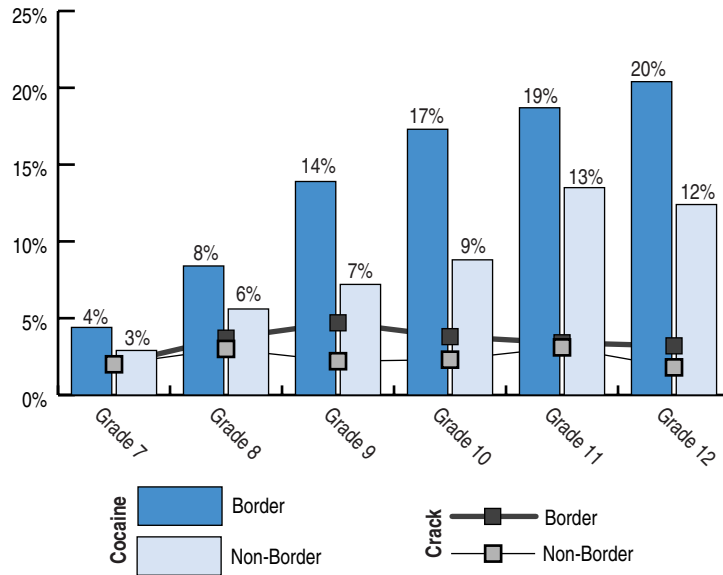
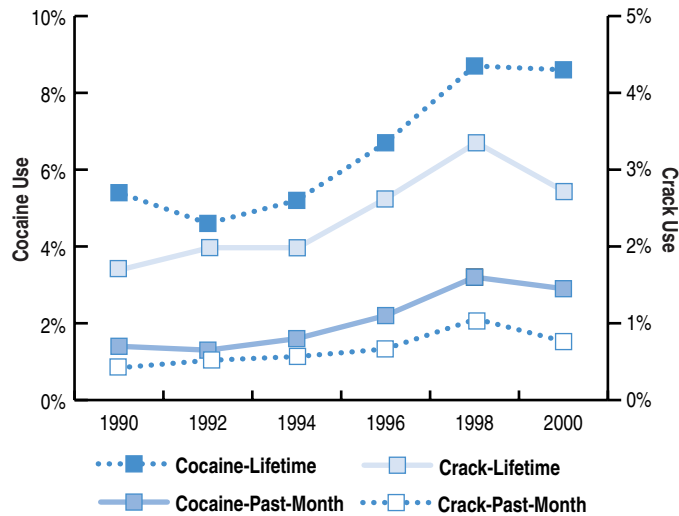


Figure 2.14. Trends in Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Powder Cocaine and Crack Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990-2000



Uppers

Uppers include stimulants such as amphetamines, methamphetamines, speed, over-the-counter medicines containing ephedrine, and prescription drugs such as Ritalin (methylphenidate) when taken for non-medical reasons. *Uppers* were the third most frequently used illicit drug among secondary students in Texas after marijuana and cocaine. Lifetime use of *uppers* was 7 percent in 2000, and current use was 3 percent. Figure 2.15 shows that use of *uppers* had been slowly increasing from 1992 to 1998, then dropped in 2000.

Lifetime prevalence for *uppers* ranged from 2 percent among seventh graders to 10 to 11 percent among juniors and seniors. Both boys and

Figure 2.15. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Uppers Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990-2000

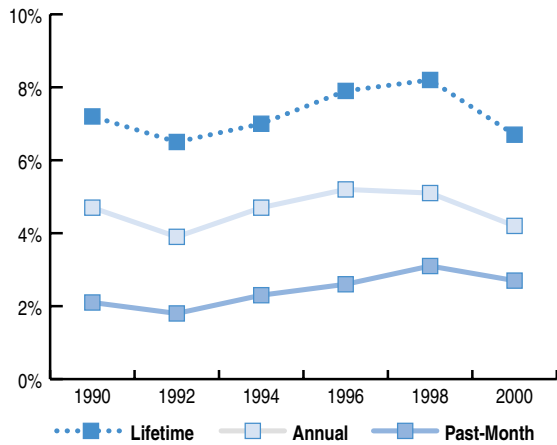
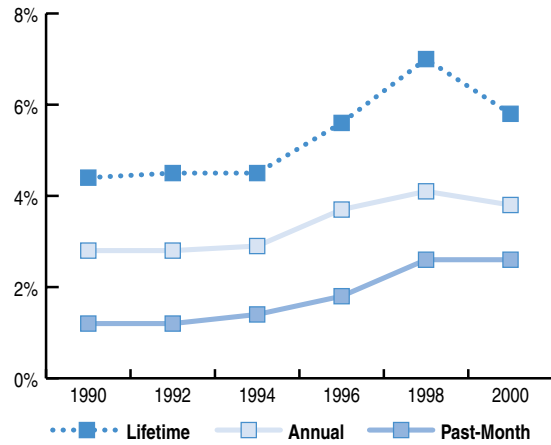


Figure 2.16. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Downers Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990-2000



girls reported similar rates of lifetime and current use. Anglo and Hispanic youths had a higher prevalence of uppers (7 to 8 percent lifetime and 3 percent current) than African American youths (2 percent lifetime and 1 percent current). Students who made grades of C, D, and F reported higher levels of use (11 percent lifetime and 5 percent current) than did students who made grades of A and B (6 percent lifetime and 2 percent current). Lifetime use of uppers was 6 percent among border students and 7 percent among non-border students (2 percent and 3 percent current use, respectively).

Downers

Downers include sleeping pills, barbiturates, and sedatives and tranquilizers such as Valium or Librium. As Figure 2.16 shows, lifetime use of downers among secondary students increased to 7 percent in 1998, then decreased to 6 percent in 2000. Past-month use of downers remained steady at 3 percent in the past two years after an upward trend since 1990.

Lifetime use of downers in 2000 ranged from 2 percent among seventh graders to 8 to 10 percent among students in grades eleven and twelve. Boys and girls reported almost identical lifetime and past-month use of downers. Anglo and Hispanic youths had similar prevalence rates (6 to 7 percent lifetime and 3 percent current), and African American youths reported the lowest prevalence (2 percent lifetime and 1 percent current). Lifetime use of downers was 6 percent among both border and non-border students, while current use was 2 percent for border students and 3 percent for non-border students.

Rohypnol

Rohypnol (flunitrazepam) is known by street names such as “roches,” “roofies,” or “roach.” Rohypnol is a sedative-tranquilizer that has never been approved for use in the United States. However, until 1997, it could be legally imported into the United States across the Texas-Mexico border. It has been used to get “high,” particularly in combination with alco-

hol, and as a hypnotic to commit sexual assault. To measure the extent of its use in Texas, a question about Rohypnol use has been included in the secondary school survey since 1998. Lifetime use was reported by 5 percent of secondary students, and past-month use by 2 percent in 2000. Both lifetime and current rates were down from two years ago. The average age for first using Rohypnol was 13.7 years.

Rohypnol use in Texas first began along the Texas-Mexico border and then spread northward. In terms of regional difference, students from the border area were three to four times more likely to report Rohypnol use than those living elsewhere in the state (13 percent versus 3 percent lifetime, and 4 percent versus 1.4 percent current). This higher prevalence of use on the border influenced the overall numbers reported based on ethnicity. On the border, 13 percent of Hispanic students and 10 percent of Anglo students reported lifetime Rohypnol use. The rate, however, was 6 percent for Hispanics and 3 percent for Anglos in the non-border area.

There was almost no difference in Rohypnol use between boys and girls. Students who made grades of C, D, and F reported a higher use of Rohypnol (8 percent lifetime and 4 percent current) than did students who made grades of A and B (4 percent lifetime and 1 percent current).

Hallucinogens

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), PCP (phencyclidine), peyote, and “magic mushrooms” are some of the most common hallucinogens. More than 5 percent of all secondary students in 2000 had used some type of hallucinogen at least once during their lifetime, down from the 1998 level of 7 percent. The current rate for hallucinogen use was 2 percent.

Lifetime prevalence ranged from 2 percent for seventh graders to 10 percent for seniors. More boys than girls reported using hallucinogens (7 percent versus 4 percent lifetime use, and 2 percent versus 1 percent current use). Anglo youths reported 7 percent lifetime use of hallucinogens, Hispanic youths reported 5 percent lifetime, and African American youths reported 2 percent lifetime. Use of hallucinogens among secondary students was less common in the border area (3 percent lifetime and 1 percent current) than in elsewhere of the state (6 percent lifetime and 2 percent current).

Ecstasy

Ecstasy, also known as MDMA (methylenedioxymethamphetamine), has the effects of a hallucinogenic stimulant and is popular in night clubs and all-night rave parties. Ecstasy has risen and fallen in popularity over time and lifetime use was level between 1998 and 2000. Some 5 percent of secondary students in 2000 had used Ecstasy at least once during their lifetime. Older students reported much higher levels of Ecstasy consumption than did younger students. Lifetime use was 2 percent among seventh graders, compared to 7 to 8 percent among junior and seniors.

Anglo and Hispanic students had similar prevalence rates of Ecstasy use (5 percent lifetime and 2 percent current). African American students reported 2 percent lifetime and 1 percent current use. Ecstasy was the last illicit drug tried by Texas secondary school students at an average age of 14.8 years.

Unlike other illicit drugs, more secondary students in 2000 than in 1998 reported using Ecstasy in the past month. Current use of Ecstasy had remained quite low at about 1 percent over time, then increased to 2 percent in 2000.⁷ The increase was more evident among students in the upper grades and boys.

Between 1998⁸ and 2000, lifetime use of Ecstasy among border students increased from 2 percent to 4 percent and current use increased from 0.7 percent to 1.5 percent (Appendix H, Table H1). Among non-border students, lifetime use of Ecstasy decreased slightly from 4.9 percent in 1998 to 4.6 percent in 2000, yet current use increased from 1.6 percent to 2.0 percent.

Steroids

Two percent of all secondary students surveyed in 2000 had ever used steroids, and 1 percent had used steroids during the month before the survey. These rates have remained stable since 1990. Steroid consumption was more common among boys. More than 3 percent of boys reported lifetime use compared to 1 percent of girls. Anglo youths reported 3 percent lifetime steroid use, and Hispanics or African Americans reported 2 percent lifetime use.

There was no difference in use of steroids between border and non-border students in 2000. But from 1998 to 2000, lifetime steroid use by border students increased from 1.8 percent to 2.3 percent and current use from 0.6 percent to 0.8 percent (Appendix H, Table H1).

Steroid use was more common among students who participated in athletics than among students who did not, as Table 2.4 shows.

Heroin

Lifetime use of heroin among all students was 1.6 percent in 2000, down from 2.4 percent in 1998. Past-month use was less than 1 percent. Younger students reported a higher rate of heroin use than older students. Caution must be exercised in interpreting results for rare events on a grade by grade basis because confidence limits preclude rigorous comparisons among grades. However, levels of use in the seventh and eighth grades are of concern, because these students may drop out and not be in school to take the survey in later years.

Table 2.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Steroids in Their Lifetime or Past Month, by Athletic Participation and Grade: 2000

	Athletes		Non-Athletes	
	<u>Lifetime Use</u>	<u>Past-Month Use</u>	<u>Lifetime Use</u>	<u>Past-Month Use</u>
All	3.0%	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	1.9%	1.0%
Grade 8	3.0%	0.9%	1.7%	0.6%
Grade 9	2.7%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%
Grade 10	2.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.3%
Grade 11	4.0%	1.6%	1.7%	0.3%
Grade 12	3.8%	1.4%	1.2%	0.3%

Both boys and girls reported similar prevalence of heroin use. Hispanic or Anglo students reported 2 percent lifetime heroin use and African Americans reported 1 percent lifetime use. Students who reported grades of A and B had a lifetime prevalence of 1 percent, while students who made C's, D's, and F's had a lifetime prevalence of 3 percent. Heroin use among border and non-border students was similar (1.6 to 1.7 percent lifetime, and 0.5 to 0.6 percent current).

Although the number of students who reported having used heroin was low, they comprised a small group who were involved in the frequent use of many drugs. Among the current heroin users, 75 percent had used marijuana and 50 percent had used cocaine in the past month. About a third of the current heroin users also had used crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, Rohypnol, and/or Ecstasy in the past month. More than a half of the current heroin users were heavy (daily/weekly) marijuana users.

**Comparisons
to the National
Survey**

The Monitoring the Future surveys conducted by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan for the National Institute of Drug Abuse⁹ collect data on prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, inhalant, and other drug use from large representative samples of students from across the nation. Questions on age at first use, attitudes and beliefs concerning substance use, and students' perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment also are included. The Monitoring the Future Study began its annual survey of high school seniors in 1975. The study was expanded in 1991 to include eighth and tenth graders. The 2000 survey gathered information from 17,311 eighth graders, 14,576 tenth graders, and 13,286 seniors in 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, the national questions for alcohol were changed in 1993—hence, the national data in 1992 and earlier and the Texas data regarding alcohol use cannot be compared. However, for other substances the results are generally comparable, although caution still should be exercised when comparing the two sets of estimates.

Tables 2.5 and 2.6 contrast the lifetime and past-month use since 1992 of a variety of substances for eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders in Texas and nationwide. Texas students in 2000 were more likely to report lifetime use of alcohol and cocaine than their peers nationally; for most other substances, the national prevalence levels were higher. Texas eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders also reported higher past-month use of cocaine than those in the nationwide. For most other drugs, the levels of use were similar.

Table 2.5. Lifetime Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide (Monitoring the Future) and in Texas: 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2000

	USA					TEXAS				
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
Cigarettes										
Grade 8	45.2%	46.1%	49.2%	45.7%	40.5%	47.0%	49.7%	50.3%	49.2%	43.9%
Grade 10	53.5%	56.9%	61.2%	57.7%	55.1%	55.8%	57.3%	58.1%	58.5%	55.5%
Grade 12	61.8%	62.0%	63.5%	65.3%	62.5%	58.7%	60.0%	60.8%	61.9%	60.9%
Smokeless Tobacco										
Grade 8	20.7%	19.9%	20.4%	15.0%	12.8%	13.9%	15.5%	13.9%	11.3%	10.0%
Grade 10	26.6%	29.2%	27.4%	22.7%	19.1%	17.5%	18.9%	19.4%	16.2%	15.3%
Grade 12	32.4%	30.7%	29.8%	26.2%	23.1%	24.2%	23.8%	22.9%	20.0%	17.6%
Marijuana										
Grade 8	11.2%	16.7%	23.1%	22.2%	20.3%	11.9%	21.1%	25.5%	27.1%	23.2%
Grade 10	21.4%	30.4%	39.8%	39.6%	40.3%	24.5%	29.9%	36.1%	42.6%	39.1%
Grade 12	32.6%	38.2%	44.9%	49.1%	48.8%	29.3%	34.0%	40.5%	46.0%	47.0%
Cocaine										
Grade 8	2.9%	3.6%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	3.0%	4.3%	5.1%	6.3%	5.9%
Grade 10	3.3%	4.3%	6.5%	7.2%	6.9%	5.7%	5.9%	7.7%	10.8%	9.7%
Grade 12	6.1%	5.9%	7.1%	9.3%	8.6%	7.2%	8.2%	10.2%	12.9%	13.3%
Crack										
Grade 8	1.6%	2.4%	2.9%	3.2%	3.1%	1.8%	1.8%	2.5%	3.3%	3.0%
Grade 10	1.5%	2.1%	3.3%	3.9%	3.7%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	3.3%	2.4%
Grade 12	2.6%	3.0%	3.3%	4.4%	3.9%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	3.2%	2.0%
Hallucinogens										
Grade 8	3.8%	4.3%	5.9%	4.9%	4.6%	2.2%	4.3%	4.7%	4.2%	2.5%
Grade 10	6.4%	8.1%	10.5%	9.8%	8.9%	6.0%	7.8%	9.5%	9.1%	6.4%
Grade 12	9.2%	11.4%	14.0%	14.1%	13.0%	8.2%	9.8%	12.5%	12.3%	9.5%
Steroids										
Grade 8	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%	3.0%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%
Grade 10	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	3.5%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%
Grade 12	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	2.7%	2.5%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
Heroin										
Grade 8	1.4%	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	1.9%	NA	NA	NA	2.8%	1.9%
Grade 10	1.2%	1.5%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	NA	NA	NA	2.1%	1.4%
Grade 12	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	2.4%	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.5%

	USA					TEXAS				
	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
Alcohol*										
Grade 8	55.7%	55.8%	55.3%	52.5%	51.7%	70.9%	69.3%	68.0%	66.8%	64.7%
Grade 10	71.6%	71.1%	71.8%	69.8%	71.4%	82.4%	81.1%	79.0%	78.5%	77.7%
Grade 12	80.0%	80.4%	79.2%	81.4%	80.3%	86.1%	85.5%	84.6%	82.8%	83.2%

NA: Not Available

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

Table 2.6. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide (Monitoring the Future) and in Texas: 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2000

	USA					TEXAS				
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
Cigarettes										
Grade 8	15.5%	18.6%	21.0%	19.1%	14.6%	15.5%	21.7%	21.3%	20.4%	16.2%
Grade 10	21.5%	25.4%	30.4%	27.6%	23.9%	19.8%	24.6%	27.6%	28.5%	23.5%
Grade 12	27.8%	31.2%	34.0%	35.1%	31.4%	23.6%	27.6%	31.0%	34.3%	30.7%
Smokeless Tobacco										
Grade 8	7.0%	7.7%	7.1%	4.8%	4.2%	4.1%	4.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.3%
Grade 10	9.6%	10.5%	8.6%	7.5%	6.1%	5.2%	6.6%	6.9%	5.5%	5.9%
Grade 12	11.4%	11.1%	9.8%	8.8%	7.6%	7.5%	7.9%	7.6%	7.9%	6.9%
Marijuana										
Grade 8	3.7%	7.8%	11.3%	9.7%	9.1%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%	12.4%	10.4%
Grade 10	8.1%	15.8%	20.4%	18.7%	19.7%	8.3%	14.2%	18.4%	19.0%	16.1%
Grade 12	11.9%	19.0%	21.9%	22.8%	21.6%	8.4%	14.3%	18.5%	19.0%	19.6%
Cocaine										
Grade 8	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.2%
Grade 10	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	2.5%	4.0%	3.6%
Grade 12	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%	3.4%	4.4%	4.0%
Crack										
Grade 8	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%
Grade 10	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%
Grade 12	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%
Hallucinogens										
Grade 8	1.1%	1.3%	1.9%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%
Grade 10	1.8%	2.4%	2.8%	3.2%	2.3%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	2.5%
Grade 12	2.1%	3.1%	3.5%	3.8%	2.6%	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	2.9%
Steroids										
Grade 8	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
Grade 10	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Grade 12	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Heroin										
Grade 8	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	NA	NA	NA	0.9%	0.7%
Grade 10	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	NA	NA	NA	0.7%	0.4%
Grade 12	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.4%

	USA					TEXAS				
	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
Alcohol*										
Grade 8	24.3%	25.5%	26.2%	23.0%	22.4%	30.4%	34.3%	31.6%	30.6%	29.7%
Grade 10	38.2%	39.2%	40.4%	38.8%	41.0%	41.5%	44.5%	42.1%	44.0%	41.1%
Grade 12	48.6%	50.1%	50.8%	52.0%	50.0%	49.9%	52.0%	50.8%	51.8%	50.6%

NA: Not Available

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

Endnotes

- ¹ This figure differs from the 53.3 percent reported to the Legislative Budget Board, which excludes tobacco use. Also, border secondary students reported 58.2 percent past-year use of any substance (including tobacco) as compared to 54.9 percent of non-border secondary students.
- ² Differences in lifetime or past-month alcohol use between border and non-border students were statistically significant at $p < .001$.
- ³ A bias may exist when comparing the prevalence rates of inhalants between 1998-2000 and the previous survey years due to modifications of the questions about specific types of inhalants in the survey instrument. The phrase “to get high” was added to the response categories listed in the question about specific inhalants in 1994. The frequency questions in the specific inhalant questions were changed to recency questions in 1998.
- ⁴ Inhalant users seem to disappear from school-based surveys beginning with the eighth grade (Fred Beauvais, “Volatile Solvent Abuse: Trends and Patterns,” in *National Institute of Drug Abuse Research Monograph 129: Inhalant Abuse-A Volatile Research Agenda*, edited by C. Sharp, F. Beauvais, and R. Spence, 1992, pp. 13-42). Research results indicate that these students drop out. When compared with either non-users or users of other drugs, inhalant users tend to have greater difficulty in school. They are more likely to have high absenteeism, to have been suspended, to drop out or have been expelled, and to have poor academic performance and lower grades (E. R. Oetting and Jay Webb, “Psychosocial Characteristics and Their Links With Inhalants,” in *National Institute of Drug Abuse Research Monograph 129: Inhalant Abuse-A Volatile Research Agenda*, edited by C. Sharp, F. Beauvais, and R. Spence, 1992, pp. 59-97).
- ⁵ David M. Fergusson and L. John Horwood, “Does Cannabis Use Encourage Other Forms of Illicit Drug Use?,” *Addiction*, 95, 4 (2000): 505-520.
- ⁶ Differences in lifetime or past-month cocaine use between boys and girls were statistically significant at $p < .0001$.
- ⁷ The difference in past-month use of Ecstasy between 1998 (1.4 percent) and 2000 (1.9 percent), for example, was statistically significant at $p < .0001$.
- ⁸ Jane Carlisle Maxwell and Lynn S. Wallisch, *1998 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students on the Border: Grades 4-12*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, January 2000.
- ⁹ National Institute on Drug Abuse, “2000 Monitoring the Future Survey: Moderating Trend Among Teen Drug Use Continues,” NIDA Media Advisory (Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, December 14, 2000) and University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research data tables and figures at www.monitoringthefuture.org.

Demographic Correlates of Substance Use

While Chapter 2 discussed the 2000 survey findings on a drug-by-drug basis, this chapter presents some of the same information in terms of the relationship between substance use and students' demographic characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, age, academic performance, family structure, socioeconomic status, and length of residence in the school district.

- Boys and girls were about equally likely to have ever drunk alcohol.
- Between 1992 and 2000, lifetime use of illicit drugs increased by 54 percent for girls and 47 percent for boys.
- Between 1996 and 2000, past-month use of illicit drugs remained stable among Hispanic students but dropped among Anglo or African American students.
- Anglo students on the border had lower lifetime levels of use of marijuana, hallucinogens, and uppers, but higher levels of use of powder cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol than non-border Anglos.
- Border Hispanic students reported lower lifetime use of tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, and most other illicit drugs except Rohypnol than non-border Hispanics.
- Inhalants, cigarettes, and beer were the first substances Texas secondary school students tried.
- Students who earned grades of C or lower reported higher use for all illicit drugs than those who made grades of A and B, but between 1992 and 2000, the levels of lifetime illicit drug use increased by 70 percent for good students and 42 percent for academically poor students.
- Students who lived with both of their parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures, but

between 1992 and 2000, the levels of lifetime illicit drug use increased by 56 percent for students living with both parents and 45 percent for students in other family structures.

- Students who had jobs were more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs than students who did not have jobs.
- Other than seniors, students with college-educated parents were less likely to use substances.
- Students who had resided in the school district for three or fewer years were more likely to use tobacco, inhalants, and most illicit drugs than students who had lived there longer.

Gender

Boys were more likely to have higher prevalence of illicit drugs than girls, especially in the older grades, except for heroin and lifetime use of uppers (Appendix B, Tables B3 and B4). Both genders also reported similar rates for lifetime use of alcohol, although boys were more likely to be current drinkers.

Table 3.1 compares lifetime and current use of all substances between boys and girls in the secondary school, and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing boy prevalence of use by girl prevalence of use. A ratio of 1.00 means that use for boys and girls is similar, while a ratio greater than 1.00 means that boys have higher use, and a ratio less than 1.00 means that boys have lower use. As this table shows, boys were almost three times more likely than girls to have used steroids in their lifetime or in the month before the survey, while boys and girls reported equal use of alcohol and girls exceeded boys in reporting lifetime use of heroin.

The table also presents an estimate of the number of users for each substance. The number of users was estimated by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the total secondary student enrollment in Texas public schools, which was 873,754 for boys and 830,131 for girls in the 1999–2000 school year.¹

While lifetime use of alcohol for both genders has decreased over time, use among boys decreased more rapidly than use among girls; girls are now reporting lifetime use at the same level as boys (Figure 3.1). In addition, use of illicit drugs among girls increased faster than drug use by boys (an increase of 54 percent for girls and 47 percent for boys from 1992 to 2000).

Ethnicity

Ethnicity was associated with different rates and patterns of substance use among secondary students (Appendix B, Tables B5, B6, and B7). Table 3.2 compares lifetime and current use of all substances among three ethnic groups, and presents the actual number of users for each substance. The actual number of users was measured by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the total secondary student enrollment in each ethnic group, which totaled 794,572 for Anglos, 240,252 for African Americans, and 618,009 for Hispanics in the 1999–2000 school year.

Table 3.1. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Gender: 2000

	PAST-MONTH USE				Ratio*
	Boys		Girls		
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	
Tobacco	25.1%	219,312	19.9%	165,196	1.26
Alcohol	37.3%	325,910	35.0%	290,546	1.07
Inhalants	7.0%	61,163	6.5%	53,959	1.08
Any Illicit Drug	18.1%	158,149	12.9%	107,087	1.40
Marijuana	16.4%	143,296	11.2%	92,975	1.46
Cocaine	3.4%	29,708	2.4%	19,923	1.42
Crack	0.7%	6,116	0.6%	4,981	1.17
Hallucinogens	2.3%	20,096	1.3%	10,792	1.77
Uppers	2.9%	25,339	2.5%	20,753	1.16
Downers	3.0%	26,213	2.2%	18,263	1.36
Rohypnol	1.9%	16,601	1.4%	11,622	1.36
Steroids	1.1%	9,611	0.4%	3,321	2.75
Ecstasy	2.4%	20,970	1.5%	12,452	1.60
Heroin	0.5%	4,369	0.5%	4,151	1.00

	LIFETIME USE				Ratio*
	Boys		Girls		
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	
Tobacco	54.1%	472,701	48.3%	400,953	1.12
Alcohol	70.9%	619,492	70.6%	586,072	1.00
Inhalants	20.2%	176,498	17.8%	147,763	1.13
Any Illicit Drug	37.3%	325,910	30.4%	252,360	1.23
Marijuana	36.3%	317,173	28.4%	235,757	1.28
Cocaine	9.5%	83,007	7.7%	63,920	1.23
Crack	2.7%	23,591	2.5%	20,753	1.08
Hallucinogens	6.5%	56,794	4.4%	36,526	1.48
Uppers	6.6%	57,668	6.7%	55,619	0.99
Downers	6.4%	55,920	5.3%	43,997	1.21
Rohypnol	4.5%	39,319	4.4%	36,526	1.02
Steroids	3.3%	28,834	1.3%	10,792	2.54
Ecstasy	4.9%	42,814	4.1%	34,035	1.20
Heroin	1.6%	13,980	1.7%	14,112	0.94

*Ratio = (% Boys) / (% Girls)

All differences in percentage use between boys and girls are significant at $p < .0001$, except for the past-month use of uppers at $p < .001$ and lifetime use of alcohol at $p < 0.5$. The differences in lifetime use of uppers and Rohypnol are not statistically significant.

In terms of regional difference, Anglo students on the border had higher lifetime levels of use of powder cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol, but lower levels of use of marijuana, hallucinogens, and uppers than non-border Anglos. Border Hispanic students reported higher rates of lifetime use for Rohypnol, but lower lifetime rates of tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, and most other illicit drug use than their non-border peers.

Table 3.2. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Ethnicity: 2000

PAST-MONTH USE						
	Anglo Students		African American Students		Hispanic Students	
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users
Tobacco	24.2%	192,286	10.4%	24,986	25.2%	155,738
Alcohol	34.8%	276,511	26.5%	63,667	42.2%	260,800
Inhalants	5.9%	46,880	4.4%	10,571	8.9%	55,003
Any Illicit Drug	13.6%	108,062	12.9%	30,993	19.0%	117,422
Marijuana	12.2%	96,938	12.2%	29,311	16.6%	102,589
Cocaine	1.7%	13,508	1.0%	2,403	5.3%	32,754
Crack	0.4%	3,178	0.4%	961	1.2%	7,416
Hallucinogens	2.3%	18,275	0.6%	1,442	1.6%	9,888
Uppers	3.1%	24,632	0.8%	1,922	2.9%	17,922
Downers	2.8%	22,248	0.7%	1,682	2.9%	17,922
Rohypnol	1.0%	7,946	0.6%	1,442	2.9%	17,922
Steroids	0.8%	6,357	0.6%	1,442	0.8%	4,944
Ecstasy	2.1%	16,686	0.6%	1,442	2.1%	12,978
Heroin	0.4%	3,178	0.4%	961	0.7%	4,326

LIFETIME USE						
	Anglo Students		African American Students		Hispanic Students	
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users
Tobacco	50.7%	402,848	38.3%	92,017	57.3%	354,119
Alcohol	68.6%	545,076	67.6%	162,410	75.5%	466,597
Inhalants	17.6%	139,845	11.7%	28,109	23.6%	145,850
Any Illicit Drug	30.0%	238,372	30.4%	73,037	40.7%	251,530
Marijuana	28.7%	228,042	29.9%	71,835	38.6%	238,551
Cocaine	6.4%	50,853	1.9%	4,565	14.3%	88,375
Crack	2.1%	16,686	1.2%	2,883	3.7%	22,866
Hallucinogens	6.8%	54,031	1.6%	3,844	5.0%	30,900
Uppers	7.6%	60,387	1.8%	4,325	7.3%	45,115
Downers	6.4%	50,853	1.5%	3,604	6.7%	41,407
Rohypnol	3.0%	23,837	1.1%	2,643	7.8%	48,205
Steroids	2.6%	20,659	1.8%	4,325	2.1%	12,978
Ecstasy	5.0%	39,729	1.6%	3,844	4.8%	29,664
Heroin	1.5%	11,919	1.1%	2,643	2.0%	12,360

Figure 3.2 shows the changes over time in the ethnic proportions of those who used an illegal drug in the past month. For all three ethnic groups, the proportion of past-month illegal drug use decreased between 1988 and 1992, but then increased through 1996. Between 1996 and 2000, past-month use of illicit drugs remained almost the same for Hispanic students and dropped for Anglo and African American students.

Figure 3.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug, by Gender: 1990-2000

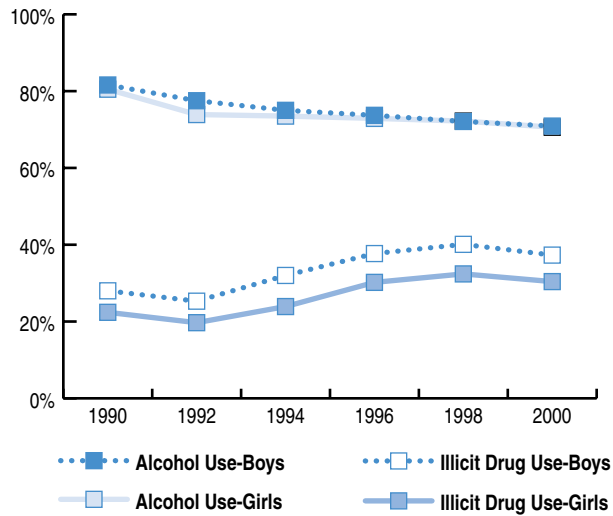
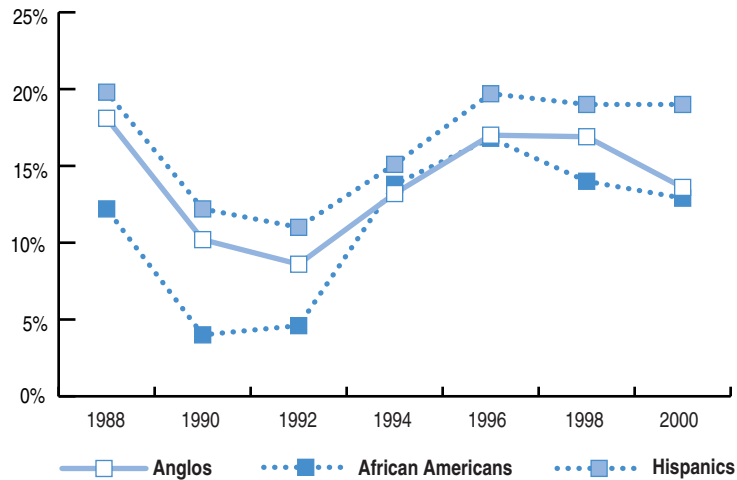


Figure 3.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Any Illicit Drug in the Past Month, by Ethnicity: 1988-2000



Until 1994, African American students reported lower marijuana use than did Hispanic and Anglo students. The rapid rise in marijuana use among African American students in 1994 has been related to the use of blunt cigars, which are cheap cigars whose tobacco contents are removed and replaced with marijuana. The popularity of blunt cigars was first documented in Texas in 1994,² and the preference for blunts by African American students also is shown in Figure 3.3. Even with the popularity of blunt cigars, current use of marijuana among African American students has declined 23 percent since 1996.

Age of First Use

Table 3.3 shows that inhalants, cigarettes, and beer were the first substances tried by Texas secondary school students, followed by other alcoholic beverages and smokeless tobacco. Marijuana was the first illicit drug tried by secondary students, at the average age of 13.4 years. The average age for first trying any of the illicit drugs was no later than 14.8 years.

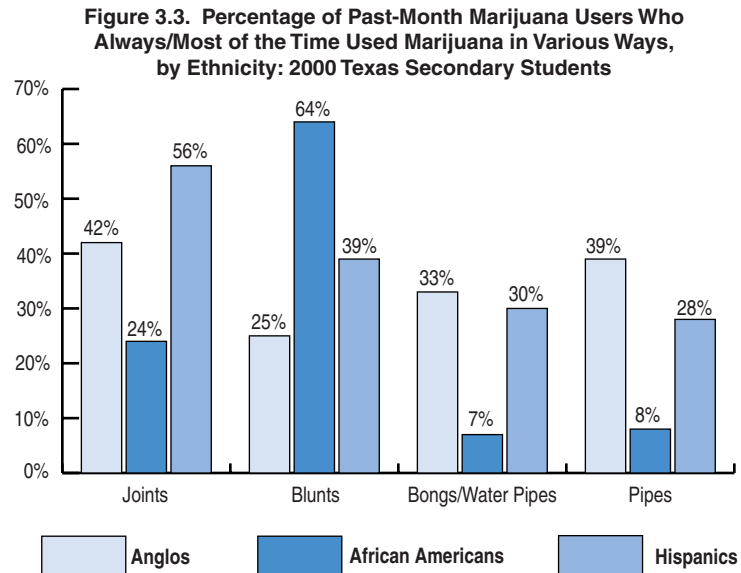


Table 3.3. Average Age of First Use (in years) of Substances Among Texas Secondary School Students, 2000

Inhalants	12.2
Cigarettes	12.3
Beer	12.4
Wine Coolers	12.7
Wine	12.7
Smokeless Tobacco	12.9
Liquor	13.3
Marijuana	13.4
Heroin	13.4
Steroids	13.6
Rohypnol	13.7
Crack	13.7
Downers	13.9
Uppers	14.0
Hallucinogens	14.4
Cocaine	14.4
Ecstasy	14.8

**Classroom Grade
in School**

There is also a correlation of use with the grade that students are in. Students in grades seven and eight reported higher lifetime and past-month use of inhalants than did students in higher grades (Appendix B, Table B2). For tobacco, alcohol, and most illicit drugs, past-month and lifetime use increased linearly by grade and peaked at grade eleven or twelve, yet current use of Rohypnol peaked at grade nine.

**Academic
Performance**

Substance use is associated with academic performance (Appendix B, Tables B8 and B9). Students making poor grades were more likely to use substances, although this survey did not collect information to determine whether poor grades are a cause or a consequence of substance use. Students who earned C's or lower in 2000 reported higher lifetime and current prevalence for all illicit drugs, inhalants, alcohol, and tobacco than did those who earned A's and B's.

Over the past 10 years, lifetime alcohol use decreased by 13 percent for students reporting A's and B's and by 9 percent for students reporting grades of C or lower (Table 3.4). Of special concern is the increase in lifetime use of illicit drugs since 1992. There has been a 70 percent increase in use of illicit drugs for A and B students and a 42 percent increase for students making grades of C and lower. Thus, while use of substances was lower among "good" students, their relatively greater increase in illicit drug use is a concern.

Family Structure

Students' substance use is related to their family structure. Students who lived with both parents³ were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures (Appendix B, Tables B10 and B11). For example, 66 percent of secondary students who lived in two-parent households had ever drunk alcohol, compared to 78 percent of those who lived in other family situations.

Table 3.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, by Academic Grades: 1988–2000

	Students Reporting A's and B's							Students Reporting C's, D's, and F's						
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
Tobacco	*	52%	50%	50%	51%	51%	47%	*	67%	66%	68%	69%	69%	65%
Alcohol	73%	79%	72%	71%	70%	70%	69%	82%	87%	84%	84%	83%	81%	79%
Inhalants	19%	21%	20%	16%	17%	19%	16%	30%	32%	31%	27%	29%	33%	29%
Any Illicit Drug	33%	20%	17%	22%	29%	31%	30%	54%	38%	35%	43%	50%	53%	49%
Marijuana	26%	18%	15%	20%	26%	30%	28%	47%	35%	32%	40%	47%	51%	48%
Cocaine/Crack	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	7%	7%	12%	10%	9%	10%	13%	17%	16%
Hallucinogens	5%	3%	4%	5%	6%	6%	5%	11%	7%	8%	8%	11%	11%	9%
Uppers	15%	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%	23%	11%	9%	10%	11%	12%	11%
Downers	11%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	20%	7%	7%	7%	9%	11%	9%
Ecstasy	-	3%	2%	2%	5%	4%	4%	-	6%	4%	3%	8%	7%	7%
Heroin	1%	-	-	-	-	2%	1%	3%	-	-	-	-	5%	3%

*Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures cannot be compared in the tobacco category.
-Not Available.

Table 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, by Family Structure: 1988-2000

	Students Who Live With Both Parents							Students Who Live in Other Family Structures						
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
Tobacco	*	54%	52%	51%	51%	50%	47%	*	61%	59%	61%	62%	63%	58%
Alcohol	74%	79%	71%	70%	69%	68%	66%	78%	86%	83%	81%	80%	80%	78%
Inhalants	22%	22%	23%	17%	18%	20%	17%	24%	26%	24%	21%	22%	25%	22%
Any Illicit Drug	36%	21%	19%	23%	28%	31%	29%	46%	32%	29%	36%	42%	46%	42%
Marijuana	28%	19%	16%	20%	26%	29%	27%	39%	29%	26%	33%	40%	45%	41%
Cocaine/Crack	6%	5%	4%	5%	6%	8%	8%	9%	7%	6%	7%	9%	12%	12%
Hallucinogens	6%	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%	4%	8%	6%	6%	7%	9%	10%	7%
Uppers	16%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	20%	9%	7%	9%	10%	11%	9%
Downers	12%	4%	4%	4%	5%	6%	5%	16%	6%	5%	6%	7%	9%	8%
Ecstasy	-	4%	2%	2%	5%	4%	4%	-	5%	3%	3%	7%	6%	6%
Heroin	1%	-	-	-	-	2%	1%	2%	-	-	-	-	3%	2%

*Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures cannot be compared in the tobacco category.
-Not Available.

Lifetime use of alcohol decreased for students in both family structures since 1990. For students living with both parents, the decrease was 16 percent, while it was 9 percent for students in other living situations (Table 3.5). But a worrisome finding is that since 1992, lifetime illicit drug use among students living with two parents has increased by 56 percent and the use among students in other family situations has increased by 45 percent.

Socioeconomic Status

Substance use can be related to students' socioeconomic status. Several questions included in the survey can be considered indirect indicators of socioeconomic status and/or disposable income. The questions include whether the student received an allowance, whether the student qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch, whether the student's parents were college graduates, and whether the student held a job.

Student Employment

As students age, they are more likely to hold jobs. Only 15 percent of seventh graders had jobs, as compared to 59 percent of seniors. Though more students are likely to hold jobs as they grow older, there was a strong positive relationship between student employment and substance use in all grades. Some 29 percent of secondary school students held jobs and they were more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs (Table 3.6). Among seventh graders, 46 percent of job-holders had used a substance during the past school year, compared to 32 percent for those without a job. This difference lessens as grade level increases.

Table 3.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Socioeconomic Variables and Grade: 2000

	All	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Allowances							
Yes	52%	34%	47%	55%	60%	67%	70%
No	58%	35%	47%	57%	63%	69%	72%
Family Income Level**							
Free/Reduced-Price Lunch	55%	39%	51%	58%	61%	64%	68%
No Free/Reduced-Price Lunch	56%	32%	46%	55%	62%	69%	73%
Don't Know	51%	30%	43%	54%	60%	70%	70%
Parental Education							
College	53%	29%	44%	53%	60%	67%	73%
Not College	61%	43%	55%	60%	65%	69%	70%
Don't Know	49%	34%	46%	57%	58%	66%	71%
Job							
Yes	68%	46%	59%	68%	68%	72%	74%
No	50%	32%	45%	53%	59%	65%	67%

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

**Children in a family of four earning \$21,710 a year or less were eligible to receive a free school lunch; children in a family of four earning more than \$21,710 but less than \$30,895 a year were eligible to receive a reduced-price school lunch (Source: US Department of Agriculture, "National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Programs - SY1999-2000 Income Eligibility Guidelines").

The strong relationship between holding a job and substance use is further shown in Table 3.7, which 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 the prevalence of use among students who worked by the prevalence of use among students who did not. All ratios were essentially greater than 1.00, meaning that students who held a job were more likely to use all substances.

As Table 3.7 shows, working students were about one and a half times more likely to report lifetime and current use of any illicit drug, marijuana, and cocaine/crack, and they were two times more likely to use smokeless tobacco, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy. Working students also reported higher use of alcohol than non-working students, although the difference in use varied by type of beverage.

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 may associate with older colleagues on the job who can provide youngsters with additional means of obtaining substances.

Student employment also can lead to an over-commitment to work at the expense of school. It is important for parents, employers, and educators to be aware that students with jobs are at greater risk of substance use.

Table 3.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected Substances, by Employment Status: 2000

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*
Cigarettes	59.3%	45.6%	1.30	28.3%	17.7%	1.60
Smokeless Tobacco	20.3%	10.2%	2.00	8.6%	3.5%	2.42
Beer	66.5%	50.5%	1.32	35.0%	21.8%	1.60
Wine Coolers	68.4%	53.8%	1.27	30.5%	20.5%	1.49
Wine	60.1%	45.9%	1.31	21.3%	14.6%	1.46
Liquor	64.1%	45.3%	1.42	33.6%	20.2%	1.66
Any Illicit Drug	43.9%	29.6%	1.48	20.3%	13.4%	1.51
Marijuana	42.2%	28.1%	1.50	18.1%	11.9%	1.52
Cocaine/Crack	12.0%	7.8%	1.53	4.0%	2.7%	1.47
Hallucinogens	8.7%	4.1%	2.12	3.0%	1.3%	2.31
Ecstasy	7.2%	3.4%	2.11	3.4%	1.4%	2.45

*Ratio = (% Students Who Had a Job) / (% Students Who Had No Job)

Student Allowances

About 45 percent of secondary students said they received allowances. These students were somewhat less likely to have used a substance in the past school year, although there was little or no difference in substance use across grade levels (Table 3.6).

Family Income Level

The question regarding eligibility for a free or reduced-price school lunch is a proxy measure of the family income level of students. More than 32 percent of all secondary students in 2000 said they qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch and were considered as coming from low-income families, 53 percent did not qualify, and 14 percent said they did not know.

The relationship between the student's family income level and substance use is complex (Table 3.6). In grades seven, eight, and nine, students who lived in low-income families were more likely to have used a substance in the past year than those from other families. However, the association was reversed for grades ten through twelve. The changes across different grades may be partly explained by the dropping out of low income students.

Parental Education Level

In the survey, students were asked whether either of their parents had graduated from college. About 49 percent of all students said that at least one of their parents had graduated from college, 36 percent said their parents were not college-educated, and 16 percent did not know the education level of their parents.

Overall, secondary students with a college-educated parent were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (53 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (61 percent).

While the difference was evident among younger students, by the twelfth grade, there was a reversal in the pattern (Table 3.6).

Length of Time in School District

Students were asked how long they had lived in their current school district. This question was intended as a measure of the relative stability of students' lives, as well as of the overall geographic mobility of families in the school district. Some 11 percent of secondary students had lived in their district one year or less, 16 percent had lived in their district two to three years, and 73 percent had lived there four years or more.

Overall, students who had been in the district three or fewer years were slightly more likely to use tobacco, inhalants, and illicit drugs than those who had lived in the district more than three years (Appendix B, Tables B14 and B15). In the 2000 survey, 22 percent of the "new" students had ever used an inhalant and 35 percent had ever smoked marijuana in their lives, compared to 18 percent and 31 percent, respectively, of students who had been in the district more than three years. This pattern was not seen for alcohol, where 71 percent of secondary students who had resided in the district longer reported lifetime drinking as compared to 70 percent for newer students.⁴

Endnotes

- ¹ Student enrollment data were based on the Public Education Information Management System provided by the Texas Education Agency.
- ² Jane Carlisle Maxwell, "Substance Abuse Trends in Texas," in *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, June 1994.
- ³ The survey question did not distinguish whether "both parents" referred only to biological parents or could include stepparents as well.
- ⁴ The difference in lifetime use of alcohol between students who lived in the school district more than three years and those newer students was statistically significant at $p < .0001$.

Protective and Risk Factors Related to Substance Use

This chapter looks at risk factors for substance use as well as protective or resiliency factors which can help a student resist substance use.¹ Protective factors can include positive individual characteristics, strong family ties, external support systems in the school and community, and knowledge of dangers posed by drug use. Risk factors can include chaotic home environments, ineffective parenting, anti-social behavior, substance-using peers, and approval of substance use by others. This chapter discusses the findings of the 2000 survey in terms of risk and resiliency factors such as peer use, perceived availability and danger of substances, perceived parental attitudes toward substance use and parental attendance at school events, perceived safety, age of first use, gambling behavior, and extracurricular activities.

- More students reported that most or all of their close friends used alcohol, inhalants, and marijuana than in the past.
- Students who used alcohol or drugs were more likely to have friends who carry weapons, belong to a gang, or want to drop out of school.
- Use of alcohol at parties has been declining since 1988, but use of marijuana and other illicit drugs at parties is increasing.
- Seventh graders in 2000 thought that marijuana was less available than in 1998; this decrease in perceived availability paralleled the decreased use of marijuana by seventh graders.
- The percentage of past-month alcohol users who always or most of the time got alcohol from stores has decreased by 41 percent since 1992.
- Border students were more likely than non-border students to have obtained alcohol from stores, parties, or other sources, and to report that cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol were easy to obtain.

- Seventh graders saw tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana as very dangerous to use, whereas seniors saw use of inhalants, crack, heroin, and steroids as very dangerous. Border students were more likely than non-border students to perceive tobacco and marijuana as dangerous to use, but less likely to perceive alcohol, inhalants, cocaine, crack, and heroin as dangerous to use.
- Adolescents who said that their parents disapproved of teens their age using substances were less likely to use these substances.
- As students got older, the perceived parental disapproval of cigarette and beer use decreased.
- Students, both border and non-border, whose parents attended school activities were less likely to use alcohol or marijuana.
- Substance users felt less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than did those who did not use substances.
- Since 1990, the average age of first use of tobacco has increased by one year, but this has not occurred for illicit drugs.
- Students who gambled were more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol.
- Border students under age 18 were more likely to have bought a lottery ticket in the past school year than their non-border peers, while border and non-border students alike reported having participated in other kinds of gambling activities, besides lottery play.
- Students who participated in extracurricular activities reported lower levels of substance use than did students who did not participate; the difference was more pronounced among non-border students. But between 1994 and 2000, there was an increase in the use of illicit drugs by students who participated in extracurricular activities.

Peer Use of Substances

Peer behavior is one of the strongest factors associated with substance use, because affiliation with deviant peers or peers who approve of drug use will place a student at high risk of substance use. In this survey, students were asked how many of their close friends used substances. The response choices were “none,” “a few,” “some,” “most,” and “all” (Appendix E, Table E1). The percentage who said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol was much higher than for other substances. About 15 percent of seventh graders and 54 percent of seniors said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol.

Although fewer students said that at least “a few” of their close friends drank alcohol in 2000 (79 percent) than in 1988 (87 percent), this decline was not seen for students who reported that “most or all” of their close friends drank (Appendix E, Table E2). About 36 percent of the students surveyed in 2000 said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol, compared to 33 percent in 1988. Similar patterns were observed for mari-

juana. Eighteen percent of the students in 2000 reported that most or all of their close friends used marijuana, compared to 12 percent in 1988.

The percentage of secondary students whose close friends used inhalants has remained fairly level since 1990. Seventeen percent of the students surveyed in 2000 said that at least “a few” of their friends used inhalants, the same as 10 years ago. Only 3 percent of seventh graders and 1 percent of seniors reported that “most or all” of their friends used inhalants.

About 19 percent of the students in 2000 reported ever having used inhalants themselves, and they estimated that 17 percent of their peers had used inhalants. However, this similarity did not hold for other substances. Some 71 percent said they had ever drunk alcohol, and they estimated 79 percent of their friends had drunk alcohol. While 32 percent of students reported ever having used marijuana, they estimated that 51 percent of their friends had used marijuana. It is possible that while some students may deny their own substance use behavior on the survey, they are more straightforward about their friends’ use. It is also possible that students tend to overestimate the number of their peers who use substances.² Because many students behave according to what they perceive to be the expectations of their peers, it is essential to correct such overestimates of alcohol and drug use.

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). Response categories were “none,” “a few,” “some,” “most,” and “all.” Although these questions were asked about their friends, it is likely that their answers also reflect the values, attitudes, and behaviors of the respondents.

About 96 to 97 percent of secondary students in 2000 had at least a few friends who felt close to their parents and who cared about making good grades. On the other hand, 36 percent of all students reported having at least a few friends who carried weapons; 22 percent of all students had at least a few friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to be gang members; and 42 percent of all students had at least a few peers who wished they could drop out of school. The percentage of secondary students who reported having friends who carried weapons, who belonged to or wanted to belong to a gang, or who wished to drop out of school decreased between 1998 and 2000.

While the responses of border and non-border students were similar for three of the questions, more non-border students (37 percent) than border students (31 percent) reported having at least a few friends who carried weapons. Yet, fewer non-border (21 percent) than border (31 percent) students had at least a few friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to belong to one.

Substance use by students is correlated with the values and attitudes of their immediate peer group. Substance users were less likely than non-users to report that all or most of their friends felt close to their parents or cared about making good grades (Table 4.1). For example, 35 percent of secondary students who had ever used marijuana said that all or most of their peers felt close to their parents, whereas 47 percent of the marijuana non-users said so.

Substance users were more likely than non-users to say that all or most of their friends carried weapons, belonged to a gang or wanted to be gang members, or wished to drop out of school. About 10 percent of secondary students who had ever used marijuana reported all or most of their friends carried weapons, as compared to 3 percent of the marijuana non-users. Similar differences were found between alcohol users and non-users and for other peer behaviors.

*Substance Use
at Parties*

Fifty-six percent of all secondary students (28 percent of seventh graders and 74 percent of seniors) reported that alcohol was used at one or more of the parties they attended during the past school year (Appendix E, Table E3). Nearly 43 percent of seniors said that alcohol always was consumed at parties they attended, whereas only 5 percent of seventh graders said so. The use of marijuana and/or other drugs at parties was less common, but still frequent. Forty-two percent of all secondary students (16 percent of seventh graders and 60 percent of seniors) reported that marijuana or illicit drugs were used at some of the parties they attended in the past year. Seniors (17 percent) were more likely than seventh graders (3 percent) to say that illicit drugs always were used at parties they attended.

Illicit drug use at parties by secondary youths increased to its highest level in 1998, and declined slightly in 2000 (Figure 4.1). Use of alcohol at parties has remained fairly level since 1994.

Figure 4.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Substances Were Used at Some Parties They Attended This School Year: 1988-2000

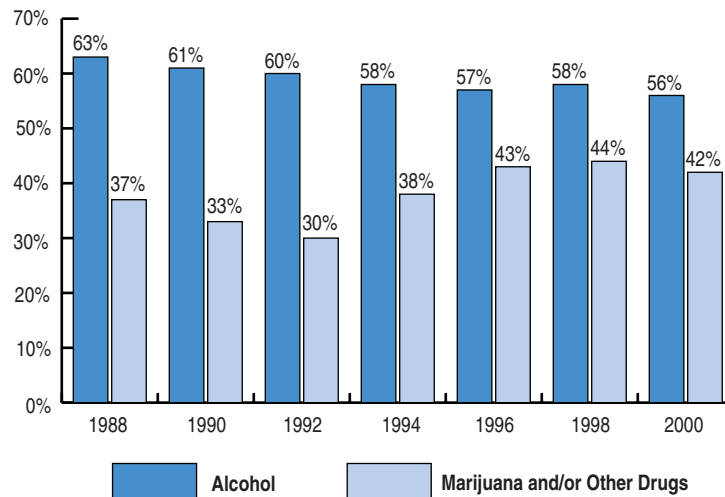


Table 4.1. Peer Behaviors Reported by Lifetime Alcohol or Marijuana Users Compared to Peer Behaviors Reported by Non-Users: 2000 Texas Secondary Students

How Many of Your Friends...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users	Non-Users	Users	Non-Users
...Feel Close to Their Parents?				
None	4.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.2%
A Few	28.7%	21.4%	32.5%	23.8%
Some	27.0%	23.1%	27.5%	25.1%
Most	33.4%	37.2%	29.3%	37.0%
All	6.7%	13.2%	5.8%	10.0%
...Sometimes Carry Weapons?				
None	56.7%	81.1%	46.4%	72.1%
A Few	25.2%	12.9%	28.2%	18.3%
Some	11.7%	4.3%	15.9%	6.6%
Most	4.8%	1.2%	7.0%	2.2%
All	1.7%	0.5%	2.5%	0.8%
...Care About Making Good Grades?				
None	2.8%	2.2%	3.9%	2.0%
A Few	15.0%	10.9%	18.1%	11.8%
Some	23.8%	18.0%	27.2%	19.8%
Most	42.2%	42.3%	38.7%	43.8%
All	16.2%	26.7%	12.1%	22.6%
...Belong to a Gang or Want to be a Gang Member?				
None	74.4%	87.1%	66.0%	84.0%
A Few	14.4%	8.7%	17.1%	10.7%
Some	6.7%	3.0%	9.4%	3.8%
Most	3.1%	0.9%	5.2%	1.1%
All	1.4%	0.4%	2.5%	0.5%
...Wish They Could Drop Out of School?				
None	52.3%	72.4%	43.1%	65.4%
A Few	30.2%	19.3%	33.1%	24.2%
Some	10.1%	5.3%	13.2%	6.6%
Most	4.6%	1.6%	6.8%	2.2%
All	2.8%	1.4%	3.9%	1.6%

Perceived Availability

Students reported that a variety of substances were readily available if they wanted them. Not surprisingly, students said that alcohol and tobacco were easier to obtain than other substances (Appendix E, Table E4). About 74 percent of all secondary students thought that alcohol was very or somewhat easy to obtain compared to 70 percent for tobacco, 47 percent for marijuana, 24 percent for cocaine, and 16 percent for hallucinogens or

Rohypnol. Only 14 percent said heroin was very or somewhat easy to get.

Students in the upper grades said that it was easier to get substances than did younger students. For example, 58 percent of seniors reported that alcohol was very easy to obtain, whereas only 34 percent of seventh graders said so. About 43 percent of seniors thought it was very easy to get marijuana compared to 12 percent of seventh graders.

Border students were more likely than non-border students to report that cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol were easy to obtain (Figure 4.2). For example, 19 percent of border students said that cocaine was very easy to get, while 13 percent of non-border students said so. Both border and non-border students alike thought that marijuana was very easy to obtain.

The easier it is to obtain a substance, the higher the rate of use by students. Table 4.2 shows the past-month use of eight substances broken down by how the students perceived the availability of the substances. For example, 47 percent of all secondary students in 2000 who said alcohol was very

Figure 4.2. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Said Selected Substances Were Very Easy to Obtain: 2000

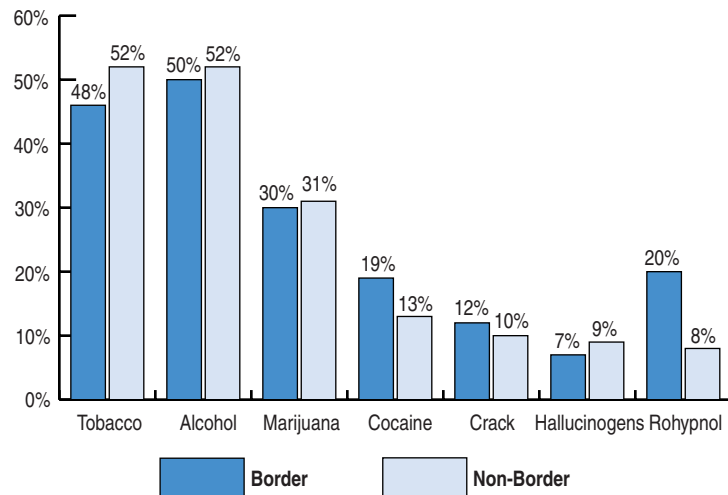
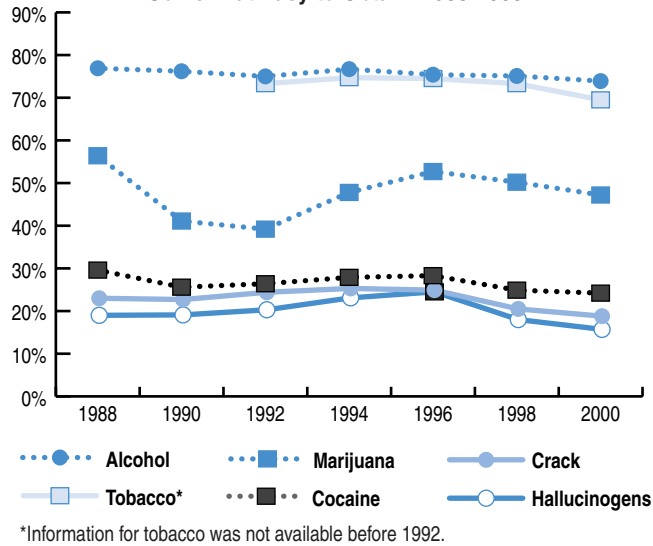


Table 4.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Perceived Availability: 2000

	Impossible to Get	Very Difficult to Get	Somewhat Difficult to Get	Somewhat Easy to Get	Very Easy to Get
Tobacco	3.4%	6.9%	10.1%	18.2%	34.0%
Alcohol	7.6%	13.7%	25.6%	37.4%	46.9%
Marijuana	0.7%	2.2%	6.6%	16.2%	33.2%
Cocaine	0.2%	0.7%	2.1%	5.8%	13.7%
Crack	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	3.1%
Hallucinogens	0.1%	0.5%	1.9%	6.5%	11.8%
Rohypnol	0.2%	0.5%	2.1%	5.3%	10.8%
Heroin	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.3%	3.4%

Figure 4.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Selected Substances Were Very or Somewhat Easy to Obtain: 1988-2000



easy to obtain actually drank alcohol during the past month before the survey. By contrast, only 14 percent of those who said alcohol was very difficult to obtain drank it in the previous month. Because users are more likely to know how to get substances more easily than are non-users, this survey is not an objective measure of the actual availability of substances, but instead it is a measure of how available students think substances are.

Figure 4.3 shows the trends in perceived availability of selected substances among secondary students between 1988 and 2000. While the perceived availability of alcohol has remained constant, the perceptions of availability of marijuana have changed over the years. For hallucinogens and crack, the perceptions of availability decreased from the peak in 1996. Paralleling the Texas survey findings, the national Monitoring the Future study reported that fewer eighth and tenth graders in 2000 than in 1996 thought marijuana, powder cocaine, crack, and heroin were fairly easy or very easy to get. The twelfth graders nationwide, however, did not agree that these drugs were less available.

The enduring relationship between perceived availability and use of a substance is shown in Figure 4.4, which compares annual marijuana use and perceived availability of marijuana between seventh and twelfth graders from 1988 to 2000. Note that use declined when more students thought marijuana was not as easy to obtain. 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 then increased to 67 percent in 2000. The annual rate of marijuana use fluctuated correspondingly—the prevalence rate was 29 percent in 1988, 17 percent in 1992, and 30 percent in 2000. Among seventh graders, the relationship was even more obvious.

Figure 4.4. Trends in Perceived Availability and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students in Grades 7 and 12: 1988-2000

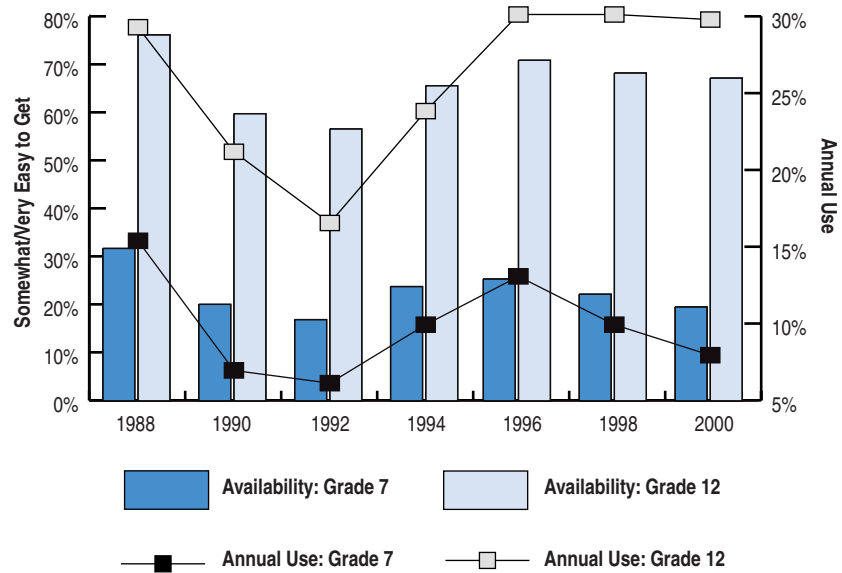
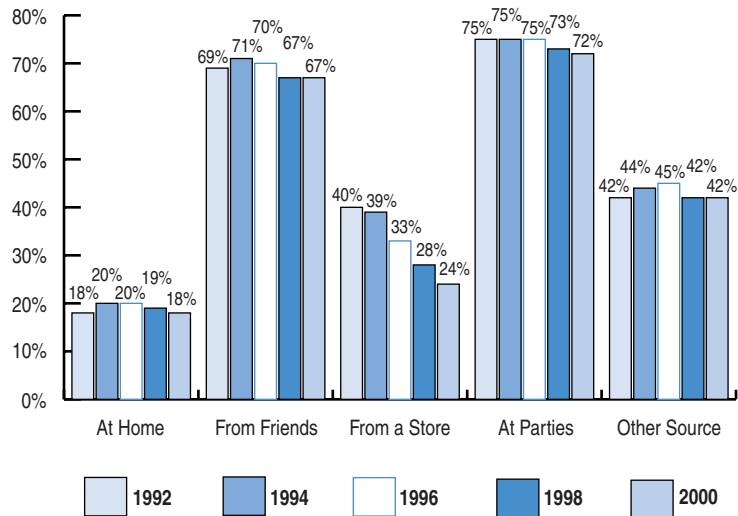
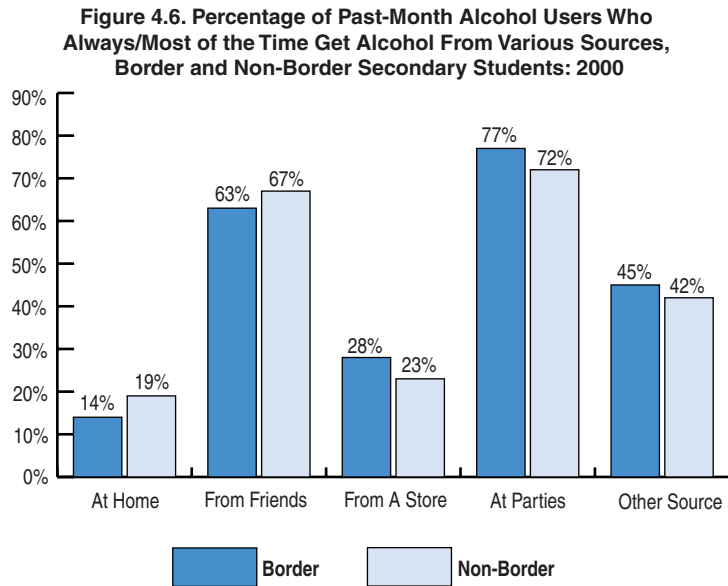


Figure 4.5. Percentage of Past-Month Alcohol Users Who Always/Most of the Time Got Alcohol From Various Sources, Texas Secondary Students: 1992-2000



Alcohol continues to be seen as less available in terms of buying from stores (Figure 4.5). Parties were still the major source of alcoholic beverages for youths, with friends as the second most common source. There was little difference between 1992 and 2000 in the percentage of students who said they had obtained alcohol from parties, friends, other sources, or at home. However, there was a noticeable decline in the percentage of students who said they had obtained alcohol from a store over the past 8 years.



Border students were somewhat more likely than non-border students to have obtained alcohol from stores, parties, or other sources, but less likely to have obtained alcohol from home or friends (Figure 4.6). The proximity to Mexico may make the acquisition of alcohol easier for border students.

Perceived Danger of Substances

In the survey, students were asked how dangerous they thought it was for teens their age to use substances. The response choices 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 use. In 2000, only 47 percent of all secondary students thought that tobacco or alcohol was very dangerous to use. Sixty-two percent of the students thought marijuana was very dangerous to use, and more than three-fourths believed that inhalants, Ecstasy, and steroids were very dangerous. About 86 to 88 percent of the adolescents felt that cocaine and crack were very dangerous to use, and 90 percent thought that heroin was dangerous.

The perceptions of danger toward substance use differ among grade levels. Seventh graders were the most likely to see tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana as very dangerous to use, whereas seniors saw use of inhalants, crack, heroin, and steroids as very dangerous, which reflects the expanding variety of drugs to which older students have been exposed.

There were some differences between border and non-border students in terms of percentage who thought substances were dangerous to use (Figure 4.7). Border students were more likely than non-border students to consider tobacco and marijuana to be very dangerous, but less likely to see alcohol, inhalants, cocaine, crack, and heroin as very dangerous to use.

The perceived danger of using substances can be a strong predictor of student use. Youths who believe substances are dangerous to use are less likely to actually use those substances. Only 23 percent of secondary students who thought alcohol was very dangerous to use actually drank in

Figure 4.7. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Thought Selected Substances Were Very Dangerous to Use: 2000

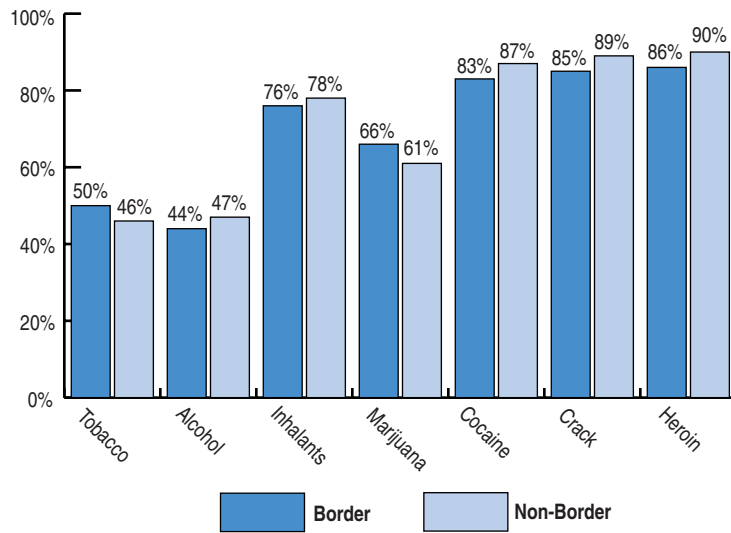


Table 4.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Selected Substances, by Perceived Danger: 2000

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All
Tobacco	11.4%	26.7%	41.6%	56.5%
Alcohol	22.7%	43.8%	59.0%	67.1%
Inhalants	4.6%	11.9%	22.0%	34.2%
Marijuana	3.9%	18.9%	40.3%	59.9%
Cocaine	1.6%	12.0%	29.0%	27.6%
Crack	0.4%	2.7%	10.9%	9.2%
Ecstasy	0.7%	6.5%	15.7%	25.0%
Steroids	0.3%	1.4%	3.9%	10.1%
Heroin	0.3%	2.8%	10.1%	7.8%

the past month, compared to 67 percent of those who thought alcohol use was not dangerous at all (Table 4.3). Only 4 percent of adolescents who believed marijuana was very dangerous to use had actually used it in the past month, whereas 60 percent of those who believed marijuana was not dangerous at all had used it.

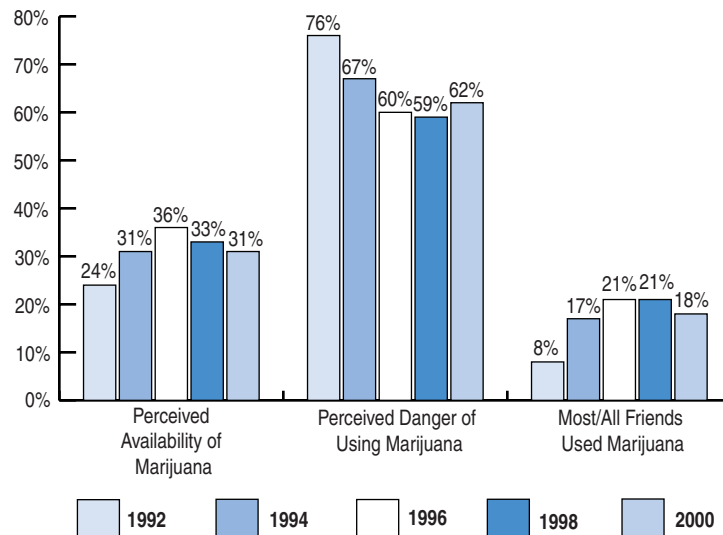
The trend in the percentage of students who thought substances were very dangerous to use seems to correspond with trends in substance use over time. Table 4.4 shows that since 1992, there has been a decline in the percentage of students who thought tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, or illicit drugs were very dangerous to use. Yet, in 2000, the perceived danger remained steady or started to increase. Simultaneously, other than lifetime use of alcohol and inhalants, lifetime and current use of the substances shown in Table 4.4 increased between 1992 and 1998, then remained stable or decreased in 2000.

Table 4.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Thought Selected Substances Were Very Dangerous to Use: 1990-2000

	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
Tobacco	-	43%	41%	39%	40%	47%
Alcohol	37%	50%	46%	44%	44%	47%
Inhalants	77%	81%	77%	76%	76%	78%
Marijuana	73%	76%	67%	60%	59%	62%
Cocaine	93%	93%	90%	87%	86%	86%
Crack	95%	94%	91%	88%	88%	88%
Ecstasy	72%	78%	74%	69%	74%	77%
Steroids	72%	79%	76%	73%	75%	75%
Heroin	-	-	-	-	89%	90%

- Not Available

Figure 4.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Marijuana Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Used by Most/All of Their Friends: 1992-2000

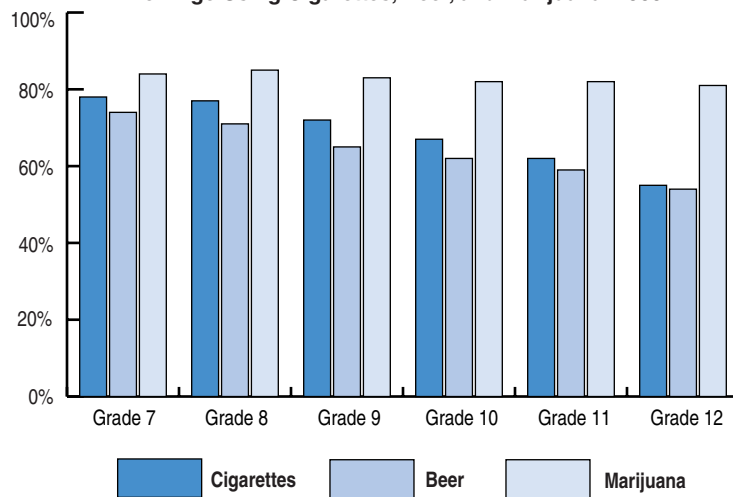


The relationship of marijuana use and selected risk factors is demonstrated in Figure 4.8. From 1992 to 1996, the increased availability of marijuana, the reduction in students' perceived danger of using marijuana, and the increase of marijuana use by friends helped generate increases in marijuana use among Texas secondary students. After 1998, however, students' attitudes began to change, with the attitudes about risk factors either decreasing or increasing at the same time that current marijuana use leveled off.

Table 4.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Cigarettes, Beer, and Marijuana in the Past Month, by Perceived Parental Attitudes: 2000

	Past-Month Cigarette Use	Past-Month Beer Use	Past-Month Marijuana Use
Parents Disapproved	17%	22%	12%
Parents Approved	48%	55%	38%
Parents Disapproved Nor Approved	47%	49%	36%
Don't Know How Parents Felt	19%	22%	14%

Figure 4.9. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students, by Grade, Whose Parents Strongly Disapproved of Kids Their Age Using Cigarettes, Beer, and Marijuana: 2000



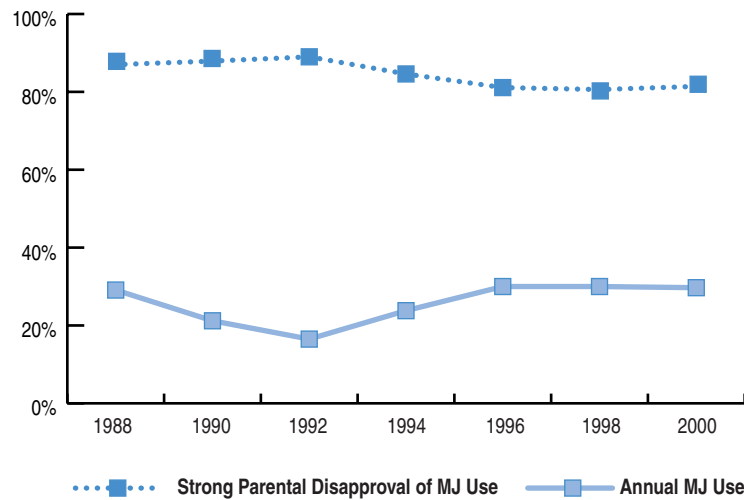
Perceived Parental Attitudes

Adolescents who said that their parents disapproved of teens their age using substances were less likely to use substances than those who said their parents approved or were neutral about their substance use. In the 2000 survey, only 22 percent of secondary students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of their drinking beer actually drank during the past month, compared to 55 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly approved and 49 percent of those who reported their parents as neutral (Table 4.5). Similar behavior patterns were seen for cigarette and marijuana smokers.

Perceived parental disapproval of cigarette and beer use declined significantly as students got older (Figure 4.9). In contrast, there was not much difference in parental disapproval by grade for marijuana; about 82 to 85 percent of students in all grades reported that their parents strongly disapproved.

In addition, as students age, they become more aware of their parents' attitudes (Appendix E, Table E6). For example, 11 percent of the seventh graders said they did not know how their parents felt about their drink-

Figure 4.10. Trends in Perceived Parental Disapproval and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Texas Seniors: 1988-2000



ing beer, whereas only 4 percent of the twelfth graders did not know. However, students begin substance use at an early age. Seventh graders who used tobacco reported first use of tobacco at 10.7 years, and those seventh graders who used marijuana began at 11.6 years of age. There is thus a strong need for parents to talk with their children and make their negative views about substance use known.

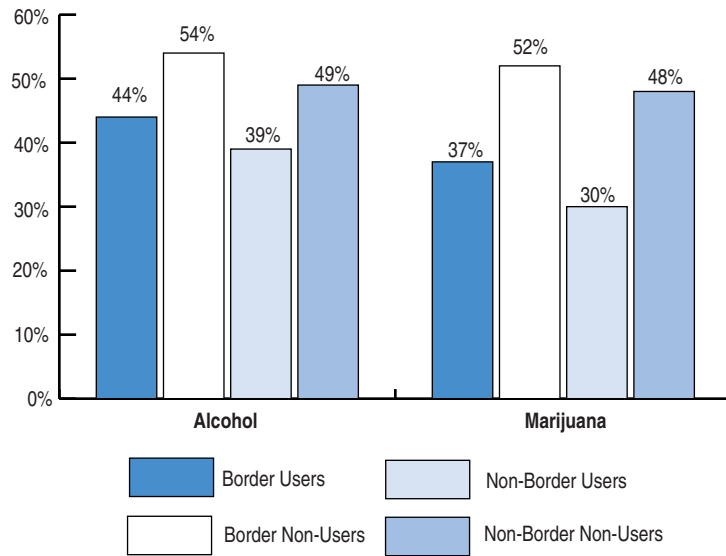
During the past 12 years, parents apparently have become clearer in expressing their attitudes toward substance use. About 18 percent of all secondary students surveyed in 1988 did not know how their parents felt about kids their age drinking beer, compared to only 7 percent of those in 2000. About 11 percent of the students in 1988 were not sure of their parents' attitudes toward marijuana use, compared to 6 percent in 2000.

The differences in the perceptions of parental attitudes between 1988 and 2000 may contribute to the changes in substance use among secondary students. For example, the trends in parental disapproval of marijuana use seem to correspond with the shifts in students' annual use (including past-month use) of marijuana over time (Figure 4.10). The percentage of seniors who said their parents strongly disapproved of marijuana use increased from 1988 to 1992, then decreased or remained stable during 1994 and 2000. Likewise, annual use of marijuana among seniors declined from 1988 to 1992 and then rose again after 1994. Corresponding trends also occurred in other grades.

Parental Attendance at School Events

Students were asked if their parents usually attended school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings. This question was intended to indicate, at least partially, the degree to which parents were involved with their children's education. About 46 percent of all secondary students in 2000 said that their parents regularly participated in such school-related activities (50 percent of border and 46 percent of non-border students said so).

Figure 4.11. Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month Alcohol and Marijuana Users Compared to Non-Users, Border and Non-Border Secondary Students: 2000



Students, both border and non-border, who had used substances were less likely to report parental attendance at school events than non-users (Figure 4.11). For example, 44 percent of border students who used alcohol in the past month said that their parents usually attended school events, while 54 percent of the alcohol non-users on the border said so. The pattern also was true between current marijuana users and non-users. This finding suggests that parental attendance at school functions may indicate to their children that they are cared for and supported and may help prevent substance use by their children.

Perceived Safety

Students were asked how safe they felt in their home, in their neighborhood, and at school (Appendix E, Table E7). They were asked to rate each environment as “very safe,” “somewhat safe,” “not very safe,” or “not safe at all.” Only 2 percent of secondary students in 2000 said their homes were not very safe or not safe at all, while 10 percent felt unsafe in their neighborhoods and 15 percent felt unsafe at school.

The perceptions of safety, in general, increased with grade level. About 75 percent of seventh graders perceived that their homes were very safe, as compared to 83 percent of seniors. Some 35 percent of seventh graders thought their neighborhoods were very safe, as compared to 50 percent of seniors. Thirty-four percent of seventh graders believed their schools were very safe, whereas 37 percent of seniors felt very safe at school. While there was little difference between border and non-border students in perceptions about safety of their homes or schools, border students (34 percent) reported feeling less safe in their neighborhoods than non-border students (43 percent).

Table 4.6. Perceptions of Safety for Lifetime Substance Users Compared to Non-Users: 2000 Texas Secondary Students

How Safe Do You Feel...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users	Non-Users	Users	Non-Users
...in Your Home?				
Very Safe	76.0%	82.5%	74.8%	79.5%
Somewhat Safe	21.6%	15.2%	22.1%	18.5%
Not Very Safe	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%
Not Safe at All	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Don't Know	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%
...in Your Neighborhood?				
Very Safe	40.8%	43.6%	41.4%	41.7%
Somewhat Safe	47.3%	45.4%	45.8%	47.3%
Not Very Safe	8.2%	7.3%	8.6%	7.7%
Not Safe at All	2.1%	1.6%	2.5%	1.7%
Don't Know	1.6%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%
...at School?				
Very Safe	29.7%	34.8%	30.3%	31.6%
Somewhat Safe	51.5%	49.8%	49.4%	51.8%
Not Very Safe	11.5%	9.6%	11.7%	10.5%
Not Safe at All	4.5%	3.3%	5.4%	3.5%
Don't Know	2.9%	2.6%	3.2%	2.6%

Students' substance use was associated with their perceptions of the safety of their environments. Students who had ever used substances said they felt significantly less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than non-users (Table 4.6). For example, 76 percent of secondary students who had ever drunk alcohol felt very safe at home compared to 83 percent of non-drinkers (41 percent versus 44 percent in neighborhoods, and 30 percent versus 35 percent in schools). Similar differences were reported by marijuana users and non-users.

Age of First Use

Inhalants, cigarettes, and beer were the first substances tried by Texas secondary school students. Students started using "licit" substances earlier than they began using illicit drugs. Table 4.7 shows the age of first use for selected substances reported by seniors since 1988. The average age of first use of tobacco has increased by one year since 1990. The average age of first use of alcohol peaked in 1994 and has remained steady since 1996. However, average age of first use of the illicit drugs has fluctuated up and down. Youngsters who do not use substances before the age of 18 are likely to avoid chemical dependency problems later in life.³

Table 4.7. Age of First Use (in Years) in Substances Among Texas Seniors Who Are Currently Using Various Substances: 1988-2000

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
Tobacco	-	12.8	12.9	13.6	13.6	13.8	13.7
Alcohol	12.9	13.3	13.5	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.8
Inhalants	14.4	13.3	13.0	13.9	13.9	13.6	13.6
Marijuana	14.6	14.2	14.4	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.8
Cocaine	15.8	15.2	15.2	16.1	15.9	15.9	15.9
Hallucinogens	15.8	15.0	15.2	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.6
Uppers	15.3	14.5	14.7	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.3
Downers	15.1	14.1	14.5	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.2
Heroin	15.4	-	-	-	-	15.6	15.6

- Not Available

Gambling Behavior

A small number of questions about gambling behavior were asked in the survey because gambling has been found to be associated with substance use and abuse among youths as well as adults.⁴ In 2000, 21 percent of secondary school students under age 18 said they had bought a lottery ticket in the past year, even though state law requires that tickets only be sold to those aged 18 or older. Some 50 percent of students who were 18 or older also reported buying a lottery ticket in the past year. The percentage of students under 18 who bought lottery tickets did not increase with age: 23 percent of 13 year olds and 22 percent of 17 year olds reported they bought tickets in the past year.

In addition to playing the lottery, 34 percent of students said they had participated in other kinds of activities which involved gambling for money. There was little difference in these percentages by grade. Boys were more likely to have gambled, with 29 percent of boys and 20 percent of girls in secondary schools having bought a lottery ticket, and 50 percent of boys and 20 percent of girls having participated in other gambling activities. In terms of ethnicity, 30 percent of Hispanic students and 21 to 22 percent of African Americans or Anglos had played the lottery. About 37 percent of Hispanic and African American students and 32 percent of Anglo students had participated in other gambling activities.

Border students under age 18 (28 percent) were more likely to have bought a lottery ticket in the past year than their peers elsewhere in the state (21 percent), while 49 to 50 percent of legal-age border and non-border students alike had played the lottery. Thirty-three percent of border students and 35 percent of non-border students said they had participated in other kinds of activities which involved gambling for money, besides lottery play.

Students who had poorer academic grades reported more gambling activities. Some 19 percent of students who made A's had bought lottery tickets, as compared to 29 percent of students who made F's; and 28 per-

cent of A students had participated in other gambling activities, as compared to 49 percent of students who made F's.

Students who had jobs also were more likely to gamble. About 21 percent of secondary students who did not have a job bought lottery tickets, as compared to 32 percent who had jobs. Also 32 percent of those without jobs participated in other gambling activities, as compared to 41 percent of those who had jobs. It may be that students with jobs were more likely to play the lottery and to gamble on other activities because they had more disposable income to spend on betting activities. However, having money from an allowance was not related to gambling. Most students reported spending very little money on gambling. While 60 percent of all secondary students surveyed in 2000 reported spending no money on gambling, some 22 percent spent \$10 or less, 11 percent spent \$11 to \$50, 3 percent spent \$51 to \$100, and 4 percent spent more than \$100 on gambling activities over the past year.

Compared to 1998, fewer students reported they were involved in playing the lottery or other gambling behavior. Much of the drop in gambling was among girls, Anglo or African American students, and students without jobs.

Secondary students who gambled were more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol (Figure 4.12). Among those who played the Texas Lottery, 28 percent were current cigarette smokers, as compared to 18 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets. Some 48 percent of lottery players drank alcohol in the past month, while only 33 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets were current alcohol drinkers. Lottery players also were more likely to have used illicit drugs in the past month. Higher substance use also was found among students who had participated in other forms of gambling, compared to those who had not gambled.

Figure 4.12. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Texas Lottery Participation: 2000

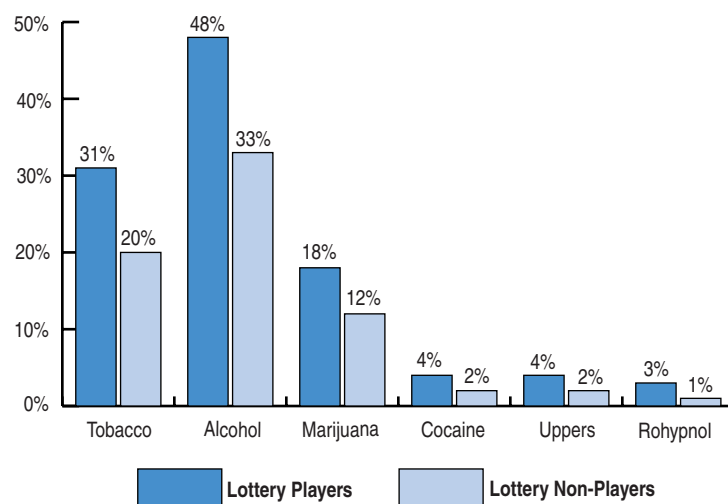


Table 4.8. Participation of Border and Non-Border Secondary School Students in Extracurricular Activities, by Past-Month Alcohol or Marijuana Use: 2000

Number of Activities	Past-Month Alcohol Use				Past-Month Marijuana Use			
	Border Users	Border Non-Users	Non-Border Users	Non-Border Non-Users	Border Users	Border Non-Users	Non-Border Users	Non-Border Non-Users
0	23%	21%	21%	15%	29%	21%	29%	15%
1	35%	33%	32%	30%	38%	33%	35%	30%
2	21%	23%	22%	25%	19%	22%	20%	24%
3 or More	21%	24%	25%	31%	15%	24%	16%	31%

Extracurricular Activities

Students were asked if they regularly participated in each of 11 specific extracurricular activities. In the 2000 survey, 18 percent of all secondary students did not participate in any outside activity, 54 percent participated in one or two types of outside activities, and 28 percent had three or more types of extracurricular activities. Younger students, girls, and Anglo students were more likely to participate in multiple extracurricular activities.

Students in border schools were less likely to participate in extracurricular activities than were students in non-border schools. About 22 percent of border students did not participate in any type of outside activity compared to 17 percent of non-border students. Those border students who involved in extracurricular activities participated in a smaller number of activities, on average.

There were some differences between adolescents who used substances and those who did not use substances in regard to extracurricular activity participation (Table 4.8). The differences were more pronounced for non-border students, perhaps because they were more likely to be involved in extracurricular activities. For example, among border students, 23 percent of past-month drinkers reported no extracurricular activities as compared to 21 percent of non-drinkers, while among non-border students, past-month drinkers reported 21 percent versus 15 percent for non-drinkers. Also, the more activities in which a student participated, the less likely the student was to use substances. Among border and non-border students alike, marijuana users participated in significantly fewer extracurricular activities than students who did not use marijuana. Again, the difference was stronger among non-border students.

While the use of substances was lower overall among secondary students who participated in extracurricular activities than among those who did not participate in such activities, important differences were observed in the prevalence of substance use among the different activity groups (Appendix F, Tables F1-F10). Figure 4.13 shows the differences in past-month use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and illicit drugs for students participating in different activities.

Figure 4.13. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000

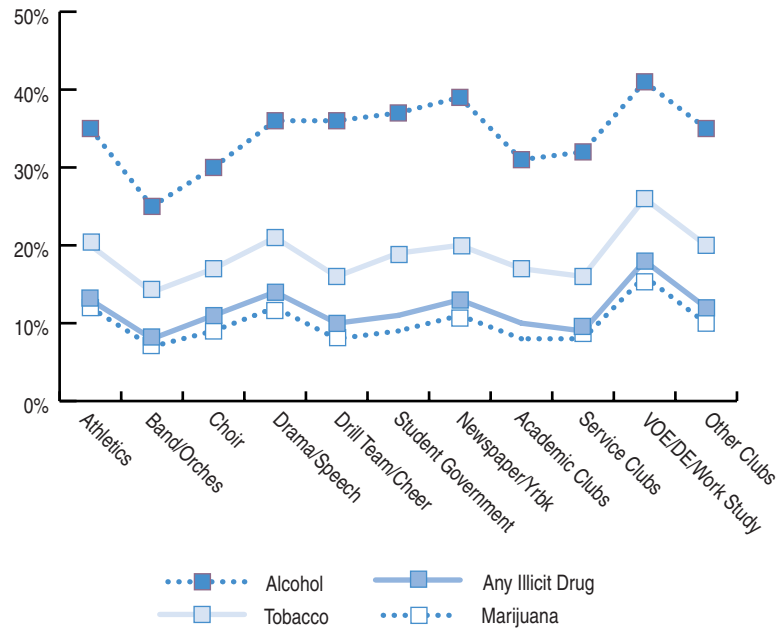
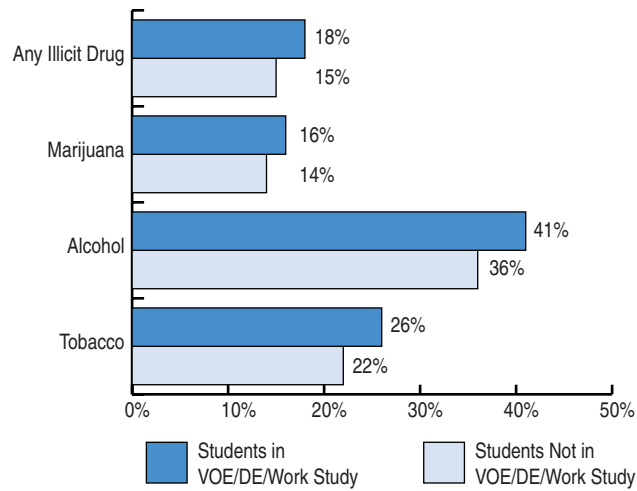


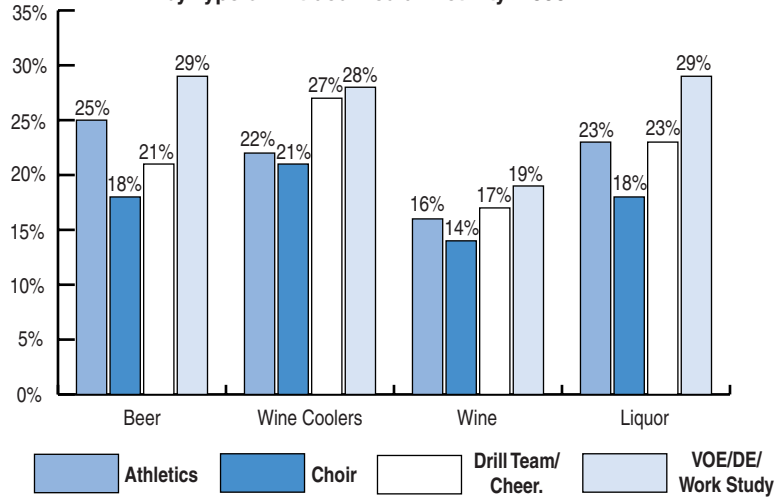
Figure 4.14. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Texas Secondary Students Who Participated in VOE/DE/Work Study Programs vs. Students Who Did Not Participate in Those Programs: 2000



VOE/DE/Work Study

Four percent of secondary students were involved in vocational education (VOE), distributive education (DE), and work study programs. Five percent of the seventh graders were in these programs. The percentage dropped to 2 percent in the ninth and tenth grade, and then increased to 10 percent of all seniors. Students who participated in these programs were more likely to use substances than those who did not (Figure 4.14). This pattern probably was related to the similar findings that students with jobs were more likely to use substances than those without jobs (see Chapter 3).

Figure 4.15. Alcoholic Beverages Preferred by Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Drinking, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000



Students in VOE/DE/work study also reported the highest rates of substance use among all students who participated in extracurricular activities. For example, 18 percent of VOE/DE/work study students in 2000 reported past-month use of any illicit drug, compared to 13 percent for athletes, 11 percent for choir students, and 8 percent for band/orchestra members. Beer and liquor were the most popular alcoholic beverages among the VOE/DE/work study students (29 percent current use), although these students' use of other types of alcohol also was higher than that reported by students in other activities (Figure 4.15).

Drama/Speech

Nineteen percent of students participated in drama and speech programs. Participation varied by grade, with 16 percent of seventh graders, 26 percent of ninth graders, and 15 percent of seniors involved in drama and speech. Drama and speech students reported the second highest rates for current use of tobacco, marijuana, and illicit drugs. About 14 percent of drama and speech students in 2000 admitted current use of any illicit drug, which was exceeded only by the VOE/DE/work study students. Drama and speech students reported the second highest rate of current cigarette use at 20 percent. Current use of wine coolers was reported at 24 percent, followed by beer and liquor (23 percent) and wine (17 percent).

Athletics

Athletics was the most popular extracurricular activity, with 56 percent of all secondary students being involved. Participation decreased as grade level increased. Sixty-five percent of seventh graders participated in athletics, yet there was a linear decrease with only 44 percent of seniors involved in athletic programs. Among athletes, 13 percent reported current use of an illicit drug compared to 18 percent of the non-athletes. Athletes had the second highest rate for current use of smokeless tobacco (6 percent) and they ranked fourth, along with students from "other" clubs, in current use of cigarettes. Some 25 percent of athletes were cur-

rent beer drinkers, followed by liquor and wine coolers, and then wine (see Figure 4.15). Overall, athletes' use of alcohol was not much different from that of non-athletes.

Newspaper/Yearbook

Six percent of secondary students were involved in the student newspaper or yearbook. Participation by grade level was mixed, with 6 percent of seventh graders involved in this activity, as compared to 3 percent of ninth graders and 9 percent of seniors. Students in this activity reported lower levels of both lifetime and current use of tobacco, marijuana, and other illicit drugs than those not in the student newspaper or yearbook; however, their use of alcohol was higher than or at the same level as those who were not involved in student newspaper or yearbook. Current illicit drug use among these students was 13 percent as compared to 15 percent for those not involved in the newspaper or yearbook. Current cigarette use was at 19 percent for these student newspaper or yearbook members, and smokeless tobacco at 4 percent. Twenty-six percent said that both beer and wine coolers were their favorite current alcoholic drink, followed by liquor, and then wine.

Choir

More than 14 percent of students participated in choir. Participation in choir decreased linearly from 19 percent of seventh graders to 11 percent of seniors. Choir members reported 11 percent of current illicit drug use, compared to 16 percent for non-choir members. Current use of cigarettes was at 16 percent, and use of smokeless tobacco was among the lowest of all the groups. Wine coolers were the most preferred current drink by choir members at 21 percent, followed by beer and liquor, and then wine (see Figure 4.15).

Drill Team/ Cheerleaders

About 12 percent of secondary students were drill team members and cheerleaders. The level of participation declined by grade, with 12 to 13 percent of seventh and eighth graders and 9 percent of seniors involved in this activity. This group had the second highest prevalence rate for lifetime alcohol use. Wine coolers were the favorite alcoholic beverage among drill team members and cheerleaders with current use reported at 27 percent, followed by liquor, beer, and wine (see Figure 4.15). Current use of illicit drugs was only 10 percent among drill team members and cheerleaders, compared to 16 percent for non-members. Current use of cigarettes was at 16 percent, and drill team members and cheerleaders reported the lowest rates of lifetime and current use of smokeless tobacco among students who participated in extracurricular activities.

Academic Clubs

Twenty-two percent of students belonged to academic societies such as math, science, or foreign language clubs. Participation varied across grades, with 23 percent of seventh graders, 17 percent of ninth graders, and 26 percent of seniors involved. Students in academic clubs reported 10 percent current use of illicit drugs, compared to 17 percent use by non-academic club students. Current cigarette use was low at 15 percent. Current use of beer was reported at 21 percent, followed by wine coolers and liquor, and then wine.

Student Government

Some 7 percent of students were involved in student government. Participation in student government increased with grade level. Only 5 percent of seventh graders were involved, as compared to 13 percent of seniors. Student government members reported lower levels of both lifetime and current use of tobacco, marijuana, and other illicit substances than those not in student government; however, their use of alcohol was about the same level as those who were not involved in student government. Eleven percent of student government members reported current use of any illicit drug, compared to 16 percent of those not active in student government. Current use of cigarettes was at 17 percent among student government members, and smokeless tobacco at 4 percent. This group had the second highest rate for drinking beer and liquor (26 percent).

Service Clubs

Thirteen percent of students were members of service clubs (Key Club, Scouts, etc.). These students were among the least likely to use any illicit drugs as compared to students who did not belong to service clubs (9 percent versus 16 percent current use). Current use of cigarettes was the second lowest at 14 percent, and smokeless tobacco at 4 percent. Beer and liquor were the favorite alcoholic beverages at 22 percent, followed by wine coolers and wine. Participation in service clubs varied across grade levels. Between 10 to 14 percent of students in grades seven to ten were active in service clubs, while 19 percent of juniors and 22 percent of seniors were involved in these clubs.

Band/Orchestra

The 23 percent of secondary students who participated in band or orchestra reported the lowest lifetime and current use of all substances except smokeless tobacco. Use of any illicit drug among band/orchestra members was lower than for those who did not participate in band or orchestra (8 percent versus 17 percent). Current cigarette use was at 13 percent, and smokeless tobacco at 3 percent. Current use of beer and wine coolers was at 16 percent, followed by liquor and wine. Involvement with band/orchestra decreased linearly by grade level. About 36 percent of seventh graders were in band or orchestra, but by twelfth grade, only 16 percent were involved.

Other Clubs

The school survey also queried about membership in “other” clubs. Thirty-four percent of students belonged to these clubs. Participation generally increased by grade, with 31 to 32 percent of students in grades seven to nine, 38 percent of eleventh graders, and 43 percent of twelfth graders involved. Members of these clubs reported current use of illicit drugs at 12 percent, compared to 17 percent for students who did not belong to “other” clubs. Because these clubs were not specified, it is difficult to draw any conclusions about patterns of substance use by students who participated in a wide variety of these other clubs.

Table 4.9. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Alcohol and Marijuana in the Past Month, by Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2000

	Past-Month Alcohol Use					Past-Month Marijuana Use				
	1994	1996	1998	2000	% Change 1994-2000	1994	1996	1998	2000	% Change 1994-2000
Athletics										
Yes	39%	37%	37%	35%	-11%	11%	14%	13%	12%	+12%
No	40%	38%	39%	37%	-6%	13%	18%	17%	16%	+18%
Band/Orchestra										
Yes	29%	26%	26%	25%	-15%	6%	9%	8%	7%	+8%
No	41%	40%	40%	38%	-7%	13%	17%	17%	15%	+16%
Choir										
Yes	33%	31%	30%	30%	-10%	9%	11%	10%	9%	+7%
No	40%	38%	39%	36%	-10%	12%	17%	16%	14%	+13%
Drama/Speech										
Yes	38%	37%	37%	36%	-5%	10%	15%	14%	12%	+16%
No	40%	37%	38%	36%	-10%	12%	16%	15%	14%	+14%
Drill Team/Cheerleader										
Yes	39%	39%	39%	36%	-7%	9%	11%	11%	8%	-7%
No	39%	37%	38%	36%	-9%	12%	16%	15%	14%	+15%
Student Government										
Yes	36%	36%	38%	37%	+3%	7%	11%	10%	9%	+39%
No	40%	38%	38%	36%	-10%	12%	16%	15%	14%	+12%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook										
Yes	39%	38%	37%	39%	-1%	10%	14%	13%	11%	+9%
No	40%	37%	38%	36%	-9%	12%	16%	15%	14%	+12%
Academic Clubs										
Yes	35%	33%	33%	31%	-11%	7%	10%	9%	8%	+15%
No	41%	39%	39%	37%	-9%	14%	18%	17%	15%	+11%
Service Clubs										
Yes	35%	32%	33%	32%	-9%	6%	9%	8%	8%	+29%
No	40%	38%	38%	36%	-9%	13%	17%	16%	14%	+13%
VOE/DE/Work Study										
Yes	47%	45%	43%	41%	-12%	12%	16%	15%	16%	+34%
No	39%	37%	38%	36%	-9%	12%	16%	15%	14%	+12%
Other Clubs										
Yes	39%	37%	37%	35%	-11%	9%	12%	12%	10%	+16%
No	40%	38%	39%	36%	-9%	14%	18%	17%	15%	+13%

*Changes Between
1994 and 2000*

The percentage changes in prevalence use of substances varied across activities from 1994 to 2000 (Table 4.9 and Appendix F, Tables F11-F14). Rates of past-month drinking decreased in this time period for all groups except for student government members. Students in VOE/DE/work study, drill team/cheerleader, student government, and student newspaper/yearbook had higher rates of past-month alcohol use in all or some years than did those students who were not involved in these activities. There was little, if any, difference in the use of alcohol among students who did or did not participate in three other activities (athletics, drama/speech, and “other” clubs).

Use of tobacco remained stable between 1994 and 1998 and then decreased in 2000 for most of the activity groups except for student government members and VOE/DE/work study students. Past-month use of marijuana increased from 1994 to 2000 in all groups except for drill team members or cheerleaders. While the levels of use were higher for students who were not involved in extracurricular activities (except for VOE/DE/Work Study students), the increases between 1994 and 2000 in marijuana use were greater for students in drama/speech, student government, academic clubs, service clubs, and other clubs than for students who were not involved in these activities.

While extracurricular activities appear to be a protective factor in preventing substance use, the use of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco by these students should not be ignored. The increases in marijuana use over time among students who participate in extracurricular activities should be addressed, with substance abuse education and prevention efforts incorporated into the activities of these organizations.

Endnotes

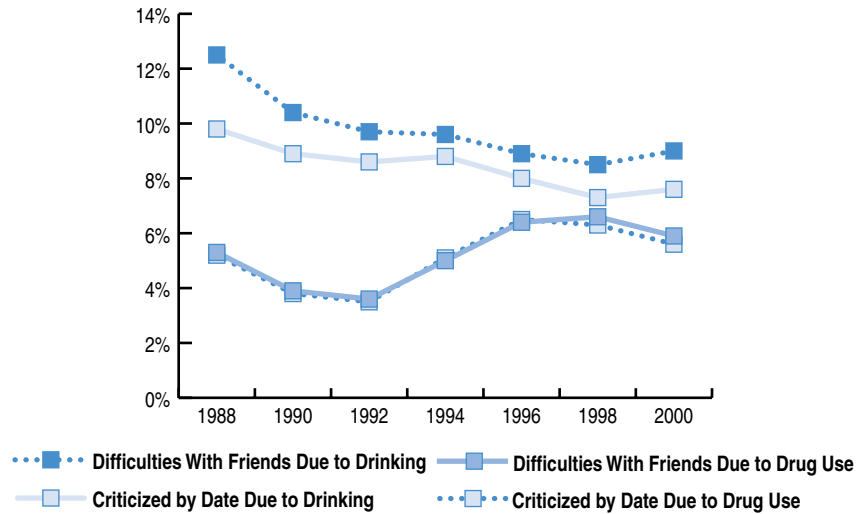
- ¹ Jane Carlisle Maxwell, Lynn S. Wallisch, David Farabee, Liang Y. Liu, and Richard T. Spence, "A Model for Assessing Prevention Needs," *Journal of Primary Prevention*, February, 1997.
- ² Lisa Kerber and Lynn S. Wallisch, *1997 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among University Students*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, March 1999.
- ³ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The National Drug Control Strategy: 1998*. Washington, DC: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1998, p. 31.
- ⁴ Lynn S. Wallisch, *1995 Texas Survey of Adult and Adolescent Gambling Behavior*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, August 1996.

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

To determine the extent and severity of substance abuse among secondary students, questions about the negative consequences they had 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 on drugs.

- More than 23 percent of all secondary students reported that they had experienced at least one of the five consequences related to alcohol or drug use in the past school year.
- Secondary students, both border and non-border, who missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely to have used alcohol and/or drugs.
- Nine percent of all secondary students went to school drunk and 11 percent went to school high on marijuana on at least one occasion during the past school year, and those who attended class while high did so on more days than those who were drunk.
- The differences in class attendance while drunk or while high on drugs between border and non-border students were quite small, at only about 1 to 2 percent.
- The percentage of students who experienced drug-related social problems has increased since 1992. This finding is related to the increases in heavy use of illicit drugs, school conduct problems, and perceived positive peer values toward drug use.
- Twenty-eight percent of border seniors and 26 percent of non-border seniors reported driving a car after having a good bit to drink at least once in the past year. About 14 percent of border seniors and 19 percent of non-border seniors drove while they were high on drugs.

Figure 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Difficulties With Friends or Dates Due to Substance Use: 1988-2000



Trouble with Friends

Students were asked if they had experienced difficulties with their friends or had received criticism from their dates because of alcohol or drug use during the past school year. About 9 percent of all secondary students in 2000 reported having trouble with their friends, and 8 percent said they were criticized by someone they were dating because of their own drinking behavior (Appendix E, Table E9). The percentages who had experienced problems with friends and dates due to their own drug use were both reported at 6 percent.

Older students were more likely to have had these problems than younger students. For example, 12 percent of seniors said they had difficulties with friends because of their drinking compared to only 4 percent of seventh graders. Both border and non-border students reported almost identical percentages in these responses.

As Figure 5.1 shows, the number of students who reported having alcohol-related problems with friends or dates has declined since 1988. On the other hand, the percentage of students (especially seniors) who reported experiencing drug-related problems with peers or dates increased from 1992 to 2000. For example, about 3 percent of seniors in 1992 had trouble with friends, and 4 percent were criticized by dates because of their drug use. By 2000, however, the frequency of these problems among seniors increased to 6 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Trouble with School

Students were asked on how many days during the past school year they had been absent due to illness or for reasons other than skipping or cutting school. Secondary students who had used marijuana in the past year reported being absent an average of 5.2 days due to illness or other reasons, while non-users reported being absent 4.1 days. Students who had drunk alcohol

Table 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past Month, by Absences and Conduct Problems: 2000

Number of Days Absent From School				
	<u>None</u>	<u>1-3 Days</u>	<u>4-9 Days</u>	<u>10+ Days</u>
Tobacco	14%	22%	26%	33%
Alcohol	25%	36%	41%	44%
Inhalants	5%	6%	8%	10%
Marijuana	8%	13%	16%	20%
Any Illicit Drug	9%	15%	18%	23%

Number of Days with Conduct Problems at School				
	<u>None</u>	<u>1-3 Days</u>	<u>4-9 Days</u>	<u>10+ Days</u>
Tobacco	13%	30%	43%	50%
Alcohol	25%	46%	61%	67%
Inhalants	4%	8%	12%	19%
Marijuana	6%	18%	31%	43%
Any Illicit Drug	7%	20%	35%	47%

in the past year reported an average of 4.9 days absent as compared to non-drinkers, who reported 3.8 days absent. Inhalant users reported an average of 5.2 days absent as compared to 4.2 days absent for inhalant non-users. In terms of regional difference, non-border students had been absent slightly more than border students due to illness or other reasons.

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 the percentage of secondary students who had used selected substances in the past month, classified by the number of days that they had been absent from school and the number of days that they had had conduct problems.

It is clear that substance use increased along with the number of absences or behavior problems that students reported in 2000. For example, about 25 percent of secondary students who had not missed any days of class in the school year drank alcohol in the past month, as compared to 36 percent of those who had been absent one to three days, and 44 percent of those who had missed 10 or more days. This pattern also was seen for other substances.

School misconduct seems to be an even stronger correlate of substance use. Students were considered to have had conduct problems if they reported that, during the school year, they had skipped or cut class; had

been sent to the principal, dean, or guidance counselor because of their bad conduct or attitude; had someone from home called to school because of their conduct or attitude; had gotten into trouble with teachers because of drinking; or had gotten into trouble with teachers because of drug use.

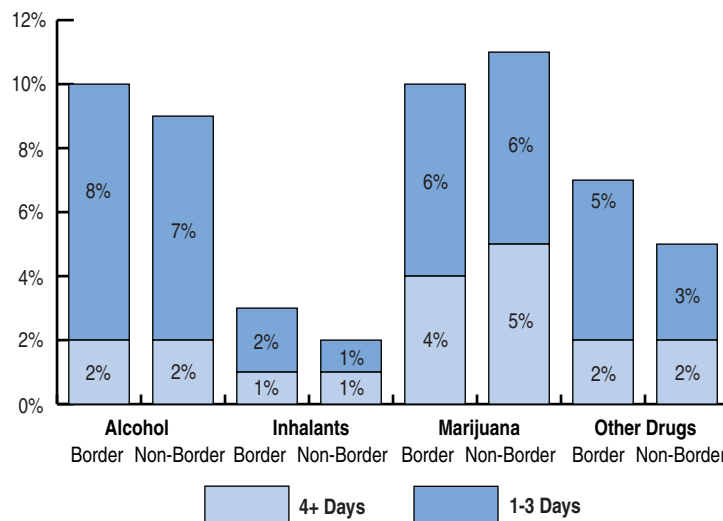
Secondary students who had used marijuana in the past school year reported being sent by a teacher to someone like the principal, dean, or guidance counselor because of conduct or attitude on an average of 5.2 days during the school year, while students who did not use marijuana reported that this had occurred on only 1.6 days. Alcohol drinkers reported having school problems on an average of 3.4 days as compared to 1.2 days for non-drinkers. Inhalant users were in trouble on 5.5 days, as compared to 2.0 days for inhalant non-users. The relative magnitude of difference in conduct problems between substance users and non-users was very similar for border and non-border students.

As Table 5.1 shows, among those secondary students who reported no conduct problems during the school year, only 25 percent had drunk alcohol and 6 percent had used marijuana in the past month. By contrast, among students who had conduct problems on 10 or more days, 67 percent had drunk alcohol and 43 percent had used marijuana in the past month. This pattern also was true for other substances.

Class Attendance While Drunk or High

More than 9 percent of all secondary students said they had attended class while drunk at least once during the past school year, whereas 11 percent went to school while high on marijuana, 6 percent while high on other illicit drugs, and 3 percent while high on inhalants. As Figure 5.2 shows, border students were slightly more likely than non-border students to have attended class while drunk or while high on inhalants or other drugs other than marijuana. Non-border students, on the other hand, were slightly more

Figure 5.2. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Attended Class While High on Substance, by Number of Days: 2000



likely to go to class while high on marijuana. The differences between border and non-border students were quite small, at only about 1 to 2 percent.

While most students who attended class while drunk did so on one to three days during the past year, a greater proportion of students who went to school while high on marijuana did so on four or more days. This finding may indicate heavier involvement in substance use by marijuana users than by users of alcohol.

Trouble with Authority Figures

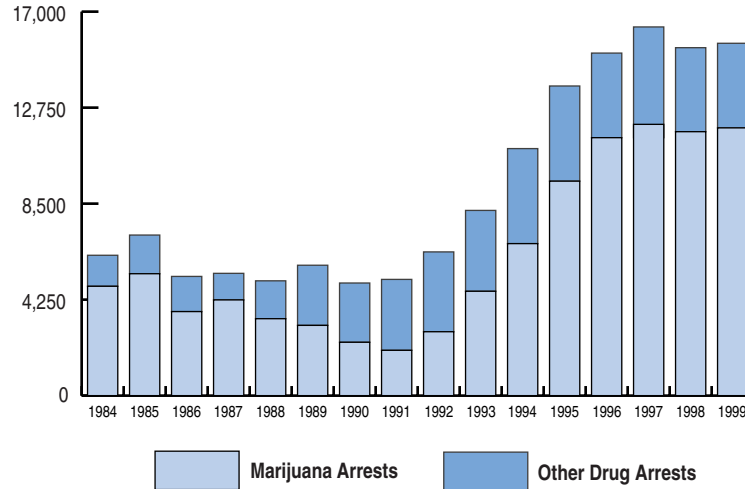
Students also were asked about any alcohol- or drug-related trouble they may have encountered with authority figures such as teachers or the police. Almost 5 percent of all secondary students in 2000 said they had gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking during the past year, and 1 percent had trouble with their teachers due to drinking (Appendix E, Table E10). While students in each grade level reported a similar percentage of drinking problems with their teachers, more students in the upper grades said they had trouble with the law because of alcohol consumption. More than 8 percent of seniors reported they had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking compared to only 2 percent of seventh graders. Some 4.1 percent of border and 4.6 percent of non-border students had trouble with the police due to drinking, while 1.5 percent of border and 1.1 percent of non-border students reported problems with their teachers due to drinking.¹

About 3 percent of all secondary students, both border and non-border, reported that they had gotten into trouble with the police in the past year due to their drug use, and 2 percent had trouble with their teachers due to their drug use. There was no difference in grade level in terms of drug-related problems with police or teachers.

The frequency of students' alcohol- and drug-related problems with authorities has remained low and changed only slightly since 1988. The percentage who had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking remained at 4 to 6 percent over the past several years, and the percentage reporting trouble with police due to drugs had been 1 to 3 percent.

Another indicator of substance abuse, however, shows a different picture in terms of getting into trouble with authority figures. The Uniform Crime Report from the Texas Department of Public Safety reports drug violations for four categories: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, and codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics such as demerol and methadone; and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs including barbiturates and benzedrine. Figure 5.3 shows that arrests of youths aged 17 and under for drug sales and possession (especially marijuana) in Texas have been increasing over time.

Figure 5.3. Arrests of Persons 17 Years Old and Under in Texas for Drug Offenses: 1984-1999



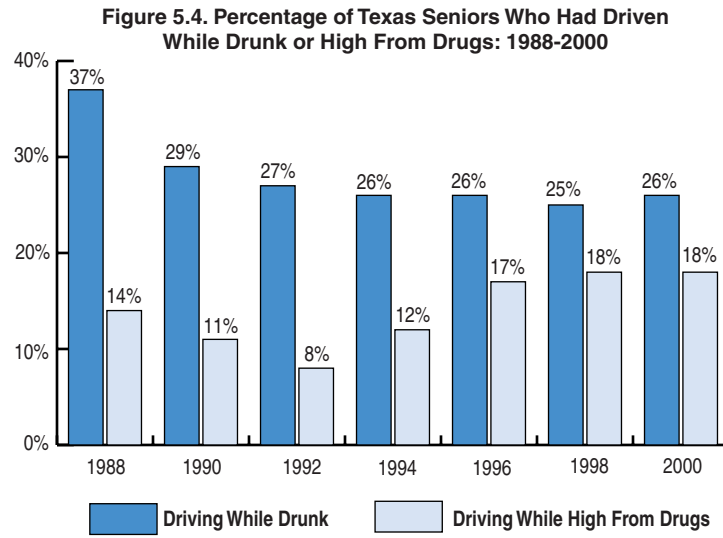
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reporting Section

Driving While Drunk or High

In the 2000 school survey, 26 percent of seniors admitted they had driven a car after having had “a good bit to drink” at least once in the past year. Among seniors, 18 percent had driven in this condition one to three times, 4 percent had done so from four to nine times, and another 4 percent had done so 10 or more times (Appendix E, Table E11). In comparison, 18 percent of seniors reported having driven when they were high from drugs. Among seniors, 11 percent had done so one to three times, 3 percent had done so from four to nine times, and another 5 percent had done so 10 or more times during the past year.

In terms of regional difference, 28 percent of border seniors and 26 percent of non-border seniors reported they had driven a car after having had “a good bit to drink” at least once in the past year. About 14 percent of border seniors admitted having driven when they were high from drugs as compared to 19 percent of non-border seniors.

The percentage of all seniors who reported driving after having a good bit to drink has decreased since 1988, as shown in Figure 5.4. On the other hand, the percentage of seniors who reported driving while high from drugs was at its highest level at 18 percent in 1998 and 2000. The increased frequency for driving while under the influence of drugs has paralleled the increase in use of illicit drugs among seniors since 1992.



Endnotes

¹ The difference in percentage of drinking problems with the police (or teachers) between border and non-border students was statistically significant at $p < .0001$.

Sources of Information and Assistance for Substance Problems

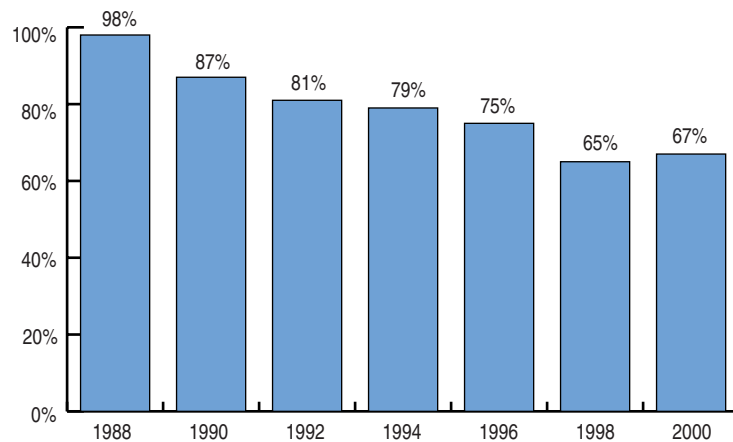
Students were asked about the substance abuse education and information that they may have received at school and the resources they would use if they needed help with a substance abuse problem. They also were asked whether they had sought any help in the past year for alcohol or drug problems.

- The percentage of secondary students who reported receiving substance abuse information from any school source has dropped from 98 percent in 1988 to 67 percent in 2000.
- Students in the younger grades reported having received information on substance use from more school sources, on average, than older students. Border students reported having received information from more school sources than non-border students.
- Three-fourths of secondary students said that if they needed help for a drinking or drug problem, they would turn to their friends rather than to adults for help.
- 83 percent of border and non-border students alike said they would seek help from an adult if they had a substance problem.
- 7 percent of all secondary students (9 percent of border and 6 percent of non-border students) in 2000 said they already had sought help for their substance use.

School Sources of Information on Substance Use

The survey asked students whether they had received any information on drugs or alcohol from various school sources during the past school year. As Figure 6.1 shows, the percentage of secondary students who reported receiving substance abuse information from any school source dropped steadily from 98 percent in 1988 to 65 percent in 1998, and then increased slightly to 67 percent in 2000. The sources of information that secondary students reported most often in 2000 were assembly programs,

Figure 6.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Received Information From Any School Source: 1988-2000



health classes, and an invited school guest (Appendix E, Table E12). The most often-reported sources of information were the assembly programs for seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth graders, and the mandatory health class for ninth and tenth graders.

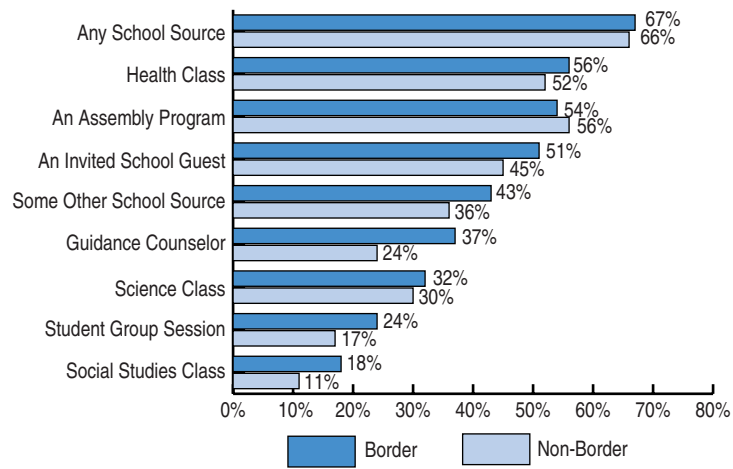
A majority (65 percent) of secondary students had received information from more than one source. On average, students who reported having received information about substance use did so from three sources. Students in the lower grades reported receiving information from more sources than the upper graders.

About 67 percent of border students and 66 percent of non-border students reported receiving substance abuse information from a school source in 2000 (Figure 6.2). More border students than non-border students reported having received information from all various school sources, except for assembly programs. On average, students in border schools reported having received information from more sources (four sources for those students who reported receiving information) than non-border students (who received information from three sources).

Where Students Would Go for Help

Students were asked to indicate whether or not they would turn to each of seven possible sources of help for a drug or alcohol problem (Appendix E, Table E13). About 91 percent of secondary students in 2000 said that they would go to at least one of the sources listed if they needed help for a substance problem. Three-fourths of secondary students would go to friends for help, while 61 percent said they would go to an adult such as a relative, clergyman, or other family friend, and 57 percent would go to their parents. Some 40 percent would go to a counselor or program outside of school, 39 percent would go to a physician, 34 percent would go to a counselor or program at school, 31 percent would go to another adult in school, and 16 percent said they would not go to anyone for help with a substance problem.

Figure 6.2. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Had Received Information on Drugs or Alcohol During the Past School Year From Various Sources: 2000



The most often-reported sources of help-seeking intentions were friends for all grades, except for the seventh graders who said they would most likely to go to their parents for help. Boys were more willing than girls to seek help from a counselor or program in school, parents, or medical doctors if they had a drug or alcohol problem. Border students seemed more willing than non-border students to seek help from a counselor or program in school or from another adult in their school, such as a nurse or teacher. But when all adults were considered, border and non-border students were equally likely to say they would seek help from an adult (83 percent).

Students who had used substances were less likely than non-users to say they would turn to an adult for help if they needed it. Figure 6.3 compares the lifetime prevalence between 1988 and 2000 of alcohol and any illicit drug use for all students who would/would not turn to an adult for help with a substance problem. For example, 69 percent of secondary students in 2000 who said they would seek help from adults for a substance abuse problem had used alcohol at least once during their lifetime, as compared to 79 percent of those who would not turn to an adult for help. These patterns were true for other substances as well (Appendix B, Tables B12 and B13).

Figure 6.4 also shows the help-seeking intentions by substance users and non-users among students on the border and those elsewhere in the state. For example, 84 percent of border students who had not used marijuana in the past month said they would turn to an adult if they had a substance problem, as compared to only 72 percent of border students who had smoked marijuana in the past month. Current alcohol users seemed also more reluctant than non-drinkers to seek help from an adult. These patterns were true for non-border students as well.

Figure 6.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Whether or Not They Would Seek Help from Adults: 1988-2000

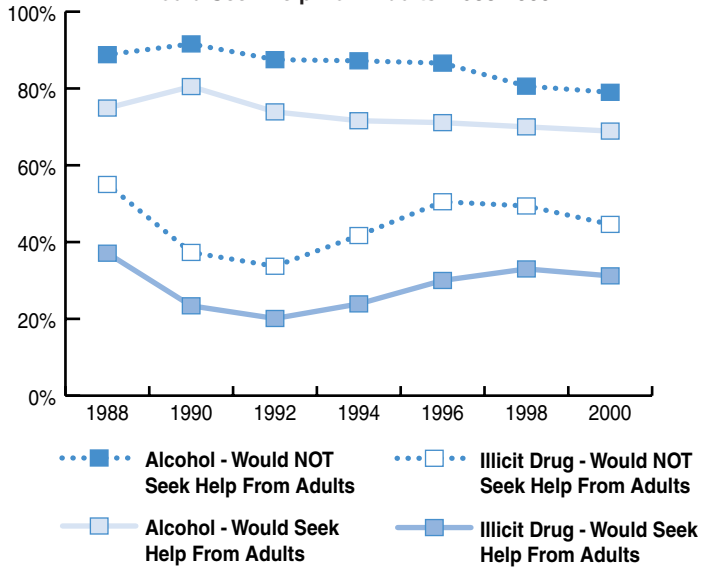
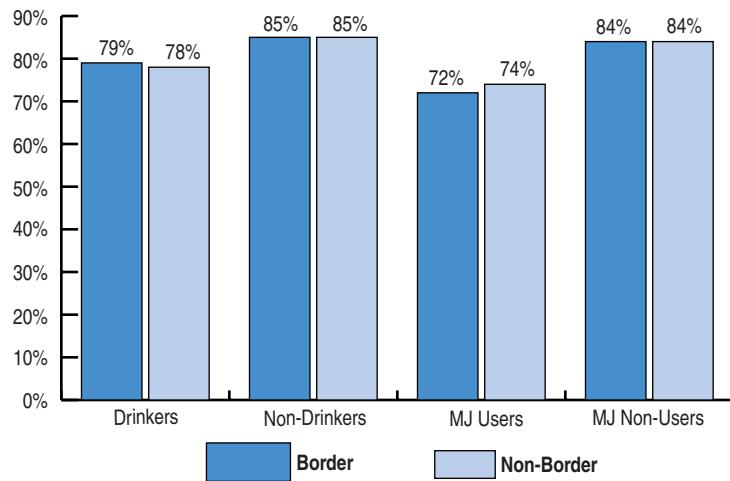


Figure 6.4. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help From An Adult, by Past-Month Alcohol or Marijuana Use: 2000



Students Who Have Sought Help for Substance Problems

Students also were asked whether they already had sought help from people other than family or friends for problems in any way connected with their use of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs in the past school year. As shown in Table 6.1, about 7 percent of all secondary students in 2000 said they had sought help since school began for problems related to their substance use. This figure has remained steady over the past 10 years.

Table 6.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Sought Help for Substance Problems in the Past School Year, by Grade: 1988-2000

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	5.4%	6.8%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	7.0%	6.5%
Grade 7	6.7%	8.8%	7.4%	7.4%	7.7%	7.5%	7.1%
Grade 8	6.7%	7.5%	7.3%	8.1%	7.6%	8.3%	6.9%
Grade 9	5.1%	7.0%	8.4%	6.9%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%
Grade 10	4.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.2%	7.1%	6.4%
Grade 11	4.3%	5.4%	4.7%	5.3%	5.0%	5.8%	6.3%
Grade 12	4.5%	5.5%	3.6%	4.1%	3.9%	4.4%	4.4%

The frequency of help-seeking tended to decrease with grade level. It is troubling that even though substance use, and hence potential problems, increased with grade level, seniors were the least likely to have sought help for substance problems. About 9 percent of border and 6 percent of non-border students in 2000 said they had sought help for their substance problems.

The help-seeking behavior was positively related to the number of different illicit drugs students used. Some 10 percent of students who had used one illicit drug in the past year had sought help, as compared to 14 percent of those who had used two or three illicit drugs in the past year. Of those who had used four or more drugs in the past year, 19 percent had sought help.

Conclusions

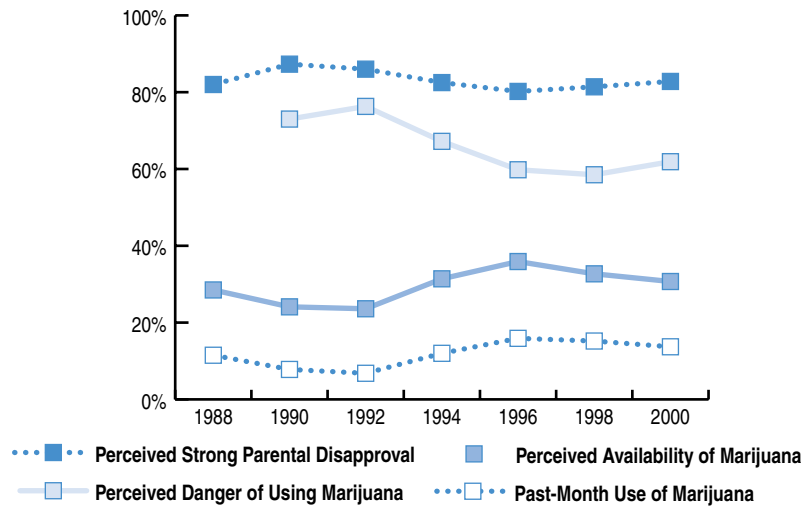
Since its inception in 1988, the Texas Secondary School Survey has continued to provide educators, prevention specialists, planners, researchers, parents, and the community with information not only on levels of substance use but also on the importance of risk and resiliency factors to prevent substance use. The study began to oversample school students along the Texas-Mexico border in 1998 to gain knowledge of substance use patterns in this unique area of the state.

Of perhaps greatest importance is the finding that students are reporting receiving less substance abuse information and education in school. The percentage of secondary students who reported receiving such information has dropped from 98 percent in 1988 to 67 percent in 2000. Students in the younger grades reported receiving such information from more school sources than older students.

Lifetime and current use of tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, hallucinogens, uppers, Rohypnol, and heroin among secondary students has dropped from 1998 to 2000. The decrease was greatest among younger students. Although students in the lower grades have reported a drop in illicit drug use over the past two years, lifetime and current use of any illicit drug, marijuana, and cocaine/crack among older students has continued to rise since 1992. Lifetime use of steroids and current use of Ecstasy has also increased. Heavy drug use has remained the same in recent years, but still is higher than in 1992. At the same time, the proportion of Texas youths entering TCADA-funded treatment with a primary problem with marijuana and the number of youths arrested for drug offenses continues to increase each year. Yet despite these increasing substance problems, youths say they would most likely turn to their friends, not adults, for help.

Border students were more likely than non-border students to drink alcohol and use powder cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol. Differences in powder cocaine use between border and non-border students were more pronounced in the upper grades. The findings reflect the greater availability of these substances on the border than elsewhere in the state.

Figure 7.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Saying Marijuana Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Disapproved of by Their Parents Compared to Past-Month Use of Marijuana: 1988-2000



The average age of first use of tobacco among secondary students is increasing. By 2000, seniors had first begun smoking a year later than in 1990. The age of first use of alcohol also is rising, but the average age of first use of most illicit drugs has remained about the same since 1988.

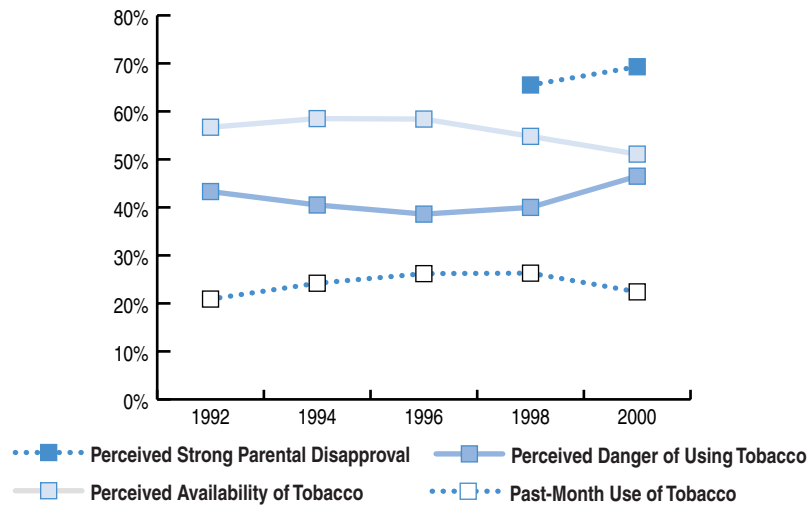
The percentage of students who reported alcohol as being very or somewhat easy to obtain has remained level since 1988, although the number who bought alcohol from a store has decreased significantly. The proportion of students who thought various illicit drugs were easy to get decreased between 1996 and 2000, and the decrease in the use of marijuana by seventh graders parallels their perception that marijuana is less easily available.

The perceived danger of using substances can be a strong predictor of use of alcohol or drugs. Since 1990, students have perceived marijuana, cocaine, or crack as being less dangerous, while use of these drugs has increased (Figure 7.1). In comparison, the higher perceptions of danger of tobacco use partly may explain the decreased rate of tobacco use among youths (Figure 7.2).

Although a person must be 18 or older to buy a Texas Lottery ticket, 21 percent of secondary students under age 18 bought tickets in the past school year. Border students under age 18 were more likely to have bought lottery tickets than their non-border peers. Students who gamble are more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol. Compared to 1998, fewer students were involved in gambling activities.

Although African American students nearly caught up with or surpassed their peers in 1994 in use of marijuana with the introduction of marijuana-filled blunt cigars, their use has now decreased more rapidly than for any other racial/ethnic group. Hispanic students were more likely to report cigarette smoking, while Anglo students more commonly used smokeless tobacco. More Hispanic youths also reported lifetime drinking than any other ethnic group.

Figure 7.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Saying Tobacco Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Disapproved of by Their Parents Compared to Past-Month Use of Tobacco: 1992-2000



Border Anglo students reported lower lifetime levels of use of marijuana, hallucinogens, and uppers, but higher levels of use of cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol than non-border Anglos. Border Hispanic students had lower lifetime use of most substances except Rohypnol than non-border Hispanics.

Peer behavior can be a good indicator of the values and attitudes of youths. About 79 percent of secondary students reported at least some of their friends use alcohol, and 51 percent reported use of marijuana by some of their friends. More than 36 percent had friends who carried weapons, 22 percent had friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to be a gang member, and 42 percent had friends who wished they could drop out of school. These perceived peer values and attitudes were reported at a lower level than two years ago. But peers' negative behaviors still are associated with students' own higher substance use.

Binge drinking (five or more drinks at one setting) is of concern, with 27 percent of secondary students saying they usually are binge drinkers of any type of alcoholic beverage. In addition, 26 percent of seniors said they had driven a car at least once in the past year after having had a good bit to drink. While the percentage of seniors driving while drunk has decreased since 1988, the percentage of seniors driving while "high" from drugs reached its highest level at 18 percent in 1998 and 2000.

The use of alcohol at parties that students attend is declining, but use of marijuana and/or other drugs at parties is increasing. While the number of students who reported having alcohol-related problems with friends or dates has declined since 1988, the percentage experiencing problems with friends or dates due to drug use has increased.

Parents play an important role in whether or not children use drugs. Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances

than those who lived in other family structures. But between 1992 and 2000, lifetime use of illicit drugs increased faster for students who lived with both parents than for those in other family structures. Importantly, youths who said that their parents approved of teens using substances were more likely to consume them than were those whose parents disapproved. As students age, their parents are less likely to disapprove of the students' drinking alcohol, although parental attitudes toward marijuana use do not change as the students become older. However, from 1992 to 1996, there was a slow overall decline in the percentage of parents who disapproved of the use of marijuana. The level of perceived disapproval did not change between 1996 and 2000, and correspondingly the level of current marijuana use remained stable.

Students, both border and non-border, whose parents attend school functions such as PTA meetings are less likely to use substances than those whose parents do not participate in school activities. Substance users also report that they feel significantly more insecure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than non-users feel.

Students' behavior at school is linked to their substance use. More than 9 percent of students went to class while drunk at least once in the past school year. The percentage of younger students who went to class drunk has increased since 1988, while the levels for older students have been down. However, the percentage of students in all grades who attended class while high on marijuana has increased over the years to 11 percent in 2000. Even more worrisome is the fact that 44 percent of those students who attended class while high on marijuana did so on four or more days, and 24 percent of the students who attended class while drunk did so on four or more days.

Students who make poor grades are more likely to use substances. However, since 1992, there has been a 70 percent increase in lifetime use of illicit drugs by students who earned A's and B's and a 42 percent increase in illicit drug use by students who made grades of C, D, and F. In addition, students who used alcohol or drugs were more likely to be absent and to have behavior problems while at school. The truancy, disciplinary problems, and lower academic achievement reported by young inhalant users puts them at risk for dropping out of school.

Participation in extracurricular activities is a protective factor; students who participate in such activities reported lower use of substances than did those who did not participate, although the levels of use varied among the different activity groups. However, between 1994 and 2000, there were worrisome increases in drug use among students in most extracurricular activities, and the levels of drinking by students in some of these activities were as high or higher than for students who did not participate.

Students in the VOE/DE/Work study programs had the highest rates of substance use among all students participating in extracurricular activi-

Conclusions

ties. This fact was paralleled by the higher prevalence of use among students who are employed. For example, working students were about 1.6 times more likely to be current beer drinkers or cigarettes smokers than those who did not work.

Most of the students said that if they needed help for substance problems, they would turn to their friends rather than to adults. However, as students become more involved in multiple drug use, they are more likely to have sought help for their problems.

Recommendations

The 2000 survey found that 45 percent of all secondary students (42 percent of border and 45 percent of non-border students) reported they had not used any tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, or illicit drugs during the past school year. This overall drug-free rate is an increase from 36 percent in 1996 and 42 percent in 1998. If parents, schools, and communities continue to address risk and resiliency areas for which they are responsible, this trend will continue to increase.

As suggested by the decreases in ability to buy alcohol in stores and the increasing age of first use of tobacco (which may be associated with increased enforcement of laws prohibiting sale to minors), law enforcement agencies will continue to play an important role in seeing that those substances (and lottery tickets), which are legal for older Texans, become less and less available to children.

Parents can play a major role in preventing substance abuse. They should have on-going communications with their children emphasizing their disapproval of their using tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. Because experimentation starts on average at age 12, they should be talking to their children when they are much younger, and they should not assume that being reared in a two-parent family protects a child from substance use.

Parents also should get involved in the activities at the schools their children attend. Even if their time for such activities is limited, participation in back-to-school nights, PTA meetings, and teacher conferences can help establish their bonds with the school, open lines of communication between schools, parents, and children, and establish a commitment to academic excellence. Given the findings about the association between perceptions of safety and substance use, parents, neighborhood associations, and schools should address safety issues through Neighborhood Watches and safety programs within the schools.

Moreover, parents and schools should not assume that students who achieve academically are not at risk of substance use. Instead, all students should be acknowledged as being at risk, and classroom drug education and prevention programs need to be reemphasized as a school priority.

Students who participate in extracurricular activities are not automatically protected from alcohol and drug abuse. Prevention efforts should be incorporated into the on-going activities of these groups. Given the fact

that these students meet frequently and are in constant contact with their teachers and adult sponsors, implementing such prevention programs could have a broad impact. Parents and schools must weigh the costs and benefits of allowing their children to take part-time jobs, because these students may be particularly at risk.

One of the greatest needs is to ensure that all Texas students in grades K-12 receive comprehensive alcohol, tobacco, and other drug education that has been proven to be effective.¹

This survey has identified some patterns of use based on demographic influences, peer, school, family, social, and psychological factors, and this information should be used to adapt education and prevention programs for groups known to be at greatest risk.

Parents, schools, and communities should take measures to ensure that competent and effective counseling services are readily available so that youths will seek professional help for substance abuse problems, rather than just seeking the advice of their friends, who also may be involved in substance use.

Because of the flow of drugs across the border and the easy access to alcohol and drugs in Mexico, protecting youths is difficult on the border. Yet the 1996 survey of border adults found that Hispanics who had not become acculturated to US culture were less likely to use drugs.² The strengths of the Mexican family culture should be a foundation for creating strategies to help border youths remain drug free.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has released research showing the protective impact of scientifically proven and effective prevention programs. NIDA's *Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents* provides information on prevention principles for communities, schools, and families.

The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse provides resources and information to help counselors, addiction professionals, educators, and parents who are interested in finding out more about substances of abuse and ways to prevent substance abuse among Texas youths. The TCADA site, www.tcada.state.tx.us, includes current information on prevention, information on drugs of abuse, research and epidemiology, library and LitCenter services, and training opportunities.

Endnotes

¹ Z.L. Sloboda and Susan David, *Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents*, Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1997, pp.19-29.

² Lynn S. Wallisch, *1996 Survey of Substance Use on the Texas-Mexico Border and in Colonias*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, December 1998.

**APPENDIX
A**

Survey Instrument

TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY OF SUBSTANCE USE

SECONDARY SURVEY INSTRUMENT

2000 VERSION

INTRODUCTION

This drug and alcohol survey is designed to measure drug and alcohol use in your school district. We DO NOT want to know about individual students. DO NOT write your name anywhere on this booklet. No one but you will know how you answer the questions. You should just answer each question by telling the truth.

Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. If you do not feel comfortable answering any question, or if you do not feel you can answer it honestly, leave it blank. If you do not wish to take the survey at all, please work quietly at your seat while it is completed by other students.

NOTE: This survey asks some questions about whether you have ever drunk beer, wine coolers, wine, or liquor. **Do not count a taste or sip you may have had of someone else's drink, or wine used in a religious service.** A drink means a can or bottle of beer or wine cooler, a 4 ounce glass of wine, a shot of liquor (like whiskey, vodka, or tequila) or a mixed drink.

DIRECTIONS

- DO NOT write your name anywhere on this booklet.
- Use a NUMBER 2 PENCIL only.
- Fill in only ONE BUBBLE for each part of a question.
- Be sure to read each question carefully.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY					
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

EXAMPLE QUESTION

IN THE PAST WEEK, on how many DAYS have you used:					
	Never heard of it	Not used it	1-2 days	3-4 days	5-7 days
a. Cigarettes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
b. Smokeless Tobacco	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Beer	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



CORRECT MARK



INCORRECT MARKS



PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

1. Are you:

Male

Female

2. What grade are you in?

7

8

9

10

11

12

3. Do you live with both of your parents?

Yes

No

4. How old are you?

11 or
younger

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19+

5. Are you:

White

African
American

Mexican
American

Asian
American

Native
American

Other

6. On average what grades do you get?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE ONLY)

Mostly
A's

Mostly
B's

Mostly
C's

Mostly
D's

Mostly
F's

7. How long have you attended school in this District?

1
year or less

2-3
years

4 or
more years

8. Do you have a job?

Yes

No

9. Do you get an allowance?

Yes

No

10. Did either of your parents graduate from college?

Yes

No

Don't Know

11. During the current school year, do you qualify for a free or reduced price school lunch?

Yes

No

Don't Know

12. Do you regularly participate in the following types of extra curricular activities?

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-k.)

	Yes	No	
a.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Athletics
b.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Band/Orchestra
c.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Choir
d.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Drama/Speech
e.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Drill Team/Cheerleader
f.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Student Government
g.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Student Newspaper or Yearbook
h.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Academic Clubs or Societies (math, science, foreign language, etc.)
i.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Service Clubs (e.g., Key Club, Scouts)
j.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	VOE/DE/Work-Study
k.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Other Clubs

13. How safe do you feel when you are:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-c.)

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
a. in your home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. out in your neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. at school	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. How many of your FRIENDS would you say:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
a. Feel close to their parents?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Sometimes carry weapons like a knife or gun?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Care about making good grades?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Belong to a gang or are interested in becoming a gang member?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Wish they could drop out of school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

15. Do one or both of your parents usually attend school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings?

Yes No

Below is a list of things some people sniff to get high. They are called INHALANTS.

16. How recently, if ever, have you sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following INHALANTS for "kicks" or to get "high":

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-k.)

	Never heard of/Never used it	Used at Least once In the Past Month	Used at Least once Since School Began in the Fall	Used at Least once In Your Lifetime
a. Liquid or spray paint to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Whiteout, correction fluid to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Gasoline to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Freon to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Bolt, Climax to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Glue to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, other solvents to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Nitrous oxide (laughing gas, whippets) to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Octane booster to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. Other sprays (non-stick pan coatings, hair spray, etc.) to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. Other inhalants to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

22. How old were you when you first used:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-r.)

	Never used it	9 or younger	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 or older
a. Cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Beer?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Wine Coolers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Wine?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Liquor?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. Crack?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. Cosma?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
m. Uppers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
n. Downers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
p. Steroids?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
q. Ecstasy?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
r. Heroin?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

23. How often do you normally use:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-r.)

	Never used it	Every day	Several times a week	Several times a month	About once a month	About once a year	Less than once a year
a. Cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Beer?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Wine Coolers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Wine?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Liquor?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. Crack?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. Cosma?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
m. Uppers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
n. Downers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
p. Steroids?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
q. Ecstasy?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
r. Heroin?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

24. During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes have you smoked?

	None	Less than one cigarette per day	One to ten cigarettes per day	More than ten cigarettes but less than one pack per day	About one pack to less than two packs per day	Two packs or more per day
a. Cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

25. When you drink alcoholic beverages, how many drinks do you usually have AT ONE TIME, on average:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	Never drink this beverage	12 or more drinks	9 - 11 drinks	5 - 8 drinks	3 - 4 drinks	2 drinks	1 drink	Less than 1 drink
a. Beer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Wine Coolers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Wine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Liquor	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

26. During the past year (12 months), how often have you had 5 or more drinks AT ONE TIME?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	Never drink this beverage	Never drink 5 or more drinks at a time	Every day	Several times a week	Several times a month	About once a month	Less than once a month but at least once a year	Less than once a year
a. Beer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Wine Coolers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Wine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Liquor	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

27. How often do you get alcoholic beverages from the following sources?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	Do Not Drink	Never	Seldom	Most of the time	Always
a. At home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. From friends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. From a store	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. At parties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Other source	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-i.)

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All	Don't Know
a. Tobacco?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Inhalants?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Cocaine (not crack)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Crack?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Ecstasy?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Steroids?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Heroin?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

29. How often do you use marijuana in the following ways?

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	Never	Seldom	Half the time	Most of the time	Always	Don't Know
a. Joints	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Blunts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Bongos or water pipes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Pipes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Other ways	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

30. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, on how many DAYS have you . . .

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-g.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. missed a whole day of school because you "skipped" or "cut"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. missed a whole day of school because you were ill?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. missed a whole day of school for some other reason?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. been sent by a teacher to someone like the Principal, Dean, or Guidance Counselor because of your conduct or attitude?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. had someone from your home be called to school because of your conduct or attitude?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drinking?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drug use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

31. IN THE PAST MONTH, on how many DAYS have you . . .

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. missed a whole day of school because you "skipped" or "cut"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. missed a whole day of school because you were ill?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. missed a whole day of school for some other reason?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. been sent by a teacher to someone like the Principal, Dean, or Guidance Counselor because of your conduct or attitude?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. had someone from your home be called to school because of your conduct or attitude?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

32. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times (if any) have you . . .

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	None	1-3 times	4-9 times	10+ times
a. gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drinking?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. driven a car when you've had a good bit to drink?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. been criticized by someone you were dating because of drinking?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drug use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. driven a car when you've felt high from drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. been criticized by someone you were dating because of drug use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. gotten into trouble with the police because of drug use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

33. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, on how many DAYS (if any) have you attended at least one class while "high," "drunk" or "stoned" on. . .

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. beer, wine coolers, wine, or hard liquor?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. inhalants?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. some other drug(s)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

34. Alcohol or other drugs are sometimes used at teenage parties. Thinking of the parties you attended this school year. . .

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-b.)

	Never	Seldom	Half the time	Most of the time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't attend any parties
a. how often was alcohol used?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. how often were marijuana and/or other drugs used?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

35. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, have you sought help, other than from family or friends, for problems in any way connected with your use (if any) of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs?

Yes No

36. If you had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, who would you go to?

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Yes	No
a. A counselor or program in school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Another adult in school (such as a nurse or teacher)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. A counselor or program outside of school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Your parents?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. A medical doctor?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Your friends?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Another adult (such as relative, clergyman, or other family friend)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. I wouldn't go to anyone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

37. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, have you gotten any information on drugs or alcohol from the following school sources?

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Yes	No
a. Health class?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. An assembly program?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Guidance counselor?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Science class?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Social studies class?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Student group session?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. An invited school guest?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Some other school source?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

38. How do your parents feel about kids your age. . . (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-c.)

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither Approve nor Disapprove	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
a. smoking cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
a. drinking beer?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. using marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

39. IN THE PAST YEAR, have you purchased a Texas Lottery ticket?

Yes No

40. IN THE PAST YEAR, have you gambled for money on something other than the Lottery?

Yes No

41. IN THE PAST YEAR, about how much money have you spent on gambling? (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE ONLY)

\$0 \$1-\$10 \$11-\$50 \$51-\$100 \$100+

SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY QUESTIONS

S-1 A B C D E F G H I J	S-2 A B C D E F G H I J	S-3 A B C D E F G H I J	S-4 A B C D E F G H I J	S-5 A B C D E F G H I J	S-6 A B C D E F G H I J	S-7 A B C D E F G H I J	S-8 A B C D E F G H I J	S-9 A B C D E F G H I J	S-10 A B C D E F G H I J
S-11 A B C D E F G H I J	S-12 A B C D E F G H I J	S-13 A B C D E F G H I J	S-14 A B C D E F G H I J	S-15 A B C D E F G H I J	S-16 A B C D E F G H I J	S-17 A B C D E F G H I J	S-18 A B C D E F G H I J	S-19 A B C D E F G H I J	S-20 A B C D E F G H I J
S-21 A B C D E F G H I J	S-22 A B C D E F G H I J	S-23 A B C D E F G H I J	S-24 A B C D E F G H I J	S-25 A B C D E F G H I J	S-26 A B C D E F G H I J	S-27 A B C D E F G H I J	S-28 A B C D E F G H I J	S-29 A B C D E F G H I J	S-30 A B C D E F G H I J

THANK YOU FOR BEING PART OF THIS
IMPORTANT PROJECT



PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**APPENDIX
B**

**Prevalence Tables
(Border and Non-Border
Students Combined)**

Table B1: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students, 1988-2000

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990	Past Month 1992	Past Month 1994	Past Month 1996	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000
Tobacco**	-	56.2%	54.3%	54.5%	55.2%	54.7%	51.1%	-	22.9%	20.9%	24.2%	26.2%	26.3%	22.4%
Grade 7	-	42.4%	42.8%	40.1%	41.3%	40.2%	33.0%	-	15.9%	14.8%	15.8%	17.0%	15.6%	10.9%
Grade 8	-	52.7%	50.0%	51.9%	51.9%	50.2%	45.0%	-	20.9%	17.1%	23.3%	22.6%	21.2%	17.2%
Grade 9	-	59.4%	57.5%	57.2%	57.7%	57.0%	51.8%	-	23.1%	23.1%	25.6%	27.5%	27.2%	22.6%
Grade 10	-	58.0%	58.3%	59.6%	60.1%	59.9%	57.5%	-	23.1%	21.9%	26.9%	29.6%	29.8%	25.2%
Grade 11	-	61.5%	58.6%	60.7%	61.4%	61.7%	62.4%	-	27.0%	24.1%	26.5%	30.8%	32.4%	30.5%
Grade 12	-	66.5%	62.3%	62.7%	63.3%	63.5%	62.4%	-	29.7%	26.9%	30.5%	33.6%	36.0%	32.7%
Alcohol	75.5%	81.0%	75.6%	74.1%	73.3%	72.1%	70.7%	42.8%	43.6%	37.0%	39.4%	37.3%	38.0%	36.1%
Grade 7	58.5%	68.7%	58.2%	57.6%	56.4%	54.7%	51.0%	28.0%	29.2%	23.5%	24.0%	23.1%	22.5%	19.4%
Grade 8	68.7%	76.7%	70.9%	69.3%	68.0%	66.8%	64.7%	31.6%	36.6%	30.4%	34.3%	31.6%	30.6%	29.7%
Grade 9	75.9%	81.3%	78.0%	76.2%	76.1%	74.3%	72.0%	41.0%	41.9%	38.5%	41.0%	38.2%	38.9%	36.2%
Grade 10	83.0%	85.1%	82.4%	81.1%	79.0%	78.5%	77.7%	49.2%	48.0%	41.5%	44.5%	42.1%	44.0%	41.1%
Grade 11	84.5%	87.9%	83.9%	82.8%	82.2%	81.0%	81.2%	55.1%	51.6%	44.4%	48.3%	45.7%	46.6%	46.0%
Grade 12	86.4%	90.4%	86.1%	85.5%	84.6%	82.8%	83.2%	57.5%	60.3%	49.9%	52.0%	50.8%	51.8%	50.6%
Inhalants#	30.0%	24.1%	23.2%	18.7%	19.8%	22.0%	18.9%	7.0%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	8.2%	6.8%
Grade 7	33.1%	24.6%	25.9%	20.2%	22.1%	25.0%	19.5%	11.8%	9.9%	9.2%	7.1%	8.1%	11.5%	9.2%
Grade 8	32.0%	25.4%	26.1%	23.8%	23.9%	26.2%	22.9%	9.4%	9.7%	8.0%	7.5%	7.4%	11.4%	9.9%
Grade 9	30.7%	25.6%	23.3%	19.4%	21.3%	23.0%	18.7%	6.8%	6.6%	3.7%	5.2%	4.8%	8.4%	6.6%
Grade 10	29.3%	23.9%	22.3%	17.4%	18.2%	20.3%	18.4%	6.0%	4.7%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	6.2%	4.8%
Grade 11	26.6%	22.0%	20.8%	14.0%	15.5%	18.4%	18.0%	5.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.1%	2.4%	5.3%	5.1%
Grade 12	25.5%	22.1%	18.4%	14.5%	14.4%	16.5%	14.5%	3.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	4.3%	3.5%
Any Illicit Drug	39.1%	25.1%	22.4%	27.8%	33.7%	36.1%	33.7%	17.1%	9.5%	8.4%	13.7%	17.7%	17.0%	15.4%
Grade 7	25.0%	11.1%	11.4%	14.6%	19.0%	18.4%	14.5%	12.8%	5.6%	5.0%	7.4%	10.2%	8.5%	6.6%
Grade 8	33.0%	17.6%	15.0%	23.5%	28.4%	29.1%	24.7%	16.6%	7.7%	5.1%	12.4%	15.6%	14.2%	11.9%
Grade 9	36.0%	25.6%	23.9%	30.2%	37.3%	38.3%	33.5%	15.4%	10.3%	9.9%	15.9%	20.7%	18.7%	16.0%
Grade 10	42.9%	27.8%	28.1%	32.7%	39.0%	44.3%	40.7%	18.4%	10.0%	10.3%	16.4%	20.4%	20.9%	18.1%
Grade 11	49.1%	33.7%	29.2%	35.0%	41.5%	45.1%	48.1%	20.6%	11.2%	11.2%	15.5%	20.5%	20.7%	21.1%
Grade 12	54.3%	39.9%	31.8%	36.3%	42.5%	47.2%	48.4%	20.2%	13.5%	10.3%	16.0%	20.5%	20.8%	21.6%
Marijuana	31.5%	22.6%	19.7%	25.3%	31.2%	34.5%	32.2%	11.5%	7.8%	6.8%	12.0%	15.9%	15.2%	13.7%
Grade 7	18.8%	9.4%	9.9%	12.7%	16.6%	16.7%	13.2%	7.6%	4.6%	3.9%	6.3%	8.7%	7.1%	5.6%
Grade 8	26.6%	15.1%	11.9%	21.1%	25.5%	27.1%	23.2%	11.7%	5.9%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%	12.4%	10.4%
Grade 9	28.1%	23.1%	21.2%	27.8%	34.9%	36.6%	31.8%	10.5%	8.2%	8.3%	14.3%	18.8%	16.9%	14.2%
Grade 10	34.4%	24.2%	24.5%	29.9%	36.1%	42.6%	39.1%	12.4%	8.1%	8.3%	14.2%	18.4%	19.0%	16.1%
Grade 11	40.7%	31.2%	26.0%	32.0%	39.1%	43.8%	46.5%	14.3%	9.7%	8.7%	13.9%	18.8%	18.8%	18.9%
Grade 12	45.7%	37.5%	29.3%	34.0%	40.5%	46.0%	47.0%	13.9%	11.5%	8.4%	14.3%	18.5%	19.0%	19.6%
Marijuana Only##	15.2%	12.7%	10.8%	14.8%	14.4%	18.3%	17.5%	4.2%	2.8%	2.6%	5.8%	5.5%	6.0%	5.5%
Grade 7	8.9%	5.9%	6.1%	8.4%	8.0%	9.3%	7.6%	3.6%	2.2%	1.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%	2.6%
Grade 8	14.0%	8.9%	6.7%	12.7%	11.5%	14.7%	12.8%	4.9%	2.4%	1.4%	5.5%	4.8%	5.2%	4.4%
Grade 9	14.3%	12.9%	11.1%	16.9%	16.0%	19.4%	16.3%	3.9%	3.1%	3.0%	7.7%	6.5%	6.7%	5.3%
Grade 10	16.0%	13.4%	13.7%	17.0%	16.6%	22.3%	22.1%	4.4%	2.5%	3.4%	6.1%	6.4%	7.4%	6.4%
Grade 11	19.9%	17.9%	14.0%	18.1%	18.9%	23.5%	24.9%	4.8%	3.6%	3.2%	6.2%	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%
Grade 12	20.1%	19.8%	15.8%	18.3%	18.0%	23.4%	26.0%	3.5%	2.9%	2.6%	5.7%	5.5%	6.7%	7.8%
Cocaine/Crack	6.7%	5.8%	5.0%	5.6%	7.1%	9.3%	9.0%	2.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%	3.5%	3.1%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	3.6%	4.4%	3.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%
Grade 8	5.2%	3.9%	3.4%	4.7%	5.6%	7.3%	6.7%	2.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%	2.0%	2.9%	2.5%
Grade 9	5.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	8.0%	9.8%	8.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.9%	3.8%	2.9%
Grade 10	7.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.5%	8.1%	11.4%	10.0%	2.2%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.7%	4.2%	3.7%
Grade 11	8.8%	7.8%	5.6%	6.9%	8.5%	11.8%	14.2%	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%	4.5%	4.8%
Grade 12	11.6%	10.2%	7.5%	8.3%	10.6%	13.2%	13.4%	4.2%	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%	3.6%	4.6%	4.0%

** 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.

Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B1: Prevalence and Recency of Use: 1988 - 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990	Past Month 1992	Past Month 1994	Past Month 1996	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000
Hallucinogens	6.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.9%	7.4%	7.3%	5.4%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%	2.5%	1.8%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%
Grade 8	4.2%	2.9%	2.2%	4.3%	4.7%	4.2%	2.5%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%
Grade 9	5.7%	4.6%	6.0%	5.7%	8.0%	7.4%	5.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	3.1%	2.9%	1.8%
Grade 10	6.7%	5.3%	6.0%	7.8%	9.5%	9.1%	6.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	2.5%
Grade 11	9.3%	6.2%	6.9%	8.0%	10.3%	10.5%	9.2%	3.6%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%	3.5%	2.9%
Grade 12	11.7%	8.8%	8.2%	9.8%	12.5%	12.3%	9.5%	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	2.9%
Uppers	17.1%	7.2%	6.5%	7.0%	7.9%	8.2%	6.7%	5.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%	3.1%	2.7%
Grade 7	10.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	1.7%	4.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%
Grade 8	12.3%	5.2%	5.0%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	3.6%	5.4%	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%
Grade 9	14.5%	7.8%	6.5%	7.6%	8.3%	8.7%	7.2%	4.9%	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%	3.5%	3.2%
Grade 10	20.3%	8.6%	8.0%	9.2%	10.7%	10.8%	8.7%	7.0%	2.1%	2.1%	3.0%	3.3%	4.2%	3.4%
Grade 11	22.9%	8.9%	9.4%	9.6%	10.7%	10.8%	10.8%	6.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.3%	3.0%	4.1%	4.4%
Grade 12	25.0%	11.1%	9.6%	9.9%	12.1%	12.0%	9.5%	6.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%	3.4%
Downers	13.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	5.6%	6.6%	5.8%	3.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	2.6%	2.6%
Grade 7	11.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	1.5%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%
Grade 8	12.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	4.3%	2.9%	5.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.8%	4.0%	5.0%	6.3%	7.1%	6.6%	3.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	2.1%	2.9%	3.5%
Grade 10	14.3%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	7.3%	8.8%	7.4%	3.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%	2.2%	3.4%	3.1%
Grade 11	15.4%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%	7.2%	8.9%	9.9%	3.2%	0.8%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%	3.4%	3.9%
Grade 12	15.3%	6.5%	5.5%	6.0%	8.5%	9.4%	8.0%	2.7%	1.3%	1.0%	1.7%	2.6%	3.2%	3.5%
Rohypnol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7%	4.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6%	1.7%
Grade 7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1%	2.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9%	1.1%
Grade 8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0%	4.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7%	1.9%
Grade 9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3%	4.9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2%	2.0%
Grade 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9%	5.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9%	1.8%
Grade 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4%	5.8%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.8%
Grade 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.7%	4.8%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4%	1.3%
Steroids	NA	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	NA	* %	* %	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Grade 7	NA	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	NA	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	NA	0.7%	* %	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
Grade 9	NA	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	NA	* %	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Grade 10	NA	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	NA	* %	* %	* %	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Grade 11	NA	1.9%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%	2.7%	NA	* %	* %	* %	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Grade 12	NA	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	NA	* %	* %	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Ecstasy	NA	4.1%	2.6%	2.5%	5.4%	4.5%	4.5%	NA	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.9%
Grade 7	NA	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%	NA	* %	0.5%	* %	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	3.4%	2.8%	2.5%	NA	0.7%	* %	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Grade 9	NA	3.8%	2.4%	2.3%	5.7%	4.4%	4.7%	NA	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	2.1%	1.6%	2.0%
Grade 10	NA	4.4%	2.7%	3.4%	6.7%	5.4%	5.5%	NA	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.3%
Grade 11	NA	6.2%	3.7%	3.4%	7.5%	6.4%	7.5%	NA	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%	2.0%	3.2%
Grade 12	NA	9.1%	5.8%	4.0%	9.4%	7.7%	6.7%	NA	2.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%	3.0%
Heroin	1.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4%	1.6%	* %	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 7	1.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6%	1.8%	* %	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9%	0.7%
Grade 8	2.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8%	1.9%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9%	0.7%
Grade 9	0.9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.6%	* %	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 10	1.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1%	1.4%	* %	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7%	0.4%
Grade 11	1.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.5%	* %	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.2%
Grade 12	1.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.5%	* %	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.4%

NA: Not Available
* Less than 0.5%

Table B2: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	51.1%	22.4%	8.4%	20.3%	48.9%
Grade 7	33.0%	10.9%	5.2%	16.9%	67.0%
Grade 8	45.0%	17.2%	8.0%	19.8%	55.0%
Grade 9	51.8%	22.6%	8.3%	20.9%	48.2%
Grade 10	57.5%	25.2%	9.2%	23.1%	42.5%
Grade 11	62.4%	30.5%	10.7%	21.2%	37.6%
Grade 12	62.4%	32.7%	9.5%	20.2%	37.6%
Alcohol	70.7%	36.1%	14.3%	20.3%	29.3%
Grade 7	51.0%	19.4%	8.9%	22.7%	49.0%
Grade 8	64.7%	29.7%	12.4%	22.6%	35.3%
Grade 9	72.0%	36.2%	14.6%	21.2%	28.0%
Grade 10	77.7%	41.1%	16.6%	20.0%	22.3%
Grade 11	81.2%	46.0%	17.4%	17.8%	18.8%
Grade 12	83.2%	50.6%	17.1%	15.5%	16.8%
Inhalants	18.9%	6.8%	3.1%	9.0%	81.1%
Grade 7	19.5%	9.2%	2.8%	7.5%	80.5%
Grade 8	22.9%	9.9%	3.7%	9.3%	77.1%
Grade 9	18.7%	6.6%	3.2%	8.9%	81.3%
Grade 10	18.4%	4.8%	3.5%	10.1%	81.6%
Grade 11	18.0%	5.1%	2.8%	10.1%	82.0%
Grade 12	14.5%	3.5%	2.2%	8.8%	85.5%
Any Illicit Drug	33.7%	15.4%	6.8%	11.5%	66.3%
Grade 7	14.5%	6.6%	2.5%	5.4%	85.5%
Grade 8	24.7%	11.9%	4.7%	8.1%	75.3%
Grade 9	33.5%	16.0%	6.6%	10.9%	66.5%
Grade 10	40.7%	18.1%	8.5%	14.1%	59.3%
Grade 11	48.1%	21.1%	9.9%	17.1%	51.9%
Grade 12	48.4%	21.6%	10.0%	16.8%	51.6%
Marijuana	32.2%	13.7%	6.7%	11.8%	67.8%
Grade 7	13.2%	5.6%	2.3%	5.3%	86.8%
Grade 8	23.2%	10.4%	4.5%	8.3%	76.8%
Grade 9	31.8%	14.2%	6.7%	10.9%	68.2%
Grade 10	39.1%	16.1%	8.6%	14.4%	60.9%
Grade 11	46.5%	18.9%	10.0%	17.6%	53.5%
Grade 12	47.0%	19.6%	10.1%	17.3%	53.0%
Marijuana Only	17.5%	5.5%	3.9%	8.1%	82.5%
Grade 7	7.6%	2.6%	1.4%	3.6%	92.4%
Grade 8	12.8%	4.4%	2.7%	5.7%	87.2%
Grade 9	16.3%	5.3%	3.5%	7.5%	83.7%
Grade 10	22.1%	6.4%	5.3%	10.4%	77.9%
Grade 11	24.9%	7.2%	5.9%	11.8%	75.1%
Grade 12	26.0%	7.8%	6.1%	12.1%	74.0%
Cocaine or Crack	9.0%	3.1%	2.1%	3.8%	91.0%
Grade 7	3.9%	1.4%	0.8%	1.7%	96.1%
Grade 8	6.7%	2.5%	1.4%	2.8%	93.3%
Grade 9	8.5%	2.9%	2.1%	3.5%	91.5%
Grade 10	10.0%	3.7%	2.1%	4.2%	90.0%
Grade 11	14.2%	4.8%	3.1%	6.3%	85.8%
Grade 12	13.4%	4.0%	3.3%	6.1%	86.6%
Cocaine	8.6%	2.9%	2.0%	3.7%	91.4%
Grade 7	3.1%	0.9%	0.6%	1.6%	96.9%
Grade 8	5.9%	2.2%	1.2%	2.5%	94.1%
Grade 9	8.0%	2.8%	2.0%	3.2%	92.0%
Grade 10	9.7%	3.6%	2.1%	4.0%	90.3%
Grade 11	14.1%	4.6%	3.2%	6.3%	85.9%
Grade 12	13.3%	4.0%	3.3%	6.0%	86.7%

Table B2: Prevalence and Recency of Use: All Students, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	97.4%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 8	3.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	97.0%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 10	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 11	3.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1.9%	96.8%
Grade 12	2.0%	0.4%	0.2%	1.4%	98.0%
Hallucinogens	5.4%	1.8%	1.4%	2.2%	94.6%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 9	5.4%	1.8%	1.4%	2.2%	94.6%
Grade 10	6.4%	2.5%	1.7%	2.2%	93.6%
Grade 11	9.2%	2.9%	2.6%	3.7%	90.8%
Grade 12	9.5%	2.9%	2.4%	4.2%	90.5%
Uppers	6.7%	2.7%	1.5%	2.5%	93.3%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.1%	96.4%
Grade 9	7.2%	3.2%	1.5%	2.5%	92.8%
Grade 10	8.7%	3.4%	2.1%	3.2%	91.3%
Grade 11	10.8%	4.4%	2.1%	4.3%	89.2%
Grade 12	9.5%	3.4%	2.2%	3.9%	90.5%
Downers	5.8%	2.6%	1.2%	2.0%	94.2%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 9	6.6%	3.5%	1.2%	1.9%	93.4%
Grade 10	7.4%	3.1%	1.7%	2.6%	92.6%
Grade 11	9.9%	3.9%	2.2%	3.8%	90.1%
Grade 12	8.0%	3.5%	1.5%	3.0%	92.0%
Rohypnol	4.5%	1.7%	0.9%	1.9%	95.5%
Grade 7	2.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 9	4.9%	2.0%	1.1%	1.8%	95.1%
Grade 10	5.0%	1.8%	0.9%	2.3%	95.0%
Grade 11	5.8%	1.8%	1.0%	3.0%	94.2%
Grade 12	4.8%	1.3%	0.8%	2.7%	95.2%
Steroids	2.3%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Ecstasy	4.5%	1.9%	1.0%	1.6%	95.5%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.5%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	97.5%
Grade 9	4.7%	2.0%	1.0%	1.7%	95.3%
Grade 10	5.5%	2.3%	1.3%	1.9%	94.5%
Grade 11	7.5%	3.2%	1.3%	3.0%	92.5%
Grade 12	6.7%	3.0%	1.5%	2.2%	93.3%
Heroin	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%	98.6%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	98.5%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	98.5%

Table B3: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Male Secondary Students, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	54.1%	25.1%	8.6%	20.4%	45.9%
Grade 7	35.6%	11.5%	5.3%	18.8%	64.4%
Grade 8	47.7%	18.9%	8.5%	20.3%	52.3%
Grade 9	56.2%	25.8%	8.9%	21.5%	43.8%
Grade 10	61.0%	28.4%	9.8%	22.8%	39.0%
Grade 11	64.6%	34.5%	9.8%	20.3%	35.4%
Grade 12	65.0%	37.4%	9.9%	17.7%	35.0%
Alcohol	70.9%	37.3%	13.8%	19.8%	29.1%
Grade 7	51.8%	19.3%	9.2%	23.3%	48.2%
Grade 8	65.7%	30.2%	12.7%	22.8%	34.3%
Grade 9	73.0%	38.0%	14.6%	20.4%	27.0%
Grade 10	77.6%	42.0%	16.4%	19.2%	22.4%
Grade 11	80.3%	48.1%	15.7%	16.5%	19.7%
Grade 12	82.5%	53.5%	15.4%	13.6%	17.5%
Inhalants	20.2%	7.0%	3.3%	9.9%	79.8%
Grade 7	19.2%	8.6%	2.8%	7.8%	80.8%
Grade 8	22.9%	10.1%	3.8%	9.0%	77.1%
Grade 9	19.8%	6.5%	3.5%	9.8%	80.2%
Grade 10	19.1%	4.9%	3.6%	10.6%	80.9%
Grade 11	21.2%	5.8%	3.2%	12.2%	78.8%
Grade 12	18.0%	5.3%	2.2%	10.5%	82.0%
Any Illicit Drug	37.3%	18.1%	7.0%	12.2%	62.7%
Grade 7	16.6%	6.7%	3.2%	6.7%	83.4%
Grade 8	27.8%	13.2%	5.2%	9.4%	72.2%
Grade 9	38.0%	19.4%	6.4%	12.2%	62.0%
Grade 10	43.7%	21.3%	8.7%	13.7%	56.3%
Grade 11	52.8%	25.5%	10.0%	17.3%	47.2%
Grade 12	53.2%	26.5%	11.1%	15.6%	46.8%
Marijuana	36.3%	16.4%	7.1%	12.8%	63.7%
Grade 7	15.5%	6.0%	2.8%	6.7%	84.5%
Grade 8	26.7%	12.0%	4.8%	9.9%	73.3%
Grade 9	37.0%	17.5%	6.9%	12.6%	63.0%
Grade 10	42.8%	19.3%	9.0%	14.5%	57.2%
Grade 11	51.9%	23.3%	10.0%	18.6%	48.1%
Grade 12	52.3%	24.2%	11.2%	16.9%	47.7%
Marijuana Only	20.2%	6.8%	4.4%	9.0%	79.8%
Grade 7	9.9%	3.2%	1.7%	5.0%	90.1%
Grade 8	15.4%	5.2%	3.1%	7.1%	84.6%
Grade 9	20.5%	7.3%	4.1%	9.1%	79.5%
Grade 10	24.8%	8.4%	6.1%	10.3%	75.2%
Grade 11	26.8%	8.4%	6.0%	12.4%	73.2%
Grade 12	27.7%	9.2%	7.1%	11.4%	72.3%
Cocaine or Crack	9.9%	3.6%	2.2%	4.1%	90.1%
Grade 7	3.2%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	96.8%
Grade 8	7.1%	2.7%	1.6%	2.8%	92.9%
Grade 9	8.4%	2.9%	1.9%	3.6%	91.6%
Grade 10	11.0%	4.5%	2.2%	4.3%	89.0%
Grade 11	17.0%	5.9%	4.1%	7.0%	83.0%
Grade 12	16.4%	5.7%	3.7%	7.0%	83.6%
Cocaine	9.5%	3.4%	2.1%	4.0%	90.5%
Grade 7	2.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 8	6.4%	2.5%	1.3%	2.6%	93.6%
Grade 9	8.1%	2.8%	1.8%	3.5%	91.9%
Grade 10	10.8%	4.3%	2.2%	4.3%	89.2%
Grade 11	16.8%	5.8%	4.1%	6.9%	83.2%
Grade 12	16.2%	5.7%	3.7%	6.8%	83.8%

Table B3: Prevalence and Recency of Use: Male Students, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 8	3.1%	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%	96.9%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.7%	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 11	4.4%	0.8%	1.0%	2.6%	95.6%
Grade 12	2.5%	0.6%	0.3%	1.6%	97.5%
Hallucinogens	6.5%	2.3%	1.8%	2.4%	93.5%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 9	6.1%	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%	93.9%
Grade 10	7.3%	3.1%	1.8%	2.4%	92.7%
Grade 11	12.0%	4.1%	3.6%	4.3%	88.0%
Grade 12	12.2%	4.2%	3.2%	4.8%	87.8%
Uppers	6.6%	2.9%	1.2%	2.5%	93.4%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.4%	0.8%	1.2%	96.6%
Grade 9	7.1%	3.4%	1.2%	2.5%	92.9%
Grade 10	8.0%	3.6%	1.5%	2.9%	92.0%
Grade 11	11.4%	4.7%	1.9%	4.8%	88.6%
Grade 12	10.8%	4.5%	2.4%	3.9%	89.2%
Downers	6.4%	3.0%	1.1%	2.3%	93.6%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	97.2%
Grade 9	7.0%	3.8%	1.0%	2.2%	93.0%
Grade 10	7.7%	3.4%	1.4%	2.9%	92.3%
Grade 11	11.4%	4.8%	2.1%	4.5%	88.6%
Grade 12	10.1%	4.9%	1.7%	3.5%	89.9%
Rohypnol	4.5%	1.9%	0.9%	1.7%	95.5%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.9%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.9%	0.8%	1.4%	95.9%
Grade 9	4.7%	2.2%	1.0%	1.5%	95.3%
Grade 10	4.6%	2.0%	0.8%	1.8%	95.4%
Grade 11	6.3%	2.5%	1.0%	2.8%	93.7%
Grade 12	5.5%	1.9%	1.0%	2.6%	94.5%
Steroids	3.3%	1.1%	0.7%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.2%	0.8%	1.4%	96.6%
Grade 9	3.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	97.0%
Grade 10	3.1%	1.1%	0.4%	1.6%	96.9%
Grade 11	4.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.9%	95.8%
Grade 12	3.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.8%	96.1%
Ecstasy	4.9%	2.4%	0.9%	1.6%	95.1%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	97.4%
Grade 9	4.8%	2.3%	0.8%	1.7%	95.2%
Grade 10	5.9%	2.8%	1.2%	1.9%	94.1%
Grade 11	8.6%	4.3%	1.2%	3.1%	91.4%
Grade 12	7.8%	3.9%	1.7%	2.2%	92.2%
Heroin	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.3%	0.1%	1.4%	98.2%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%

Table B4: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Female Secondary Students, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	48.3%	19.9%	8.1%	20.3%	51.7%
Grade 7	30.3%	10.4%	5.1%	14.8%	69.7%
Grade 8	42.4%	15.6%	7.4%	19.4%	57.6%
Grade 9	47.7%	19.6%	7.8%	20.3%	52.3%
Grade 10	54.3%	22.2%	8.6%	23.5%	45.7%
Grade 11	60.3%	26.7%	11.5%	22.1%	39.7%
Grade 12	60.1%	28.6%	9.1%	22.4%	39.9%
Alcohol	70.6%	35.0%	14.7%	20.9%	29.4%
Grade 7	50.3%	19.5%	8.7%	22.1%	49.7%
Grade 8	63.7%	29.3%	12.1%	22.3%	36.3%
Grade 9	71.1%	34.5%	14.6%	22.0%	28.9%
Grade 10	77.8%	40.2%	16.8%	20.8%	22.2%
Grade 11	82.2%	43.9%	19.1%	19.2%	17.8%
Grade 12	83.9%	47.9%	18.7%	17.3%	16.1%
Inhalants	17.8%	6.5%	2.9%	8.4%	82.2%
Grade 7	19.8%	9.7%	2.8%	7.3%	80.2%
Grade 8	22.9%	9.6%	3.8%	9.5%	77.1%
Grade 9	17.6%	6.8%	2.9%	7.9%	82.4%
Grade 10	17.6%	4.7%	3.3%	9.6%	82.4%
Grade 11	14.9%	4.4%	2.3%	8.2%	85.1%
Grade 12	11.4%	2.0%	2.1%	7.3%	88.6%
Any Illicit Drug	30.4%	12.9%	6.5%	11.0%	69.6%
Grade 7	12.6%	6.5%	1.9%	4.2%	87.4%
Grade 8	21.8%	10.6%	4.3%	6.9%	78.2%
Grade 9	29.3%	12.9%	6.9%	9.5%	70.7%
Grade 10	37.7%	15.1%	8.3%	14.3%	62.3%
Grade 11	43.7%	16.8%	9.8%	17.1%	56.3%
Grade 12	44.2%	17.3%	9.0%	17.9%	55.8%
Marijuana	28.4%	11.2%	6.3%	10.9%	71.6%
Grade 7	11.0%	5.3%	1.8%	3.9%	89.0%
Grade 8	19.9%	8.9%	4.2%	6.8%	80.1%
Grade 9	27.1%	11.2%	6.5%	9.4%	72.9%
Grade 10	35.6%	13.1%	8.1%	14.4%	64.4%
Grade 11	41.5%	14.7%	10.0%	16.8%	58.5%
Grade 12	42.3%	15.5%	9.1%	17.7%	57.7%
Marijuana Only	15.1%	4.2%	3.4%	7.5%	84.9%
Grade 7	5.4%	2.1%	0.9%	2.4%	94.6%
Grade 8	10.3%	3.7%	2.3%	4.3%	89.7%
Grade 9	12.4%	3.5%	2.9%	6.0%	87.6%
Grade 10	19.5%	4.5%	4.5%	10.5%	80.5%
Grade 11	23.1%	6.1%	5.8%	11.2%	76.9%
Grade 12	24.6%	6.7%	5.0%	12.9%	75.4%
Cocaine or Crack	8.3%	2.7%	1.9%	3.7%	91.7%
Grade 7	4.5%	1.8%	0.9%	1.8%	95.5%
Grade 8	6.3%	2.3%	1.3%	2.7%	93.7%
Grade 9	8.6%	2.9%	2.3%	3.4%	91.4%
Grade 10	9.0%	3.0%	2.1%	3.9%	91.0%
Grade 11	11.5%	3.6%	2.2%	5.7%	88.5%
Grade 12	10.8%	2.5%	2.9%	5.4%	89.2%
Cocaine	7.7%	2.4%	1.8%	3.5%	92.3%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	96.5%
Grade 8	5.4%	1.9%	1.1%	2.4%	94.6%
Grade 9	7.9%	2.9%	2.1%	2.9%	92.1%
Grade 10	8.7%	3.0%	1.9%	3.8%	91.3%
Grade 11	11.5%	3.4%	2.3%	5.8%	88.5%
Grade 12	10.7%	2.5%	2.9%	5.3%	89.3%

Table B4: Prevalence and Recency of Use: Female Students, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.4%	97.5%
Grade 7	2.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.0%	0.7%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 9	2.8%	0.6%	0.5%	1.7%	97.2%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%	97.8%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.5%	0.3%	1.3%	97.9%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	98.5%
Hallucinogens	4.4%	1.3%	1.1%	2.0%	95.6%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 9	4.7%	1.4%	1.3%	2.0%	95.3%
Grade 10	5.7%	2.0%	1.4%	2.3%	94.3%
Grade 11	6.7%	1.8%	1.6%	3.3%	93.3%
Grade 12	7.2%	1.7%	1.8%	3.7%	92.8%
Uppers	6.7%	2.5%	1.7%	2.5%	93.3%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	96.1%
Grade 9	7.3%	3.0%	1.8%	2.5%	92.7%
Grade 10	9.4%	3.2%	2.6%	3.6%	90.6%
Grade 11	10.1%	4.0%	2.4%	3.7%	89.9%
Grade 12	8.4%	2.5%	1.9%	4.0%	91.6%
Downers	5.3%	2.2%	1.3%	1.8%	94.7%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	97.1%
Grade 9	6.2%	3.2%	1.3%	1.7%	93.8%
Grade 10	7.1%	2.8%	1.9%	2.4%	92.9%
Grade 11	8.4%	3.1%	2.2%	3.1%	91.6%
Grade 12	6.1%	2.2%	1.3%	2.6%	93.9%
Rohypnol	4.4%	1.4%	1.0%	2.0%	95.6%
Grade 7	2.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%	97.9%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%	95.6%
Grade 9	5.1%	1.8%	1.2%	2.1%	94.9%
Grade 10	5.4%	1.5%	1.2%	2.7%	94.6%
Grade 11	5.4%	1.3%	0.8%	3.3%	94.6%
Grade 12	4.1%	0.9%	0.5%	2.7%	95.9%
Steroids	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.7%	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	98.3%
Grade 9	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	98.7%
Grade 12	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	99.2%
Ecstasy	4.1%	1.5%	1.0%	1.6%	95.9%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 9	4.6%	1.8%	1.0%	1.8%	95.4%
Grade 10	5.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.7%	95.0%
Grade 11	6.4%	2.1%	1.5%	2.8%	93.6%
Grade 12	5.8%	2.2%	1.3%	2.3%	94.2%
Heroin	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	98.8%
Grade 12	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	98.9%

Table B5: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Anglo Secondary Students, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	50.7%	24.2%	8.3%	18.2%	49.3%
Grade 7	29.5%	8.8%	5.0%	15.7%	70.5%
Grade 8	41.1%	16.5%	8.2%	16.4%	58.9%
Grade 9	49.7%	23.6%	7.5%	18.6%	50.3%
Grade 10	59.5%	27.9%	9.4%	22.2%	40.5%
Grade 11	66.7%	36.9%	10.6%	19.2%	33.3%
Grade 12	65.8%	38.5%	10.0%	17.3%	34.2%
Alcohol	68.6%	34.8%	15.2%	18.6%	31.4%
Grade 7	44.0%	13.4%	9.2%	21.4%	56.0%
Grade 8	60.3%	26.4%	13.5%	20.4%	39.7%
Grade 9	69.6%	34.1%	16.3%	19.2%	30.4%
Grade 10	77.8%	40.9%	17.5%	19.4%	22.2%
Grade 11	82.3%	47.7%	18.2%	16.4%	17.7%
Grade 12	84.7%	55.0%	17.0%	12.7%	15.3%
Inhalants	17.6%	5.9%	3.0%	8.7%	82.4%
Grade 7	15.0%	6.1%	2.4%	6.5%	85.0%
Grade 8	20.0%	8.0%	3.4%	8.6%	80.0%
Grade 9	16.8%	6.0%	3.1%	7.7%	83.2%
Grade 10	17.7%	4.6%	3.1%	10.0%	82.3%
Grade 11	20.5%	6.0%	3.4%	11.1%	79.5%
Grade 12	15.5%	3.7%	3.0%	8.8%	84.5%
Any Illicit Drug	30.0%	13.6%	6.4%	10.0%	70.0%
Grade 7	7.9%	3.0%	1.8%	3.1%	92.1%
Grade 8	19.4%	8.8%	4.6%	6.0%	80.6%
Grade 9	28.5%	13.5%	6.0%	9.0%	71.5%
Grade 10	37.5%	16.1%	8.2%	13.2%	62.5%
Grade 11	47.1%	21.4%	9.6%	16.1%	52.9%
Grade 12	49.8%	23.3%	10.5%	16.0%	50.2%
Marijuana	28.7%	12.2%	6.3%	10.2%	71.3%
Grade 7	6.9%	2.4%	1.5%	3.0%	93.1%
Grade 8	18.0%	7.8%	4.0%	6.2%	82.0%
Grade 9	27.0%	12.0%	5.9%	9.1%	73.0%
Grade 10	36.1%	14.6%	7.8%	13.7%	63.9%
Grade 11	45.6%	19.8%	9.7%	16.1%	54.4%
Grade 12	48.2%	21.0%	11.0%	16.2%	51.8%
Marijuana Only	15.5%	4.4%	3.9%	7.2%	84.5%
Grade 7	3.9%	1.1%	0.8%	2.0%	96.1%
Grade 8	10.0%	3.3%	2.5%	4.2%	90.0%
Grade 9	13.3%	3.9%	3.3%	6.1%	86.7%
Grade 10	21.2%	5.9%	5.3%	10.0%	78.8%
Grade 11	23.6%	6.5%	6.1%	11.0%	76.4%
Grade 12	25.9%	7.4%	6.7%	11.8%	74.1%
Cocaine or Crack	6.8%	1.8%	1.7%	3.3%	93.2%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.8%	95.7%
Grade 9	5.7%	1.2%	1.8%	2.7%	94.3%
Grade 10	6.7%	1.9%	1.6%	3.2%	93.3%
Grade 11	13.2%	4.0%	2.9%	6.3%	86.8%
Grade 12	11.9%	3.1%	2.8%	6.0%	88.1%
Cocaine	6.4%	1.7%	1.6%	3.1%	93.6%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%	98.6%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.2%	0.9%	1.6%	96.3%
Grade 9	5.3%	1.2%	1.7%	2.4%	94.7%
Grade 10	6.4%	1.8%	1.6%	3.0%	93.6%
Grade 11	13.0%	3.9%	3.0%	6.1%	87.0%
Grade 12	11.7%	3.1%	2.8%	5.8%	88.3%

Table B5: Prevalence and Recency of Use: Anglo Students, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.1%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	97.9%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	98.4%
Grade 11	3.4%	0.6%	0.6%	2.2%	96.6%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.2%	0.3%	1.9%	97.6%
Hallucinogens	6.8%	2.3%	1.7%	2.8%	93.2%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.0%	0.5%	1.4%	97.1%
Grade 9	6.5%	2.4%	1.5%	2.6%	93.5%
Grade 10	7.6%	2.7%	2.2%	2.7%	92.4%
Grade 11	12.4%	4.3%	3.3%	4.8%	87.6%
Grade 12	13.1%	3.9%	3.4%	5.8%	86.9%
Uppers	7.6%	3.1%	1.7%	2.8%	92.4%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	98.8%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.6%	0.9%	1.0%	96.5%
Grade 9	7.1%	3.0%	1.6%	2.5%	92.9%
Grade 10	9.6%	3.9%	2.3%	3.4%	90.4%
Grade 11	14.2%	6.0%	2.6%	5.6%	85.8%
Grade 12	13.3%	4.6%	3.2%	5.5%	86.7%
Downers	6.4%	2.8%	1.5%	2.1%	93.6%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	98.7%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	97.0%
Grade 9	6.8%	3.9%	1.2%	1.7%	93.2%
Grade 10	7.2%	3.1%	1.8%	2.3%	92.8%
Grade 11	12.5%	5.2%	2.6%	4.7%	87.5%
Grade 12	10.4%	4.3%	2.3%	3.8%	89.6%
Rohypnol	3.0%	1.0%	0.7%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	97.2%
Grade 9	2.7%	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%	97.3%
Grade 10	3.1%	0.9%	0.6%	1.6%	96.9%
Grade 11	4.8%	1.6%	0.9%	2.3%	95.2%
Grade 12	4.1%	1.2%	0.7%	2.2%	95.9%
Steroids	2.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 9	2.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	1.3%	97.8%
Grade 11	3.2%	0.9%	0.5%	1.8%	96.8%
Grade 12	2.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.4%	97.3%
Ecstasy	5.0%	2.1%	1.2%	1.7%	95.0%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	99.2%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	97.9%
Grade 9	4.8%	2.4%	0.8%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 10	6.0%	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 11	9.5%	4.0%	2.0%	3.5%	90.5%
Grade 12	9.1%	3.9%	2.3%	2.9%	90.9%
Heroin	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 9	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	98.4%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.7%	97.8%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.3%	0.4%	1.2%	98.1%

**Table B6: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas African American Secondary Students, 2000**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	38.3%	10.4%	5.4%	22.5%	61.7%
Grade 7	28.5%	7.9%	3.2%	17.4%	71.5%
Grade 8	37.0%	8.4%	4.9%	23.7%	63.0%
Grade 9	39.4%	9.1%	5.7%	24.6%	60.6%
Grade 10	39.7%	10.9%	5.0%	23.8%	60.3%
Grade 11	43.4%	12.8%	8.0%	22.6%	56.6%
Grade 12	44.1%	15.9%	6.1%	22.1%	55.9%
Alcohol	67.6%	26.5%	13.4%	27.7%	32.4%
Grade 7	55.6%	20.1%	8.9%	26.6%	44.4%
Grade 8	63.5%	22.3%	10.7%	30.5%	36.5%
Grade 9	67.4%	25.4%	11.1%	30.9%	32.6%
Grade 10	71.7%	28.7%	15.9%	27.1%	28.3%
Grade 11	76.5%	31.6%	17.9%	27.0%	23.5%
Grade 12	74.8%	34.1%	19.1%	21.6%	25.2%
Inhalants	11.7%	4.4%	1.4%	5.9%	88.3%
Grade 7	17.1%	7.8%	2.1%	7.2%	82.9%
Grade 8	14.9%	6.8%	2.0%	6.1%	85.1%
Grade 9	10.5%	2.9%	1.4%	6.2%	89.5%
Grade 10	10.2%	2.9%	1.3%	6.0%	89.8%
Grade 11	9.1%	2.2%	0.8%	6.1%	90.9%
Grade 12	7.0%	2.8%	0.9%	3.3%	93.0%
Any Illicit Drug	30.4%	12.9%	5.3%	12.2%	69.6%
Grade 7	14.7%	7.1%	1.5%	6.1%	85.3%
Grade 8	21.5%	8.8%	3.6%	9.1%	78.5%
Grade 9	29.2%	12.5%	5.5%	11.2%	70.8%
Grade 10	37.0%	13.9%	7.6%	15.5%	63.0%
Grade 11	43.3%	18.0%	8.2%	17.1%	56.7%
Grade 12	43.9%	20.2%	6.5%	17.2%	56.1%
Marijuana	29.9%	12.2%	5.3%	12.4%	70.1%
Grade 7	13.3%	6.1%	1.6%	5.6%	86.7%
Grade 8	21.2%	8.4%	3.5%	9.3%	78.8%
Grade 9	28.9%	11.9%	5.7%	11.3%	71.1%
Grade 10	36.6%	13.0%	7.6%	16.0%	63.4%
Grade 11	43.1%	16.8%	8.1%	18.2%	56.9%
Grade 12	43.2%	19.8%	6.2%	17.2%	56.8%
Marijuana Only	24.5%	9.1%	4.4%	11.0%	75.5%
Grade 7	9.7%	4.1%	0.7%	4.9%	90.3%
Grade 8	17.6%	6.3%	3.0%	8.3%	82.4%
Grade 9	23.9%	8.9%	4.8%	10.2%	76.1%
Grade 10	30.1%	9.4%	6.4%	14.3%	69.9%
Grade 11	35.4%	12.9%	6.9%	15.6%	64.6%
Grade 12	36.4%	15.5%	5.5%	15.4%	63.6%
Cocaine or Crack	2.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	98.2%
Grade 8	1.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 10	2.6%	1.3%	0.5%	0.8%	97.4%
Grade 11	3.6%	2.3%	0.2%	1.1%	96.4%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	97.6%
Cocaine	1.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	98.7%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	98.7%
Grade 9	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 10	2.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 11	3.4%	2.2%	0.1%	1.1%	96.6%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	97.6%

Table B6: Prevalence and Recency of Use: African American Students, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 8	0.9%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 9	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 10	1.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 11	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 12	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	99.5%
Hallucinogens	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	98.7%
Grade 8	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	99.3%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 10	2.2%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	97.8%
Grade 11	2.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	98.1%
Uppers	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 8	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	99.0%
Grade 9	1.9%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	98.1%
Grade 10	2.5%	1.4%	0.6%	0.5%	97.5%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.5%	0.3%	1.8%	97.4%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.7%	98.2%
Downers	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 7	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	99.4%
Grade 8	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	99.5%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	98.6%
Grade 10	2.0%	1.5%	0.1%	0.4%	98.0%
Grade 11	3.3%	1.1%	0.5%	1.7%	96.7%
Grade 12	1.6%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	98.4%
Rohypnol	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	98.9%
Grade 7	1.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	98.4%
Grade 8	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	99.0%
Grade 9	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 10	1.4%	1.0%	0.1%	0.3%	98.6%
Grade 11	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	99.3%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Steroids	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 11	2.9%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	97.1%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	98.3%
Ecstasy	1.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	99.1%
Grade 8	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	99.0%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 10	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 11	2.9%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	97.9%
Heroin	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 8	1.5%	1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	98.5%
Grade 9	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	99.3%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 11	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	99.4%
Grade 12	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	99.3%

Table B7: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Hispanic Secondary Students, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	57.3%	25.2%	9.8%	22.3%	42.7%
Grade 7	39.6%	14.9%	6.3%	18.4%	60.4%
Grade 8	54.2%	22.0%	9.1%	23.1%	45.8%
Grade 9	59.9%	26.8%	10.6%	22.5%	40.1%
Grade 10	62.7%	27.4%	10.5%	24.8%	37.3%
Grade 11	65.5%	30.6%	11.9%	23.0%	34.5%
Grade 12	66.1%	32.8%	10.4%	22.9%	33.9%
Alcohol	75.5%	42.2%	13.6%	19.7%	24.5%
Grade 7	58.5%	26.7%	8.8%	23.0%	41.5%
Grade 8	71.9%	37.7%	11.8%	22.4%	28.1%
Grade 9	77.5%	43.8%	13.8%	19.9%	22.5%
Grade 10	80.9%	46.9%	15.8%	18.2%	19.1%
Grade 11	82.7%	50.3%	16.5%	15.9%	17.3%
Grade 12	85.4%	52.1%	16.7%	16.6%	14.6%
Inhalants	23.6%	8.9%	3.8%	10.9%	76.4%
Grade 7	26.0%	13.6%	3.5%	8.9%	74.0%
Grade 8	30.1%	13.8%	4.8%	11.5%	69.9%
Grade 9	24.4%	8.8%	4.1%	11.5%	75.6%
Grade 10	22.8%	5.9%	5.0%	11.9%	77.2%
Grade 11	18.7%	5.4%	2.9%	10.4%	81.3%
Grade 12	16.2%	3.6%	1.7%	10.9%	83.8%
Any Illicit Drug	40.7%	19.0%	8.0%	13.7%	59.3%
Grade 7	23.1%	11.0%	4.0%	8.1%	76.9%
Grade 8	34.1%	17.7%	5.5%	10.9%	65.9%
Grade 9	42.6%	21.1%	8.1%	13.4%	57.4%
Grade 10	47.5%	22.8%	9.8%	14.9%	52.5%
Grade 11	52.3%	22.1%	11.2%	19.0%	47.7%
Grade 12	49.4%	20.2%	11.0%	18.2%	50.6%
Marijuana	38.6%	16.6%	8.0%	14.0%	61.4%
Grade 7	21.3%	9.6%	3.7%	8.0%	78.7%
Grade 8	31.8%	15.3%	5.6%	10.9%	68.2%
Grade 9	40.1%	18.5%	8.2%	13.4%	59.9%
Grade 10	45.4%	19.7%	10.2%	15.5%	54.6%
Grade 11	50.2%	19.0%	11.5%	19.7%	49.8%
Grade 12	47.9%	18.2%	10.7%	19.0%	52.1%
Marijuana Only	18.2%	5.5%	4.0%	8.7%	81.8%
Grade 7	11.6%	4.0%	2.3%	5.3%	88.4%
Grade 8	15.2%	5.5%	2.9%	6.8%	84.8%
Grade 9	17.8%	6.0%	3.3%	8.5%	82.2%
Grade 10	21.0%	6.2%	5.1%	9.7%	79.0%
Grade 11	23.1%	5.9%	5.5%	11.7%	76.9%
Grade 12	23.0%	5.7%	5.7%	11.6%	77.0%
Cocaine or Crack	14.9%	5.6%	3.2%	6.1%	85.1%
Grade 7	7.0%	2.9%	1.3%	2.8%	93.0%
Grade 8	12.2%	4.7%	2.4%	5.1%	87.8%
Grade 9	15.1%	6.1%	3.1%	5.9%	84.9%
Grade 10	17.6%	7.4%	3.4%	6.8%	82.4%
Grade 11	20.1%	6.7%	4.7%	8.7%	79.9%
Grade 12	19.9%	6.3%	5.0%	8.6%	80.1%
Cocaine	14.3%	5.3%	3.0%	6.0%	85.7%
Grade 7	5.9%	2.0%	1.1%	2.8%	94.1%
Grade 8	10.9%	4.1%	2.1%	4.7%	89.1%
Grade 9	14.2%	5.9%	2.9%	5.4%	85.8%
Grade 10	17.5%	7.3%	3.4%	6.8%	82.5%
Grade 11	20.1%	6.6%	4.8%	8.7%	79.9%
Grade 12	19.9%	6.3%	5.0%	8.6%	80.1%

Table B7: Prevalence and Recency of Use: Hispanic Students, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.7%	1.2%	0.7%	1.8%	96.3%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.3%	96.6%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.8%	95.3%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.1%	0.7%	2.0%	96.2%
Grade 10	4.0%	1.3%	0.6%	2.1%	96.0%
Grade 11	3.8%	0.8%	0.9%	2.1%	96.2%
Grade 12	2.0%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	98.0%
Hallucinogens	5.0%	1.6%	1.4%	2.0%	95.0%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	97.4%
Grade 9	5.4%	1.5%	1.6%	2.3%	94.6%
Grade 10	6.2%	2.6%	1.4%	2.2%	93.8%
Grade 11	8.0%	2.2%	2.2%	3.6%	92.0%
Grade 12	7.7%	2.5%	1.8%	3.4%	92.3%
Uppers	7.3%	2.9%	1.7%	2.7%	92.7%
Grade 7	2.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.8%	2.0%	1.1%	1.7%	95.2%
Grade 9	9.4%	4.3%	2.0%	3.1%	90.6%
Grade 10	9.9%	3.5%	2.4%	4.0%	90.1%
Grade 11	10.0%	4.0%	2.4%	3.6%	90.0%
Grade 12	7.7%	2.8%	1.5%	3.4%	92.3%
Downers	6.7%	2.9%	1.4%	2.4%	93.3%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.8%	0.7%	1.2%	96.3%
Grade 9	8.4%	4.2%	1.6%	2.6%	91.6%
Grade 10	9.9%	3.8%	2.2%	3.9%	90.1%
Grade 11	9.5%	3.5%	2.4%	3.6%	90.5%
Grade 12	7.1%	3.0%	1.0%	3.1%	92.9%
Rohypnol	7.8%	2.9%	1.5%	3.4%	92.2%
Grade 7	4.1%	1.8%	1.0%	1.3%	95.9%
Grade 8	7.7%	3.5%	1.5%	2.7%	92.3%
Grade 9	9.4%	3.9%	2.1%	3.4%	90.6%
Grade 10	9.1%	3.3%	1.9%	3.9%	90.9%
Grade 11	9.2%	2.8%	1.4%	5.0%	90.8%
Grade 12	6.7%	1.8%	1.0%	3.9%	93.3%
Steroids	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	97.4%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.7%	0.2%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Ecstasy	4.8%	2.1%	0.8%	1.9%	95.2%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.2%	0.2%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.6%	0.7%	1.2%	96.5%
Grade 9	5.5%	2.0%	1.3%	2.2%	94.5%
Grade 10	5.8%	2.9%	1.0%	1.9%	94.2%
Grade 11	6.6%	2.9%	0.8%	2.9%	93.4%
Grade 12	5.3%	2.5%	0.8%	2.0%	94.7%
Heroin	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	97.3%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 11	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	99.1%
Grade 12	1.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%	98.6%

**Table B8: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning A's/B's, 2000**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	47.2%	19.3%	7.8%	20.1%	52.8%
Grade 7	28.5%	8.6%	4.2%	15.7%	71.5%
Grade 8	40.6%	14.0%	7.0%	19.6%	59.4%
Grade 9	45.9%	18.0%	7.8%	20.1%	54.1%
Grade 10	53.7%	20.9%	8.9%	23.9%	46.3%
Grade 11	59.4%	27.4%	10.5%	21.5%	40.6%
Grade 12	60.7%	31.2%	9.5%	20.0%	39.3%
Alcohol	68.5%	33.4%	14.4%	20.7%	31.5%
Grade 7	47.7%	16.4%	8.7%	22.6%	52.3%
Grade 8	61.5%	26.6%	12.2%	22.7%	38.5%
Grade 9	68.8%	32.3%	14.9%	21.6%	31.2%
Grade 10	75.5%	38.2%	16.2%	21.1%	24.5%
Grade 11	79.9%	43.4%	17.7%	18.8%	20.1%
Grade 12	82.7%	49.2%	17.7%	15.8%	17.3%
Inhalants	16.2%	5.5%	2.7%	8.0%	83.8%
Grade 7	16.8%	7.5%	2.3%	7.0%	83.2%
Grade 8	19.6%	8.0%	3.4%	8.2%	80.4%
Grade 9	15.5%	5.5%	2.4%	7.6%	84.5%
Grade 10	15.7%	4.1%	3.1%	8.5%	84.3%
Grade 11	15.6%	4.2%	2.4%	9.0%	84.4%
Grade 12	13.1%	2.9%	2.0%	8.2%	86.9%
Any Illicit Drug	29.5%	12.4%	6.2%	10.9%	70.5%
Grade 7	10.7%	4.5%	1.8%	4.4%	89.3%
Grade 8	19.9%	8.8%	4.1%	7.0%	80.1%
Grade 9	27.0%	11.4%	6.0%	9.6%	73.0%
Grade 10	35.7%	14.7%	7.7%	13.3%	64.3%
Grade 11	44.4%	18.0%	9.1%	17.3%	55.6%
Grade 12	46.3%	19.8%	9.8%	16.7%	53.7%
Marijuana	28.0%	11.0%	6.1%	10.9%	72.0%
Grade 7	9.6%	3.8%	1.6%	4.2%	90.4%
Grade 8	18.5%	7.8%	3.8%	6.9%	81.5%
Grade 9	25.2%	10.0%	5.7%	9.5%	74.8%
Grade 10	34.2%	13.2%	7.4%	13.6%	65.8%
Grade 11	42.8%	15.9%	9.5%	17.4%	57.2%
Grade 12	44.9%	18.1%	9.8%	17.0%	55.1%
Marijuana Only	16.0%	4.6%	3.6%	7.8%	84.0%
Grade 7	5.9%	1.8%	0.9%	3.2%	94.1%
Grade 8	10.6%	3.5%	2.3%	4.8%	89.4%
Grade 9	14.0%	4.0%	3.2%	6.8%	86.0%
Grade 10	20.1%	5.4%	4.8%	9.9%	79.9%
Grade 11	24.4%	6.5%	5.6%	12.3%	75.6%
Grade 12	25.5%	7.5%	5.9%	12.1%	74.5%
Cocaine or Crack	7.1%	2.2%	1.7%	3.2%	92.9%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.4%	1.0%	2.4%	95.2%
Grade 9	5.5%	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%	94.5%
Grade 10	7.7%	2.5%	1.7%	3.5%	92.3%
Grade 11	11.7%	3.7%	2.8%	5.2%	88.3%
Grade 12	12.3%	3.4%	3.2%	5.7%	87.7%
Cocaine	6.7%	2.0%	1.7%	3.0%	93.3%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.2%	0.8%	2.1%	95.9%
Grade 9	5.0%	1.6%	1.4%	2.0%	95.0%
Grade 10	7.5%	2.5%	1.6%	3.4%	92.5%
Grade 11	11.5%	3.6%	2.8%	5.1%	88.5%
Grade 12	12.2%	3.4%	3.2%	5.6%	87.8%

Table B8: Prevalence of Use: Students Who Reported Earning A's/B's, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	1.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	98.4%
Grade 11	2.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.5%	97.5%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	98.1%
Hallucinogens	4.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.9%	95.5%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	99.0%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	95.8%
Grade 10	5.2%	1.9%	1.4%	1.9%	94.8%
Grade 11	7.7%	2.2%	2.2%	3.3%	92.3%
Grade 12	8.9%	2.5%	2.2%	4.2%	91.1%
Uppers	5.6%	2.1%	1.3%	2.2%	94.4%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	97.0%
Grade 9	5.2%	2.2%	1.2%	1.8%	94.8%
Grade 10	7.5%	2.5%	2.0%	3.0%	92.5%
Grade 11	9.5%	3.9%	1.8%	3.8%	90.5%
Grade 12	8.7%	2.8%	2.1%	3.8%	91.3%
Downers	4.8%	2.0%	1.1%	1.7%	95.2%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	97.9%
Grade 9	4.6%	2.5%	0.8%	1.3%	95.4%
Grade 10	6.4%	2.4%	1.5%	2.5%	93.6%
Grade 11	8.9%	3.6%	1.8%	3.5%	91.1%
Grade 12	7.2%	3.0%	1.4%	2.8%	92.8%
Rohypnol	3.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	96.5%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	96.6%
Grade 9	3.4%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 10	3.7%	1.2%	0.7%	1.8%	96.3%
Grade 11	5.0%	1.5%	0.8%	2.7%	95.0%
Grade 12	4.1%	1.1%	0.6%	2.4%	95.9%
Steroids	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Ecstasy	3.7%	1.5%	0.9%	1.3%	96.3%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	99.0%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 9	3.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	96.6%
Grade 10	4.6%	1.8%	1.2%	1.6%	95.4%
Grade 11	6.4%	2.6%	1.3%	2.5%	93.6%
Grade 12	6.1%	2.7%	1.3%	2.1%	93.9%
Heroin	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 9	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 10	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	99.0%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%

**Table B9: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's, 2000**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	65.4%	33.9%	10.2%	21.3%	34.6%
Grade 7	48.3%	19.1%	8.6%	20.6%	51.7%
Grade 8	61.4%	28.9%	11.7%	20.8%	38.6%
Grade 9	69.5%	36.3%	9.8%	23.4%	30.5%
Grade 10	71.2%	40.8%	10.2%	20.2%	28.8%
Grade 11	73.5%	41.8%	11.5%	20.2%	26.5%
Grade 12	72.9%	42.3%	9.4%	21.2%	27.1%
Alcohol	79.1%	46.0%	14.1%	19.0%	20.9%
Grade 7	62.3%	29.5%	9.7%	23.1%	37.7%
Grade 8	76.6%	41.6%	13.1%	21.9%	23.4%
Grade 9	81.7%	47.7%	13.5%	20.5%	18.3%
Grade 10	85.9%	51.4%	18.5%	16.0%	14.1%
Grade 11	86.1%	55.4%	16.7%	14.0%	13.9%
Grade 12	86.7%	59.4%	13.6%	13.7%	13.3%
Inhalants	29.0%	11.3%	4.7%	13.0%	71.0%
Grade 7	29.0%	15.1%	4.0%	9.9%	71.0%
Grade 8	35.0%	16.6%	5.3%	13.1%	65.0%
Grade 9	28.5%	10.2%	5.4%	12.9%	71.5%
Grade 10	27.8%	7.4%	5.1%	15.3%	72.2%
Grade 11	26.5%	8.5%	3.9%	14.1%	73.5%
Grade 12	23.0%	7.8%	2.9%	12.3%	77.0%
Any Illicit Drug	49.2%	26.3%	8.9%	14.0%	50.8%
Grade 7	27.2%	13.8%	5.0%	8.4%	72.8%
Grade 8	42.6%	23.2%	6.9%	12.5%	57.4%
Grade 9	52.9%	29.5%	8.6%	14.8%	47.1%
Grade 10	58.1%	29.9%	11.8%	16.4%	41.9%
Grade 11	61.6%	32.0%	12.4%	17.2%	38.4%
Grade 12	61.4%	32.8%	11.2%	17.4%	38.6%
Marijuana	47.6%	23.5%	9.1%	15.0%	52.4%
Grade 7	25.4%	12.0%	4.8%	8.6%	74.6%
Grade 8	40.3%	20.3%	6.9%	13.1%	59.7%
Grade 9	51.5%	26.7%	9.4%	15.4%	48.5%
Grade 10	56.7%	26.7%	12.2%	17.8%	43.3%
Grade 11	59.7%	29.7%	11.7%	18.3%	40.3%
Grade 12	59.8%	28.7%	11.7%	19.4%	40.2%
Marijuana Only	23.1%	8.6%	5.0%	9.5%	76.9%
Grade 7	13.5%	5.6%	2.6%	5.3%	86.5%
Grade 8	20.7%	7.9%	3.8%	9.0%	79.3%
Grade 9	23.1%	9.2%	4.1%	9.8%	76.9%
Grade 10	29.2%	9.9%	7.3%	12.0%	70.8%
Grade 11	27.2%	9.8%	7.0%	10.4%	72.8%
Grade 12	29.2%	9.8%	7.3%	12.1%	70.8%
Cocaine or Crack	16.2%	6.5%	3.3%	6.4%	83.8%
Grade 7	7.4%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	92.6%
Grade 8	13.7%	6.5%	2.9%	4.3%	86.3%
Grade 9	17.5%	6.7%	3.8%	7.0%	82.5%
Grade 10	18.2%	8.0%	3.8%	6.4%	81.8%
Grade 11	23.4%	8.5%	4.3%	10.6%	76.6%
Grade 12	20.4%	7.8%	3.4%	9.2%	79.6%
Cocaine	15.6%	6.2%	3.1%	6.3%	84.4%
Grade 7	6.3%	2.0%	1.4%	2.9%	93.7%
Grade 8	12.6%	5.8%	2.5%	4.3%	87.4%
Grade 9	16.8%	6.6%	3.5%	6.7%	83.2%
Grade 10	17.7%	7.8%	3.7%	6.2%	82.3%
Grade 11	23.5%	8.2%	4.7%	10.6%	76.5%
Grade 12	20.4%	7.8%	3.4%	9.2%	79.6%

Table B9: Prevalence of Use: Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	5.1%	1.5%	1.3%	2.3%	94.9%
Grade 7	4.3%	1.0%	1.6%	1.7%	95.7%
Grade 8	7.1%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	92.9%
Grade 9	4.6%	1.2%	0.9%	2.5%	95.4%
Grade 10	5.5%	2.2%	1.1%	2.2%	94.5%
Grade 11	5.5%	1.5%	0.9%	3.1%	94.5%
Grade 12	2.6%	0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	97.4%
Hallucinogens	8.7%	3.4%	2.2%	3.1%	91.3%
Grade 7	3.5%	0.7%	1.6%	1.2%	96.5%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.0%	1.1%	2.0%	94.9%
Grade 9	8.8%	3.5%	2.0%	3.3%	91.2%
Grade 10	10.9%	4.7%	2.7%	3.5%	89.1%
Grade 11	14.5%	5.5%	3.3%	5.7%	85.5%
Grade 12	13.3%	5.4%	4.0%	3.9%	86.7%
Uppers	10.6%	4.9%	2.2%	3.5%	89.4%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	96.9%
Grade 8	6.1%	3.5%	1.0%	1.6%	93.9%
Grade 9	13.6%	6.1%	2.9%	4.6%	86.4%
Grade 10	12.8%	6.6%	2.4%	3.8%	87.2%
Grade 11	15.4%	6.0%	3.6%	5.8%	84.6%
Grade 12	14.8%	7.3%	2.7%	4.8%	85.2%
Downers	9.4%	4.4%	2.0%	3.0%	90.6%
Grade 7	3.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.9%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.5%	2.9%	0.9%	1.7%	94.5%
Grade 9	12.7%	6.4%	2.2%	4.1%	87.3%
Grade 10	10.7%	5.6%	2.0%	3.1%	89.3%
Grade 11	13.6%	5.0%	3.3%	5.3%	86.4%
Grade 12	12.6%	6.2%	2.2%	4.2%	87.4%
Rohypnol	8.3%	3.6%	1.7%	3.0%	91.7%
Grade 7	5.3%	2.1%	1.5%	1.7%	94.7%
Grade 8	7.5%	4.3%	1.1%	2.1%	92.5%
Grade 9	9.6%	4.7%	2.1%	2.8%	90.4%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.7%	2.0%	3.8%	90.5%
Grade 11	8.9%	3.1%	1.3%	4.5%	91.1%
Grade 12	8.7%	2.8%	2.0%	3.9%	91.3%
Steroids	3.6%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.1%	0.7%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.5%	0.9%	1.8%	95.8%
Grade 9	3.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	96.8%
Grade 10	3.1%	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	96.9%
Grade 11	5.1%	1.7%	1.0%	2.4%	94.9%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.8%	0.3%	1.0%	97.9%
Ecstasy	7.3%	3.5%	1.3%	2.5%	92.7%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.4%	0.3%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 8	4.1%	2.2%	0.7%	1.2%	95.9%
Grade 9	8.7%	4.4%	1.5%	2.8%	91.3%
Grade 10	8.4%	3.8%	2.2%	2.4%	91.6%
Grade 11	11.5%	5.1%	1.7%	4.7%	88.5%
Grade 12	10.5%	4.6%	2.4%	3.5%	89.5%
Heroin	3.3%	1.1%	0.5%	1.7%	96.7%
Grade 7	4.1%	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	95.9%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.5%	0.7%	1.8%	96.0%
Grade 9	3.6%	1.4%	0.3%	1.9%	96.4%
Grade 10	3.1%	1.0%	0.2%	1.9%	96.9%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.3%	0.3%	1.5%	97.9%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%	97.9%

**Table B10: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Who Lived with Both Parents, 2000**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	46.6%	20.1%	7.8%	18.7%	53.4%
Grade 7	26.5%	8.5%	3.8%	14.2%	73.5%
Grade 8	39.9%	14.4%	7.6%	17.9%	60.1%
Grade 9	46.5%	19.7%	7.9%	18.9%	53.5%
Grade 10	53.7%	23.0%	8.7%	22.0%	46.3%
Grade 11	59.4%	28.8%	10.4%	20.2%	40.6%
Grade 12	59.7%	31.2%	8.9%	19.6%	40.3%
Alcohol	66.4%	34.0%	13.2%	19.2%	33.6%
Grade 7	44.1%	16.4%	7.3%	20.4%	55.9%
Grade 8	59.4%	27.1%	11.2%	21.1%	40.6%
Grade 9	67.6%	34.5%	13.7%	19.4%	32.4%
Grade 10	74.2%	38.8%	15.3%	20.1%	25.8%
Grade 11	78.4%	44.4%	16.7%	17.3%	21.6%
Grade 12	80.9%	49.0%	16.2%	15.7%	19.1%
Inhalants	17.0%	6.2%	2.8%	8.0%	83.0%
Grade 7	17.2%	8.2%	2.3%	6.7%	82.8%
Grade 8	20.4%	8.7%	3.3%	8.4%	79.6%
Grade 9	17.3%	6.3%	3.2%	7.8%	82.7%
Grade 10	16.6%	4.7%	3.1%	8.8%	83.4%
Grade 11	16.2%	4.7%	2.8%	8.7%	83.8%
Grade 12	12.8%	3.3%	1.7%	7.8%	87.2%
Any Illicit Drug	28.8%	12.9%	5.8%	10.1%	71.2%
Grade 7	10.9%	4.6%	1.9%	4.4%	89.1%
Grade 8	19.6%	9.1%	3.8%	6.7%	80.4%
Grade 9	27.7%	13.2%	5.3%	9.2%	72.3%
Grade 10	35.4%	15.7%	7.2%	12.5%	64.6%
Grade 11	42.6%	18.5%	9.0%	15.1%	57.4%
Grade 12	43.9%	19.1%	9.5%	15.3%	56.1%
Marijuana	27.1%	11.2%	5.9%	10.0%	72.9%
Grade 7	9.6%	3.7%	1.6%	4.3%	90.4%
Grade 8	17.7%	7.7%	3.6%	6.4%	82.3%
Grade 9	25.8%	11.5%	5.3%	9.0%	74.2%
Grade 10	33.6%	13.9%	7.2%	12.5%	66.4%
Grade 11	40.7%	16.1%	9.4%	15.2%	59.3%
Grade 12	42.6%	17.2%	9.6%	15.8%	57.4%
Marijuana Only	14.9%	4.5%	3.4%	7.0%	85.1%
Grade 7	5.5%	1.6%	1.0%	2.9%	94.5%
Grade 8	9.8%	3.2%	2.2%	4.4%	90.2%
Grade 9	12.8%	4.1%	2.7%	6.0%	87.2%
Grade 10	19.1%	5.6%	4.3%	9.2%	80.9%
Grade 11	22.8%	6.6%	5.9%	10.3%	77.2%
Grade 12	23.9%	7.3%	5.5%	11.1%	76.1%
Cocaine or Crack	7.5%	2.7%	1.6%	3.2%	92.5%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%	96.8%
Grade 8	5.0%	1.9%	0.8%	2.3%	95.0%
Grade 9	7.2%	2.8%	1.3%	3.1%	92.8%
Grade 10	8.6%	3.4%	1.9%	3.3%	91.4%
Grade 11	11.5%	4.0%	2.4%	5.1%	88.5%
Grade 12	11.7%	3.6%	3.0%	5.1%	88.3%
Cocaine	7.1%	2.6%	1.4%	3.1%	92.9%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.7%	0.7%	1.9%	95.7%
Grade 9	6.5%	2.7%	1.2%	2.6%	93.5%
Grade 10	8.4%	3.3%	1.9%	3.2%	91.6%
Grade 11	11.5%	3.9%	2.4%	5.2%	88.5%
Grade 12	11.6%	3.6%	3.0%	5.0%	88.4%

Table B10: Prevalence of Use: Students Who Lived with Both Parents, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.6%	0.5%	1.5%	97.4%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	98.5%
Hallucinogens	4.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.8%	95.6%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	97.9%
Grade 9	4.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.8%	95.6%
Grade 10	5.3%	2.1%	1.3%	1.9%	94.7%
Grade 11	7.1%	2.4%	1.8%	2.9%	92.9%
Grade 12	8.0%	2.3%	2.1%	3.6%	92.0%
Uppers	5.5%	2.2%	1.1%	2.2%	94.5%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 9	6.2%	2.8%	1.3%	2.1%	93.8%
Grade 10	7.1%	2.7%	1.5%	2.9%	92.9%
Grade 11	8.7%	3.5%	1.4%	3.8%	91.3%
Grade 12	8.3%	2.9%	1.6%	3.8%	91.7%
Downers	4.5%	1.9%	1.0%	1.6%	95.5%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	97.6%
Grade 9	4.8%	2.6%	0.9%	1.3%	95.2%
Grade 10	5.4%	2.1%	1.4%	1.9%	94.6%
Grade 11	8.1%	3.2%	1.5%	3.4%	91.9%
Grade 12	6.5%	2.7%	1.1%	2.7%	93.5%
Rohypnol	3.8%	1.4%	0.8%	1.6%	96.2%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%	96.4%
Grade 9	4.4%	1.9%	0.9%	1.6%	95.6%
Grade 10	4.3%	1.4%	0.9%	2.0%	95.7%
Grade 11	4.8%	1.5%	0.6%	2.7%	95.2%
Grade 12	4.3%	1.2%	1.0%	2.1%	95.7%
Steroids	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Ecstasy	3.7%	1.6%	0.7%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	98.1%
Grade 9	3.7%	1.5%	0.7%	1.5%	96.3%
Grade 10	4.6%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	95.4%
Grade 11	6.3%	2.7%	1.2%	2.4%	93.7%
Grade 12	5.7%	2.7%	1.2%	1.8%	94.3%
Heroin	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 11	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	98.8%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	98.5%

**Table B11: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Not Living with Both Parents, 2000**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	58.4%	26.0%	9.4%	23.0%	41.6%
Grade 7	43.5%	14.7%	7.5%	21.3%	56.5%
Grade 8	52.8%	21.5%	8.5%	22.8%	47.2%
Grade 9	60.0%	26.9%	9.2%	23.9%	40.0%
Grade 10	64.0%	28.9%	10.1%	25.0%	36.0%
Grade 11	67.2%	33.1%	11.1%	23.0%	32.8%
Grade 12	67.2%	35.4%	10.6%	21.2%	32.8%
Alcohol	77.8%	39.5%	16.1%	22.2%	22.2%
Grade 7	62.2%	24.4%	11.5%	26.3%	37.8%
Grade 8	73.0%	33.9%	14.2%	24.9%	27.0%
Grade 9	78.9%	38.7%	16.0%	24.2%	21.1%
Grade 10	83.7%	45.0%	18.9%	19.8%	16.3%
Grade 11	85.7%	48.4%	18.6%	18.7%	14.3%
Grade 12	87.5%	53.4%	18.7%	15.4%	12.5%
Inhalants	22.1%	7.7%	3.6%	10.8%	77.9%
Grade 7	23.2%	10.9%	3.5%	8.8%	76.8%
Grade 8	26.8%	11.6%	4.6%	10.6%	73.2%
Grade 9	21.0%	7.1%	3.2%	10.7%	79.0%
Grade 10	21.3%	5.0%	4.3%	12.0%	78.7%
Grade 11	20.6%	5.9%	2.7%	12.0%	79.4%
Grade 12	17.5%	3.9%	2.9%	10.7%	82.5%
Any Illicit Drug	41.8%	19.5%	8.3%	14.0%	58.2%
Grade 7	20.5%	9.9%	3.6%	7.0%	79.5%
Grade 8	32.9%	16.5%	5.8%	10.6%	67.1%
Grade 9	42.5%	20.4%	8.8%	13.3%	57.5%
Grade 10	49.5%	22.0%	10.9%	16.6%	50.5%
Grade 11	56.9%	25.3%	11.1%	20.5%	43.1%
Grade 12	56.5%	25.9%	10.8%	19.8%	43.5%
Marijuana	40.6%	17.7%	8.2%	14.7%	59.4%
Grade 7	19.1%	8.8%	3.4%	6.9%	80.9%
Grade 8	31.7%	15.0%	5.7%	11.0%	68.3%
Grade 9	41.3%	18.4%	8.9%	14.0%	58.7%
Grade 10	48.4%	19.8%	10.9%	17.7%	51.6%
Grade 11	55.7%	23.4%	10.8%	21.5%	44.3%
Grade 12	54.7%	23.7%	10.8%	20.2%	45.3%
Marijuana Only	21.9%	6.9%	4.9%	10.1%	78.1%
Grade 7	11.1%	4.3%	1.9%	4.9%	88.9%
Grade 8	17.6%	6.4%	3.4%	7.8%	82.4%
Grade 9	21.7%	7.2%	4.8%	9.7%	78.3%
Grade 10	27.1%	7.8%	6.9%	12.4%	72.9%
Grade 11	28.2%	8.1%	6.0%	14.1%	71.8%
Grade 12	29.8%	8.7%	7.0%	14.1%	70.2%
Cocaine or Crack	11.5%	3.7%	2.9%	4.9%	88.5%
Grade 7	4.9%	1.7%	1.2%	2.0%	95.1%
Grade 8	9.6%	3.4%	2.5%	3.7%	90.4%
Grade 9	10.6%	3.2%	3.2%	4.2%	89.4%
Grade 10	12.3%	4.3%	2.5%	5.5%	87.7%
Grade 11	18.6%	5.9%	4.4%	8.3%	81.4%
Grade 12	16.4%	4.7%	3.7%	8.0%	83.6%
Cocaine	11.1%	3.5%	2.7%	4.9%	88.9%
Grade 7	4.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.9%	95.8%
Grade 8	8.5%	2.9%	2.1%	3.5%	91.5%
Grade 9	10.3%	3.1%	3.1%	4.1%	89.7%
Grade 10	11.9%	4.1%	2.4%	5.4%	88.1%
Grade 11	18.2%	5.8%	4.4%	8.0%	81.8%
Grade 12	16.3%	4.7%	3.7%	7.9%	83.7%

Table B11: Prevalence of Use: Students Not Living with Both Parents, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.2%	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 7	2.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%	95.9%
Grade 9	2.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	97.4%
Grade 10	3.0%	0.9%	0.5%	1.6%	97.0%
Grade 11	4.0%	0.7%	0.9%	2.4%	96.0%
Grade 12	2.7%	0.5%	0.3%	1.9%	97.3%
Hallucinogens	7.1%	2.3%	1.9%	2.9%	92.9%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 8	3.1%	0.9%	0.6%	1.6%	96.9%
Grade 9	6.9%	2.3%	1.9%	2.7%	93.1%
Grade 10	8.4%	3.1%	2.4%	2.9%	91.6%
Grade 11	12.6%	3.8%	3.7%	5.1%	87.4%
Grade 12	12.0%	3.9%	3.0%	5.1%	88.0%
Uppers	8.6%	3.6%	2.1%	2.9%	91.4%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	97.4%
Grade 8	5.0%	2.5%	1.2%	1.3%	95.0%
Grade 9	8.8%	3.9%	1.8%	3.1%	91.2%
Grade 10	11.5%	4.7%	2.9%	3.9%	88.5%
Grade 11	14.0%	5.7%	3.4%	4.9%	86.0%
Grade 12	11.7%	4.3%	3.1%	4.3%	88.3%
Downers	7.9%	3.6%	1.7%	2.6%	92.1%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	97.8%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%	96.5%
Grade 9	9.3%	4.8%	1.7%	2.8%	90.7%
Grade 10	10.6%	4.7%	2.2%	3.7%	89.4%
Grade 11	12.8%	5.0%	3.2%	4.6%	87.2%
Grade 12	10.6%	4.9%	2.1%	3.6%	89.4%
Rohypnol	5.5%	2.1%	1.1%	2.3%	94.5%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.6%	0.7%	1.0%	96.7%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.3%	1.0%	1.8%	94.9%
Grade 9	5.7%	2.2%	1.5%	2.0%	94.3%
Grade 10	6.2%	2.4%	1.0%	2.8%	93.8%
Grade 11	7.5%	2.4%	1.5%	3.6%	92.5%
Grade 12	5.5%	1.5%	0.5%	3.5%	94.5%
Steroids	2.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.3%	0.4%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.8%	0.2%	1.6%	97.4%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 10	2.4%	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%	97.6%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.7%	0.4%	1.5%	97.4%
Grade 12	3.1%	0.9%	0.6%	1.6%	96.9%
Ecstasy	5.8%	2.6%	1.1%	2.1%	94.2%
Grade 7	2.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.4%	0.7%	1.1%	96.8%
Grade 9	6.2%	2.9%	1.3%	2.0%	93.8%
Grade 10	6.8%	3.2%	1.6%	2.0%	93.2%
Grade 11	9.4%	3.9%	1.5%	4.0%	90.6%
Grade 12	8.5%	3.5%	2.0%	3.0%	91.5%
Heroin	2.0%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.6%	0.2%	1.4%	97.8%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.4%	0.2%	1.4%	98.0%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	98.5%

Table B12: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	48.6%	20.6%	7.8%	20.2%	51.4%
Grade 7	29.3%	8.9%	4.3%	16.1%	70.7%
Grade 8	41.6%	15.0%	7.5%	19.1%	58.4%
Grade 9	48.7%	20.6%	7.7%	20.4%	51.3%
Grade 10	55.9%	23.6%	8.7%	23.6%	44.1%
Grade 11	61.4%	28.8%	10.7%	21.9%	38.6%
Grade 12	61.0%	31.5%	9.3%	20.2%	39.0%
Alcohol	68.9%	34.1%	14.1%	20.7%	31.1%
Grade 7	47.8%	17.3%	8.3%	22.2%	52.2%
Grade 8	61.4%	27.1%	11.8%	22.5%	38.6%
Grade 9	70.3%	34.0%	14.4%	21.9%	29.7%
Grade 10	77.0%	39.4%	16.5%	21.1%	23.0%
Grade 11	80.6%	44.5%	17.2%	18.9%	19.4%
Grade 12	82.7%	48.9%	17.9%	15.9%	17.3%
Inhalants	16.9%	5.8%	2.7%	8.4%	83.1%
Grade 7	16.6%	7.6%	2.5%	6.5%	83.4%
Grade 8	20.3%	8.4%	3.2%	8.7%	79.7%
Grade 9	16.9%	6.0%	2.7%	8.2%	83.1%
Grade 10	16.2%	4.0%	3.2%	9.0%	83.8%
Grade 11	16.1%	4.2%	2.6%	9.3%	83.9%
Grade 12	13.7%	3.1%	2.0%	8.6%	86.3%
Any Illicit Drug	31.2%	13.5%	6.4%	11.3%	68.8%
Grade 7	12.1%	5.2%	2.2%	4.7%	87.9%
Grade 8	21.2%	9.8%	4.2%	7.2%	78.8%
Grade 9	30.4%	13.9%	6.0%	10.5%	69.6%
Grade 10	38.4%	16.6%	8.3%	13.5%	61.6%
Grade 11	46.4%	18.6%	9.6%	18.2%	53.6%
Grade 12	46.6%	19.8%	9.9%	16.9%	53.4%
Marijuana	29.8%	12.1%	6.3%	11.4%	70.2%
Grade 7	11.0%	4.4%	2.0%	4.6%	89.0%
Grade 8	19.9%	8.8%	3.9%	7.2%	80.1%
Grade 9	29.0%	12.4%	6.0%	10.6%	71.0%
Grade 10	36.8%	14.7%	8.2%	13.9%	63.2%
Grade 11	44.7%	16.7%	9.8%	18.2%	55.3%
Grade 12	45.1%	17.9%	10.0%	17.2%	54.9%
Marijuana Only	16.9%	5.0%	3.8%	8.1%	83.1%
Grade 7	6.8%	2.3%	1.2%	3.3%	93.2%
Grade 8	11.2%	3.5%	2.4%	5.3%	88.8%
Grade 9	15.5%	4.9%	3.3%	7.3%	84.5%
Grade 10	21.3%	6.0%	5.2%	10.1%	78.7%
Grade 11	25.6%	6.9%	6.0%	12.7%	74.4%
Grade 12	26.2%	7.7%	6.2%	12.3%	73.8%
Cocaine or Crack	7.9%	2.5%	1.9%	3.5%	92.1%
Grade 7	2.9%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 8	5.9%	2.2%	1.3%	2.4%	94.1%
Grade 9	7.4%	2.3%	1.8%	3.3%	92.6%
Grade 10	8.9%	3.1%	2.0%	3.8%	91.1%
Grade 11	12.8%	3.7%	2.8%	6.3%	87.2%
Grade 12	12.1%	3.5%	3.0%	5.6%	87.9%
Cocaine	7.5%	2.4%	1.7%	3.4%	92.5%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.5%	0.6%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 8	5.2%	1.9%	1.2%	2.1%	94.8%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.3%	1.6%	2.9%	93.2%
Grade 10	8.6%	3.0%	1.9%	3.7%	91.4%
Grade 11	12.6%	3.6%	2.8%	6.2%	87.4%
Grade 12	12.0%	3.5%	3.0%	5.5%	88.0%

Table B12: Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.2%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.9%	0.4%	0.7%	1.8%	97.1%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%	1.2%	98.3%
Hallucinogens	4.6%	1.4%	1.2%	2.0%	95.4%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	99.0%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%	95.5%
Grade 10	5.6%	2.1%	1.4%	2.1%	94.4%
Grade 11	7.5%	2.2%	1.8%	3.5%	92.5%
Grade 12	8.8%	2.4%	2.3%	4.1%	91.2%
Uppers	5.8%	2.1%	1.4%	2.3%	94.2%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	96.9%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.5%	1.2%	2.3%	94.0%
Grade 10	8.1%	2.9%	2.0%	3.2%	91.9%
Grade 11	9.4%	3.5%	1.9%	4.0%	90.6%
Grade 12	8.3%	2.6%	2.1%	3.6%	91.7%
Downers	5.1%	2.1%	1.1%	1.9%	94.9%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 8	2.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	97.6%
Grade 9	5.7%	3.0%	1.1%	1.6%	94.3%
Grade 10	6.7%	2.7%	1.5%	2.5%	93.3%
Grade 11	8.6%	3.1%	1.9%	3.6%	91.4%
Grade 12	7.0%	3.0%	1.3%	2.7%	93.0%
Rohypnol	3.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.8%	96.1%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.5%	0.8%	1.2%	96.5%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.6%	1.0%	1.6%	95.8%
Grade 10	4.5%	1.5%	0.9%	2.1%	95.5%
Grade 11	5.0%	1.4%	0.8%	2.8%	95.0%
Grade 12	4.4%	1.2%	0.5%	2.7%	95.6%
Steroids	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Ecstasy	3.9%	1.6%	0.8%	1.5%	96.1%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	98.1%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.6%	1.0%	1.6%	95.8%
Grade 10	4.8%	2.0%	1.2%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 11	6.6%	2.5%	1.2%	2.9%	93.4%
Grade 12	6.1%	2.7%	1.3%	2.1%	93.9%
Heroin	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 9	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 10	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	98.7%

Table B13: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	62.1%	30.6%	10.7%	20.8%	37.9%
Grade 7	49.2%	19.6%	9.5%	20.1%	50.8%
Grade 8	59.8%	27.1%	10.1%	22.6%	40.2%
Grade 9	62.6%	30.3%	10.7%	21.6%	37.4%
Grade 10	64.1%	31.6%	12.0%	20.5%	35.9%
Grade 11	67.8%	38.1%	11.1%	18.6%	32.2%
Grade 12	70.0%	38.9%	10.5%	20.6%	30.0%
Alcohol	79.0%	45.7%	15.4%	17.9%	21.0%
Grade 7	63.0%	28.5%	10.8%	23.7%	37.0%
Grade 8	77.6%	41.1%	14.6%	21.9%	22.4%
Grade 9	80.3%	45.2%	16.2%	18.9%	19.7%
Grade 10	81.4%	48.8%	18.1%	14.5%	18.6%
Grade 11	85.0%	54.6%	17.6%	12.8%	15.0%
Grade 12	86.8%	58.0%	14.4%	14.4%	13.2%
Inhalants	27.7%	10.5%	4.8%	12.4%	72.3%
Grade 7	32.8%	15.4%	4.6%	12.8%	67.2%
Grade 8	34.4%	15.9%	6.1%	12.4%	65.6%
Grade 9	25.6%	8.8%	5.0%	11.8%	74.4%
Grade 10	27.2%	7.3%	5.4%	14.5%	72.8%
Grade 11	26.3%	9.6%	3.7%	13.0%	73.7%
Grade 12	17.8%	5.7%	3.0%	9.1%	82.2%
Any Illicit Drug	44.6%	23.5%	8.6%	12.5%	55.4%
Grade 7	24.6%	12.9%	3.7%	8.0%	75.4%
Grade 8	39.0%	19.8%	7.2%	12.0%	61.0%
Grade 9	44.6%	24.6%	8.8%	11.2%	55.4%
Grade 10	50.1%	24.3%	10.0%	15.8%	49.9%
Grade 11	55.6%	31.6%	11.9%	12.1%	44.4%
Grade 12	56.1%	28.8%	10.2%	17.1%	43.9%
Marijuana	42.6%	20.6%	8.9%	13.1%	57.4%
Grade 7	23.0%	10.9%	3.6%	8.5%	77.0%
Grade 8	36.2%	16.6%	7.3%	12.3%	63.8%
Grade 9	41.7%	21.2%	9.4%	11.1%	58.3%
Grade 10	48.4%	21.9%	10.2%	16.3%	51.6%
Grade 11	53.9%	28.3%	12.1%	13.5%	46.1%
Grade 12	55.0%	26.2%	10.2%	18.6%	45.0%
Marijuana Only	20.5%	7.4%	4.6%	8.5%	79.5%
Grade 7	12.3%	4.9%	2.1%	5.3%	87.7%
Grade 8	19.7%	7.9%	3.9%	7.9%	80.3%
Grade 9	18.0%	6.7%	4.0%	7.3%	82.0%
Grade 10	25.6%	7.8%	6.0%	11.8%	74.4%
Grade 11	22.8%	8.7%	6.3%	7.8%	77.2%
Grade 12	25.6%	8.3%	5.7%	11.6%	74.4%
Cocaine or Crack	13.6%	5.6%	2.8%	5.2%	86.4%
Grade 7	7.1%	3.2%	1.0%	2.9%	92.9%
Grade 8	9.8%	3.7%	1.9%	4.2%	90.2%
Grade 9	12.6%	5.4%	2.9%	4.3%	87.4%
Grade 10	14.4%	6.7%	2.5%	5.2%	85.6%
Grade 11	20.9%	9.0%	5.2%	6.7%	79.1%
Grade 12	18.9%	5.6%	4.1%	9.2%	81.1%
Cocaine	13.1%	5.3%	2.6%	5.2%	86.9%
Grade 7	5.9%	2.4%	0.8%	2.7%	94.1%
Grade 8	8.6%	3.2%	1.1%	4.3%	91.4%
Grade 9	12.2%	5.2%	2.6%	4.4%	87.8%
Grade 10	14.0%	6.5%	2.5%	5.0%	86.0%
Grade 11	21.0%	9.0%	5.3%	6.7%	79.0%
Grade 12	18.9%	5.7%	4.2%	9.0%	81.1%

Table B13: Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	4.0%	1.4%	0.8%	1.8%	96.0%
Grade 7	4.4%	2.0%	0.7%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 8	5.0%	1.6%	1.4%	2.0%	95.0%
Grade 9	3.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	96.4%
Grade 10	3.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.7%	96.3%
Grade 11	4.7%	1.8%	0.4%	2.5%	95.3%
Grade 12	2.8%	0.5%	0.4%	1.9%	97.2%
Hallucinogens	9.1%	3.5%	2.4%	3.2%	90.9%
Grade 7	3.3%	0.6%	1.4%	1.3%	96.7%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.9%	0.7%	1.8%	95.6%
Grade 9	9.0%	3.6%	2.1%	3.3%	91.0%
Grade 10	9.8%	4.4%	2.3%	3.1%	90.2%
Grade 11	17.0%	5.9%	5.7%	5.4%	83.0%
Grade 12	12.5%	5.2%	2.8%	4.5%	87.5%
Uppers	10.8%	5.4%	2.3%	3.1%	89.2%
Grade 7	3.1%	2.2%	0.3%	0.6%	96.9%
Grade 8	6.1%	3.0%	1.6%	1.5%	93.9%
Grade 9	12.3%	6.0%	3.1%	3.2%	87.7%
Grade 10	12.1%	6.0%	2.3%	3.8%	87.9%
Grade 11	17.5%	8.8%	3.7%	5.0%	82.5%
Grade 12	13.8%	6.6%	2.4%	4.8%	86.2%
Downers	9.4%	4.6%	2.0%	2.8%	90.6%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.8%	0.9%	0.5%	96.8%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.2%	1.5%	1.4%	94.9%
Grade 9	10.9%	5.8%	1.9%	3.2%	89.1%
Grade 10	10.5%	4.9%	2.5%	3.1%	89.5%
Grade 11	15.4%	7.5%	3.1%	4.8%	84.6%
Grade 12	11.5%	5.3%	2.6%	3.6%	88.5%
Rohypnol	7.4%	3.2%	1.5%	2.7%	92.6%
Grade 7	4.9%	2.4%	0.8%	1.7%	95.1%
Grade 8	7.8%	3.7%	2.0%	2.1%	92.2%
Grade 9	7.6%	3.8%	1.7%	2.1%	92.4%
Grade 10	6.8%	2.6%	1.5%	2.7%	93.2%
Grade 11	10.2%	4.1%	1.5%	4.6%	89.8%
Grade 12	6.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.9%	93.3%
Steroids	3.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.6%	96.1%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	96.5%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.7%	0.7%	1.6%	96.0%
Grade 9	3.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	96.1%
Grade 10	3.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 11	5.8%	1.9%	1.3%	2.6%	94.2%
Grade 12	2.8%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	97.2%
Ecstasy	7.3%	3.6%	1.3%	2.4%	92.7%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.8%	0.5%	1.2%	96.5%
Grade 8	4.6%	2.0%	0.7%	1.9%	95.4%
Grade 9	6.8%	3.8%	1.1%	1.9%	93.2%
Grade 10	8.3%	3.7%	2.0%	2.6%	91.7%
Grade 11	11.9%	5.8%	2.1%	4.0%	88.1%
Grade 12	9.5%	4.6%	2.2%	2.7%	90.5%
Heroin	3.2%	1.1%	0.6%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 7	4.5%	2.1%	1.1%	1.3%	95.5%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	96.4%
Grade 9	3.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 10	3.2%	0.8%	0.3%	2.1%	96.8%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	98.1%
Grade 12	2.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.7%	97.7%

Table B14: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Living in School District Three Years or Less, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	52.3%	24.1%	7.7%	20.5%	47.7%
Grade 7	36.6%	12.2%	5.6%	18.8%	63.4%
Grade 8	48.4%	19.6%	6.7%	22.1%	51.6%
Grade 9	54.9%	27.2%	8.4%	19.3%	45.1%
Grade 10	58.5%	28.4%	9.6%	20.5%	41.5%
Grade 11	64.7%	33.7%	9.3%	21.7%	35.3%
Grade 12	65.8%	36.2%	7.8%	21.8%	34.2%
Alcohol	69.5%	35.6%	13.0%	20.9%	30.5%
Grade 7	52.1%	21.1%	7.8%	23.2%	47.9%
Grade 8	66.5%	30.1%	12.5%	23.9%	33.5%
Grade 9	71.1%	38.2%	12.9%	20.0%	28.9%
Grade 10	78.2%	43.5%	15.3%	19.4%	21.8%
Grade 11	82.0%	46.1%	17.2%	18.7%	18.0%
Grade 12	83.5%	49.6%	18.0%	15.9%	16.5%
Inhalants	21.8%	8.4%	3.3%	10.1%	78.2%
Grade 7	21.5%	10.6%	2.6%	8.3%	78.5%
Grade 8	24.5%	10.8%	4.1%	9.6%	75.5%
Grade 9	21.2%	7.8%	3.0%	10.4%	78.8%
Grade 10	21.1%	6.1%	4.2%	10.8%	78.9%
Grade 11	20.9%	7.2%	2.5%	11.2%	79.1%
Grade 12	19.2%	3.7%	3.8%	11.7%	80.8%
Any Illicit Drug	36.0%	16.9%	6.7%	12.4%	64.0%
Grade 7	16.0%	7.0%	3.2%	5.8%	84.0%
Grade 8	27.8%	14.8%	4.4%	8.6%	72.2%
Grade 9	39.2%	17.6%	7.9%	13.7%	60.8%
Grade 10	46.6%	21.7%	9.6%	15.3%	53.4%
Grade 11	53.8%	24.7%	9.0%	20.1%	46.2%
Grade 12	54.7%	25.9%	9.4%	19.4%	45.3%
Marijuana	34.7%	15.1%	6.8%	12.8%	65.3%
Grade 7	14.4%	5.9%	2.7%	5.8%	85.6%
Grade 8	26.0%	13.0%	4.5%	8.5%	74.0%
Grade 9	37.9%	16.1%	8.1%	13.7%	62.1%
Grade 10	45.2%	19.5%	9.8%	15.9%	54.8%
Grade 11	53.1%	22.0%	9.8%	21.3%	46.9%
Grade 12	53.1%	22.4%	10.3%	20.4%	46.9%
Marijuana Only	18.3%	5.9%	3.6%	8.8%	81.7%
Grade 7	8.0%	2.7%	1.4%	3.9%	92.0%
Grade 8	14.0%	5.5%	2.1%	6.4%	86.0%
Grade 9	20.0%	5.7%	4.1%	10.2%	80.0%
Grade 10	25.3%	8.3%	6.0%	11.0%	74.7%
Grade 11	25.9%	7.6%	4.6%	13.7%	74.1%
Grade 12	27.7%	9.6%	4.5%	13.6%	72.3%
Cocaine or Crack	10.2%	3.5%	2.3%	4.4%	89.8%
Grade 7	4.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.9%	95.6%
Grade 8	7.8%	3.4%	1.6%	2.8%	92.2%
Grade 9	9.8%	3.0%	2.7%	4.1%	90.2%
Grade 10	11.6%	4.5%	2.8%	4.3%	88.4%
Grade 11	19.4%	6.3%	4.0%	9.1%	80.6%
Grade 12	16.2%	4.5%	2.9%	8.8%	83.8%
Cocaine	9.6%	3.3%	2.2%	4.1%	90.4%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.9%	96.2%
Grade 8	6.8%	2.9%	1.3%	2.6%	93.2%
Grade 9	9.4%	2.9%	2.6%	3.9%	90.6%
Grade 10	11.3%	4.3%	2.8%	4.2%	88.7%
Grade 11	19.2%	6.2%	4.0%	9.0%	80.8%
Grade 12	15.6%	4.5%	2.9%	8.2%	84.4%

Table B14: Students Living in School District Three Years or Less, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.2%	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	96.5%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 10	3.1%	1.2%	0.6%	1.3%	96.9%
Grade 11	5.3%	1.1%	1.0%	3.2%	94.7%
Grade 12	3.0%	0.3%	0.5%	2.2%	97.0%
Hallucinogens	6.0%	2.0%	1.5%	2.5%	94.0%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.5%	1.1%	0.8%	97.6%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 9	5.6%	1.8%	0.9%	2.9%	94.4%
Grade 10	8.2%	3.4%	1.8%	3.0%	91.8%
Grade 11	11.7%	3.9%	3.2%	4.6%	88.3%
Grade 12	12.8%	3.4%	4.3%	5.1%	87.2%
Uppers	7.4%	3.0%	1.7%	2.7%	92.6%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	95.9%
Grade 9	7.4%	3.1%	1.5%	2.8%	92.6%
Grade 10	10.3%	4.5%	2.4%	3.4%	89.7%
Grade 11	14.1%	5.8%	2.7%	5.6%	85.9%
Grade 12	14.2%	5.0%	2.8%	6.4%	85.8%
Downers	6.8%	2.9%	1.5%	2.4%	93.2%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	97.4%
Grade 9	8.8%	4.9%	1.4%	2.5%	91.2%
Grade 10	9.6%	3.7%	2.5%	3.4%	90.4%
Grade 11	12.3%	4.7%	2.5%	5.1%	87.7%
Grade 12	11.9%	4.4%	1.8%	5.7%	88.1%
Rohypnol	5.1%	2.0%	1.1%	2.0%	94.9%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.9%	2.4%	1.0%	1.5%	95.1%
Grade 9	5.2%	2.3%	1.2%	1.7%	94.8%
Grade 10	6.2%	2.3%	1.4%	2.5%	93.8%
Grade 11	7.3%	2.1%	1.2%	4.0%	92.7%
Grade 12	5.6%	0.9%	1.4%	3.3%	94.4%
Steroids	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.8%	0.3%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 10	2.7%	0.8%	0.3%	1.6%	97.3%
Grade 11	3.7%	1.6%	0.6%	1.5%	96.3%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	97.8%
Ecstasy	5.1%	2.2%	1.0%	1.9%	94.9%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	97.1%
Grade 9	5.3%	2.8%	0.8%	1.7%	94.7%
Grade 10	7.1%	2.7%	1.7%	2.7%	92.9%
Grade 11	10.0%	4.4%	1.5%	4.1%	90.0%
Grade 12	8.4%	3.2%	1.5%	3.7%	91.6%
Heroin	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.5%	0.3%	1.3%	97.9%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	98.2%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.1%	0.3%	1.7%	97.9%

Table B15: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Living in School District More Than Three Years, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	50.8%	21.9%	8.6%	20.3%	49.2%
Grade 7	31.4%	10.4%	5.0%	16.0%	68.6%
Grade 8	43.3%	16.2%	8.5%	18.6%	56.7%
Grade 9	50.7%	20.7%	8.4%	21.6%	49.3%
Grade 10	57.5%	24.3%	9.1%	24.1%	42.5%
Grade 11	61.8%	29.5%	11.2%	21.1%	38.2%
Grade 12	61.9%	32.2%	9.8%	19.9%	38.1%
Alcohol	71.3%	36.5%	14.8%	20.0%	28.7%
Grade 7	50.8%	18.6%	9.5%	22.7%	49.2%
Grade 8	63.9%	29.6%	12.4%	21.9%	36.1%
Grade 9	72.4%	35.5%	15.4%	21.5%	27.6%
Grade 10	77.5%	40.6%	17.0%	19.9%	22.5%
Grade 11	81.1%	45.8%	17.7%	17.6%	18.9%
Grade 12	83.3%	50.8%	17.1%	15.4%	16.7%
Inhalants	17.9%	6.1%	3.1%	8.7%	82.1%
Grade 7	18.4%	8.4%	2.9%	7.1%	81.6%
Grade 8	22.2%	9.5%	3.6%	9.1%	77.8%
Grade 9	17.6%	6.1%	3.3%	8.2%	82.4%
Grade 10	17.6%	4.4%	3.3%	9.9%	82.4%
Grade 11	17.0%	4.4%	2.9%	9.7%	83.0%
Grade 12	13.7%	3.5%	1.9%	8.3%	86.3%
Any Illicit Drug	33.0%	14.9%	6.8%	11.3%	67.0%
Grade 7	13.9%	6.4%	2.3%	5.2%	86.1%
Grade 8	23.4%	10.7%	4.8%	7.9%	76.6%
Grade 9	31.1%	15.3%	6.2%	9.6%	68.9%
Grade 10	38.8%	16.9%	8.2%	13.7%	61.2%
Grade 11	46.1%	19.8%	10.2%	16.1%	53.9%
Grade 12	47.4%	20.9%	10.1%	16.4%	52.6%
Marijuana	31.4%	13.2%	6.7%	11.5%	68.6%
Grade 7	12.7%	5.5%	2.1%	5.1%	87.3%
Grade 8	21.8%	9.4%	4.4%	8.0%	78.2%
Grade 9	29.2%	13.4%	6.2%	9.6%	70.8%
Grade 10	37.2%	15.0%	8.1%	14.1%	62.8%
Grade 11	44.2%	17.9%	10.0%	16.3%	55.8%
Grade 12	45.9%	19.1%	10.1%	16.7%	54.1%
Marijuana Only	17.4%	5.3%	4.1%	8.0%	82.6%
Grade 7	7.4%	2.6%	1.3%	3.5%	92.6%
Grade 8	12.2%	4.0%	2.9%	5.3%	87.8%
Grade 9	15.0%	5.2%	3.3%	6.5%	85.0%
Grade 10	21.2%	5.8%	5.2%	10.2%	78.8%
Grade 11	24.5%	7.0%	6.4%	11.1%	75.5%
Grade 12	25.8%	7.5%	6.4%	11.9%	74.2%
Cocaine or Crack	8.6%	3.0%	1.9%	3.7%	91.4%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.4%	0.8%	1.4%	96.4%
Grade 8	6.2%	2.1%	1.4%	2.7%	93.8%
Grade 9	7.8%	2.9%	1.8%	3.1%	92.2%
Grade 10	9.4%	3.4%	1.9%	4.1%	90.6%
Grade 11	12.4%	4.2%	2.9%	5.3%	87.6%
Grade 12	12.9%	3.9%	3.3%	5.7%	87.1%
Cocaine	8.1%	2.8%	1.9%	3.4%	91.9%
Grade 7	2.8%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.5%	1.8%	1.3%	2.4%	94.5%
Grade 9	7.2%	2.8%	1.7%	2.7%	92.8%
Grade 10	9.1%	3.4%	1.8%	3.9%	90.9%
Grade 11	12.3%	4.1%	3.0%	5.2%	87.7%
Grade 12	12.9%	3.9%	3.3%	5.7%	87.1%

Table B15: Students Living in School District More Than Three Years, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.4%	97.5%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	1.3%	97.8%
Grade 11	2.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	97.5%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%	98.2%
Hallucinogens	5.2%	1.7%	1.5%	2.0%	94.8%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 9	5.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	94.7%
Grade 10	5.9%	2.2%	1.7%	2.0%	94.1%
Grade 11	8.4%	2.7%	2.3%	3.4%	91.6%
Grade 12	8.9%	2.8%	2.1%	4.0%	91.1%
Uppers	6.3%	2.6%	1.4%	2.3%	93.7%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%	96.5%
Grade 9	7.0%	3.1%	1.6%	2.3%	93.0%
Grade 10	8.2%	3.1%	1.9%	3.2%	91.8%
Grade 11	9.6%	4.0%	1.9%	3.7%	90.4%
Grade 12	8.7%	3.2%	2.0%	3.5%	91.3%
Downers	5.4%	2.4%	1.2%	1.8%	94.6%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	97.0%
Grade 9	5.6%	2.8%	1.1%	1.7%	94.4%
Grade 10	6.6%	2.8%	1.4%	2.4%	93.4%
Grade 11	9.0%	3.7%	2.1%	3.2%	91.0%
Grade 12	7.4%	3.3%	1.4%	2.7%	92.6%
Rohypnol	4.2%	1.6%	0.8%	1.8%	95.8%
Grade 7	2.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.6%	0.9%	1.5%	96.0%
Grade 9	4.7%	1.9%	1.1%	1.7%	95.3%
Grade 10	4.6%	1.6%	0.9%	2.1%	95.4%
Grade 11	5.3%	1.7%	0.9%	2.7%	94.7%
Grade 12	4.6%	1.4%	0.7%	2.5%	95.4%
Steroids	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	97.4%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	97.7%
Ecstasy	4.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.7%	1.0%	1.6%	95.7%
Grade 10	5.0%	2.2%	1.2%	1.6%	95.0%
Grade 11	6.5%	2.8%	1.3%	2.4%	93.5%
Grade 12	6.4%	3.0%	1.4%	2.0%	93.6%
Heroin	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%

**APPENDIX
C**

Alcohol Tables

Table C1. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Often Do You Normally Use...?": 2000

Beer?						
	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	47.0%	53.0%	5.8%	27.1%	10.3%	9.8%
Grade 7	68.1%	31.9%	3.5%	12.1%	7.9%	8.4%
Grade 8	54.4%	45.6%	4.3%	21.6%	9.6%	10.1%
Grade 9	45.8%	54.2%	5.3%	28.1%	10.9%	9.8%
Grade 10	39.3%	60.7%	6.2%	32.5%	11.0%	11.0%
Grade 11	34.8%	65.2%	7.9%	35.5%	11.8%	10.0%
Grade 12	33.4%	66.6%	8.8%	37.1%	11.2%	9.5%
Wine Coolers?						
	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	45.2%	54.8%	3.9%	27.0%	14.0%	9.8%
Grade 7	65.6%	34.4%	3.3%	13.2%	9.4%	8.4%
Grade 8	52.7%	47.3%	3.9%	21.5%	12.4%	9.5%
Grade 9	44.9%	55.1%	4.3%	27.4%	14.1%	9.4%
Grade 10	38.3%	61.7%	4.0%	32.2%	14.4%	11.1%
Grade 11	33.1%	66.9%	3.8%	35.2%	17.3%	10.7%
Grade 12	29.7%	70.3%	3.9%	37.6%	18.2%	10.6%
Wine?						
	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	52.0%	48.0%	2.7%	18.8%	15.5%	11.0%
Grade 7	71.0%	29.0%	2.3%	9.4%	9.6%	7.7%
Grade 8	58.9%	41.1%	2.7%	15.9%	12.7%	9.9%
Grade 9	49.6%	50.4%	3.1%	20.0%	16.4%	10.8%
Grade 10	45.3%	54.7%	2.9%	21.4%	17.6%	12.9%
Grade 11	42.6%	57.4%	2.8%	24.0%	18.4%	12.2%
Grade 12	39.8%	60.2%	2.7%	24.2%	20.0%	13.3%
Liquor?						
	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	52.6%	47.4%	4.0%	25.2%	10.5%	7.7%
Grade 7	78.7%	21.3%	2.6%	8.1%	5.5%	5.0%
Grade 8	63.4%	36.6%	3.2%	17.4%	8.8%	7.1%
Grade 9	51.4%	48.6%	4.2%	25.6%	10.6%	8.3%
Grade 10	43.3%	56.7%	4.4%	30.8%	12.5%	8.9%
Grade 11	37.0%	63.0%	4.9%	36.1%	13.6%	8.5%
Grade 12	33.0%	67.0%	5.2%	39.5%	13.6%	8.6%

Alcohol Tables

Table C2. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "When You Drink the Following Alcoholic Beverages, How Many Do You Usually Have at One Time on Average?": 2000

Beer?					
	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	44.9%	55.1%	17.4%	25.4%	12.3%
Grade 7	63.6%	36.4%	6.1%	17.8%	12.5%
Grade 8	51.1%	48.9%	10.7%	24.6%	13.6%
Grade 9	44.1%	55.9%	17.0%	26.2%	12.7%
Grade 10	37.7%	62.3%	22.1%	28.6%	11.6%
Grade 11	34.2%	65.8%	26.5%	27.6%	11.6%
Grade 12	33.6%	66.4%	27.0%	28.2%	11.2%
Wine Coolers?					
	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	41.9%	58.1%	14.8%	34.4%	8.9%
Grade 7	60.8%	39.2%	8.1%	22.1%	9.1%
Grade 8	48.3%	51.7%	11.6%	30.2%	9.9%
Grade 9	40.3%	59.7%	15.4%	34.5%	9.8%
Grade 10	35.6%	64.4%	18.1%	38.4%	7.9%
Grade 11	32.2%	67.8%	19.1%	40.8%	7.8%
Grade 12	29.5%	70.5%	18.1%	44.5%	8.0%
Wine?					
	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	50.2%	49.8%	6.4%	28.3%	15.1%
Grade 7	67.2%	32.8%	4.1%	17.2%	11.5%
Grade 8	54.9%	45.1%	5.7%	25.3%	14.1%
Grade 9	47.1%	52.9%	7.1%	29.6%	16.2%
Grade 10	45.4%	54.6%	6.8%	32.2%	15.6%
Grade 11	42.9%	57.1%	7.6%	33.6%	15.9%
Grade 12	40.3%	59.7%	7.1%	34.5%	18.1%
Liquor?					
	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	49.6%	50.4%	14.3%	26.6%	9.5%
Grade 7	75.7%	24.3%	4.6%	12.3%	7.5%
Grade 8	59.7%	40.3%	9.1%	20.5%	10.7%
Grade 9	47.6%	52.4%	14.6%	27.5%	10.3%
Grade 10	41.4%	58.6%	18.5%	31.2%	8.9%
Grade 11	34.7%	65.3%	20.9%	34.9%	9.6%
Grade 12	30.7%	69.3%	21.7%	37.7%	10.0%

**Table C3. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,
"During the Past Year, How Often Have You Had Five or More Drinks at One Time?": 2000**

Beer?					
	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	63.9%	36.1%	3.8%	17.7%	14.6%
Grade 7	80.2%	19.8%	2.0%	7.5%	10.3%
Grade 8	71.8%	28.2%	2.5%	12.2%	13.4%
Grade 9	63.7%	36.3%	3.7%	17.6%	15.0%
Grade 10	57.5%	42.5%	4.0%	21.9%	16.7%
Grade 11	53.4%	46.6%	5.2%	24.8%	16.6%
Grade 12	51.1%	48.9%	6.0%	26.2%	16.7%
Wine Coolers?					
	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	61.8%	38.2%	2.7%	17.4%	18.1%
Grade 7	76.8%	23.2%	2.5%	9.1%	11.5%
Grade 8	68.6%	31.4%	2.6%	13.6%	15.2%
Grade 9	61.2%	38.8%	3.1%	17.8%	17.9%
Grade 10	55.8%	44.2%	3.2%	20.4%	20.5%
Grade 11	52.7%	47.3%	2.5%	23.1%	21.7%
Grade 12	50.7%	49.3%	2.2%	23.0%	24.0%
Wine?					
	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	68.6%	31.4%	1.6%	10.4%	19.3%
Grade 7	81.8%	18.2%	1.5%	5.9%	10.9%
Grade 8	73.3%	26.7%	1.6%	9.0%	16.2%
Grade 9	67.3%	32.7%	1.7%	11.5%	19.6%
Grade 10	64.1%	35.9%	1.7%	12.0%	22.2%
Grade 11	61.9%	38.1%	1.6%	12.8%	23.7%
Grade 12	60.0%	40.0%	1.3%	12.4%	26.3%
Liquor?					
	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	64.0%	36.0%	3.0%	17.6%	15.5%
Grade 7	84.6%	15.4%	1.8%	5.8%	7.9%
Grade 8	74.0%	26.0%	2.4%	11.7%	12.0%
Grade 9	62.5%	37.5%	3.2%	18.0%	16.3%
Grade 10	56.5%	43.5%	3.5%	21.7%	18.2%
Grade 11	50.9%	49.1%	3.7%	25.8%	19.6%
Grade 12	48.6%	51.4%	3.6%	26.8%	21.0%

Inhalant Tables

Table D1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Specific Inhalants Texas Secondary Students, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Liquid or spray paint					
All	7.8%	1.5%	1.1%	5.2%	92.2%
Grade 7	8.2%	2.2%	1.1%	4.9%	91.8%
Grade 8	9.8%	2.4%	1.8%	5.6%	90.2%
Grade 9	8.1%	1.5%	1.4%	5.2%	91.9%
Grade 10	6.9%	0.8%	0.9%	5.2%	93.1%
Grade 11	7.2%	1.0%	0.9%	5.3%	92.8%
Grade 12	5.2%	0.7%	0.5%	4.0%	94.8%
Correction fluid, Liquid Paper					
All	7.9%	1.6%	1.4%	4.9%	92.1%
Grade 7	9.6%	3.1%	1.7%	4.8%	90.4%
Grade 8	11.2%	2.7%	2.6%	5.9%	88.8%
Grade 9	7.8%	1.3%	1.5%	5.0%	92.2%
Grade 10	6.8%	0.9%	1.0%	4.9%	93.2%
Grade 11	5.7%	0.7%	0.7%	4.3%	94.3%
Grade 12	4.6%	0.5%	0.5%	3.6%	95.4%
Gasoline					
All	5.5%	1.3%	0.9%	3.3%	94.5%
Grade 7	5.6%	1.8%	0.8%	3.0%	94.4%
Grade 8	7.1%	2.0%	1.7%	3.4%	92.9%
Grade 9	5.9%	1.6%	0.8%	3.5%	94.1%
Grade 10	5.2%	0.9%	0.7%	3.6%	94.8%
Grade 11	5.1%	0.6%	0.7%	3.8%	94.9%
Grade 12	3.5%	0.5%	0.5%	2.5%	96.5%
Freon					
All	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	98.2%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%	1.4%	98.0%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	98.5%
Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Bolt, Climax					
All	2.1%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	0.3%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 12	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	98.6%

Inhalant Tables

Table D1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Specific Inhalants (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Glue					
All	4.5%	1.0%	0.7%	2.8%	95.5%
Grade 7	6.2%	1.9%	1.0%	3.3%	93.8%
Grade 8	6.8%	1.7%	1.0%	4.1%	93.2%
Grade 9	4.2%	0.8%	0.5%	2.9%	95.8%
Grade 10	2.9%	0.5%	0.4%	2.0%	97.1%
Grade 11	3.3%	0.4%	0.6%	2.3%	96.7%
Grade 12	2.9%	0.5%	0.5%	1.9%	97.1%
Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, or other solvents					
All	4.4%	1.1%	0.7%	2.6%	95.6%
Grade 7	5.0%	1.7%	0.9%	2.4%	95.0%
Grade 8	6.1%	1.6%	1.3%	3.2%	93.9%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.0%	0.7%	2.8%	95.5%
Grade 10	3.6%	0.7%	0.5%	2.4%	96.4%
Grade 11	3.8%	0.6%	0.8%	2.4%	96.2%
Grade 12	3.0%	0.3%	0.3%	2.4%	97.0%
Nitrous oxide (laughing gas, whippets)					
All	5.6%	1.5%	1.3%	2.8%	94.4%
Grade 7	4.3%	1.4%	0.8%	2.1%	95.7%
Grade 8	5.0%	1.6%	1.0%	2.4%	95.0%
Grade 9	4.9%	1.2%	1.3%	2.4%	95.1%
Grade 10	6.2%	1.4%	1.3%	3.5%	93.8%
Grade 11	7.7%	2.1%	1.6%	4.0%	92.3%
Grade 12	6.3%	1.8%	1.5%	3.0%	93.7%
Octane booster					
All	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.2%	0.1%	1.2%	98.5%
Grade 12	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	98.9%
Other sprays (Pam, hair spray, etc.)					
All	3.7%	1.2%	0.6%	1.9%	96.3%
Grade 7	5.5%	2.1%	1.0%	2.4%	94.5%
Grade 8	5.8%	2.0%	1.2%	2.6%	94.2%
Grade 9	4.0%	1.3%	0.7%	2.0%	96.0%
Grade 10	2.6%	0.5%	0.4%	1.7%	97.4%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	98.3%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	98.3%
Other inhalants					
All	8.1%	2.5%	1.4%	4.2%	91.9%
Grade 7	8.8%	3.2%	1.6%	4.0%	91.2%
Grade 8	11.3%	4.1%	1.9%	5.3%	88.7%
Grade 9	8.6%	2.7%	1.5%	4.4%	91.4%
Grade 10	7.5%	1.9%	1.4%	4.2%	92.5%
Grade 11	6.1%	1.6%	1.0%	3.5%	93.9%
Grade 12	4.2%	1.0%	0.6%	2.6%	95.8%

**APPENDIX
E**

Problem Indicator Tables

Table E1. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many of Your Friends Use the Following Substances?": 2000

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?					
	Never Heard Of/ None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	20.9%	23.5%	19.6%	23.7%	12.3%
Grade 7	45.0%	27.3%	12.6%	9.2%	5.9%
Grade 8	28.5%	28.4%	18.4%	16.6%	8.1%
Grade 9	16.6%	24.8%	21.9%	24.2%	12.6%
Grade 10	12.4%	20.9%	23.0%	29.1%	14.7%
Grade 11	10.1%	19.5%	20.7%	33.1%	16.6%
Grade 12	8.2%	16.6%	21.1%	35.1%	19.0%

Inhalants (Spray, Glue, Gasoline, etc.)?					
	Never Heard Of/ None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	83.5%	11.0%	3.5%	1.1%	0.9%
Grade 7	82.0%	11.0%	3.7%	1.8%	1.6%
Grade 8	79.5%	12.9%	4.7%	2.0%	0.9%
Grade 9	82.1%	12.1%	4.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Grade 10	84.6%	10.8%	2.9%	0.9%	0.8%
Grade 11	87.3%	9.1%	2.4%	0.4%	0.8%
Grade 12	87.9%	8.7%	2.5%	0.4%	0.6%

Marijuana?					
	Never Heard Of/ None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	48.6%	20.2%	13.4%	11.7%	6.2%
Grade 7	74.0%	12.6%	5.5%	4.5%	3.3%
Grade 8	58.6%	17.2%	10.1%	9.4%	4.7%
Grade 9	45.9%	20.6%	13.5%	12.5%	7.6%
Grade 10	39.2%	22.7%	16.6%	14.4%	7.2%
Grade 11	34.2%	25.2%	17.1%	15.6%	7.9%
Grade 12	32.8%	25.0%	20.1%	15.5%	6.5%

Problem Indicator Tables

Table E2. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many of Your Close Friends Use the Following Substances?": 1988-2000

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?														
	NONE							MOST/ALL						
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	13.5%	14.6%	17.3%	18.8%	20.0%	19.8%	20.9%	32.8%	41.4%	37.9%	39.5%	36.9%	37.7%	36.0%
Grade 7	31.8%	32.3%	36.2%	39.3%	39.6%	41.4%	45.0%	14.2%	20.8%	18.0%	18.3%	17.2%	17.5%	15.1%
Grade 8	20.6%	19.7%	24.5%	23.5%	25.9%	26.3%	28.5%	19.4%	30.3%	25.6%	30.6%	27.0%	27.3%	24.7%
Grade 9	9.6%	12.5%	13.9%	15.4%	16.4%	15.5%	16.6%	31.9%	42.4%	40.0%	41.9%	38.7%	40.0%	36.8%
Grade 10	6.8%	8.5%	9.0%	10.1%	12.7%	12.0%	12.4%	40.9%	47.0%	47.0%	48.1%	44.4%	45.9%	43.8%
Grade 11	3.3%	6.2%	7.6%	9.8%	10.8%	9.7%	10.1%	48.3%	54.0%	52.0%	51.2%	49.0%	49.2%	49.7%
Grade 12	5.4%	4.6%	6.8%	7.8%	9.1%	8.5%	8.2%	48.2%	60.7%	53.9%	56.4%	52.5%	53.9%	54.1%

Inhalants (Spray, Glue, Gasoline, etc.)?														
	NONE							MOST/ALL						
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	69.6%	82.8%	81.4%	79.3%	77.1%	79.5%	83.5%	3.1%	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%	2.0%
Grade 7	64.2%	82.0%	80.7%	78.0%	75.5%	76.1%	82.0%	4.6%	2.4%	2.5%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	3.4%
Grade 8	65.2%	77.7%	76.6%	73.8%	71.6%	74.0%	79.5%	4.1%	2.8%	3.0%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	2.9%
Grade 9	67.1%	79.5%	79.9%	77.7%	74.6%	77.4%	82.1%	4.0%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	3.2%	2.6%	1.7%
Grade 10	73.3%	83.8%	81.6%	79.9%	78.3%	81.0%	84.6%	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%
Grade 11	71.8%	88.2%	83.2%	84.0%	82.6%	85.1%	87.3%	1.7%	*	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%
Grade 12	78.7%	87.7%	88.5%	85.3%	84.7%	86.7%	87.9%	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%

Marijuana?														
	NONE							MOST/ALL						
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	36.6%	58.4%	61.9%	49.9%	43.0%	44.5%	48.6%	11.7%	7.7%	8.2%	16.5%	21.4%	20.5%	17.9%
Grade 7	52.2%	73.9%	79.7%	70.3%	64.3%	68.4%	74.0%	9.0%	4.8%	4.6%	8.8%	11.4%	10.1%	7.8%
Grade 8	44.1%	66.7%	71.3%	55.3%	49.0%	51.8%	58.6%	13.0%	6.8%	6.0%	15.3%	19.0%	18.2%	14.1%
Grade 9	36.7%	54.5%	57.6%	44.6%	37.9%	39.8%	45.9%	10.9%	10.0%	10.3%	20.7%	26.1%	24.2%	20.1%
Grade 10	32.7%	54.8%	51.1%	42.3%	35.9%	34.9%	39.2%	11.4%	7.1%	10.7%	19.2%	24.9%	25.2%	21.6%
Grade 11	24.2%	50.4%	52.9%	41.4%	34.2%	34.1%	34.2%	13.0%	9.5%	9.2%	18.2%	24.1%	23.2%	23.5%
Grade 12	25.4%	46.2%	53.7%	40.6%	32.8%	33.2%	32.8%	13.7%	8.5%	8.7%	17.2%	23.0%	22.6%	22.0%

* Less than 0.5%

Table E3. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "Thinking of the Parties You Attended This School Year, How Often Were the Following Used?": 2000

Alcohol							
	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
All	32.3%	11.1%	8.2%	14.6%	22.5%	2.2%	9.2%
Grade 7	61.4%	11.4%	6.7%	5.7%	4.7%	2.7%	7.5%
Grade 8	44.5%	15.8%	9.4%	11.3%	8.7%	2.5%	7.7%
Grade 9	28.6%	11.7%	9.6%	16.4%	20.2%	2.7%	10.7%
Grade 10	21.3%	10.8%	8.4%	18.7%	29.1%	1.9%	9.7%
Grade 11	16.1%	7.8%	7.6%	18.0%	39.1%	1.6%	9.7%
Grade 12	14.3%	6.5%	6.2%	18.9%	42.7%	1.3%	10.1%
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%	8.6%	9.9%	10.6%	3.3%	9.2%
Grade 7	74.5%	6.3%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	2.4%	7.6%
Grade 8	59.6%	11.7%	6.2%	6.1%	5.8%	2.8%	7.8%
Grade 9	43.5%	13.0%	8.8%	9.5%	10.4%	4.3%	10.5%
Grade 10	34.7%	14.9%	11.6%	12.8%	13.0%	3.4%	9.7%
Grade 11	28.5%	14.5%	11.4%	14.9%	17.4%	3.4%	9.8%
Grade 12	26.1%	15.0%	12.3%	15.5%	17.3%	3.5%	10.2%

Problem Indicator Tables

Table E4. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following?": 2000

Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	6.7%	10.8%	5.0%	8.1%	18.4%	51.1%
Grade 7	11.9%	24.6%	9.9%	11.2%	17.9%	24.5%
Grade 8	7.2%	15.2%	7.7%	11.3%	23.0%	35.6%
Grade 9	7.1%	8.8%	4.6%	8.9%	21.4%	49.2%
Grade 10	5.1%	6.2%	2.9%	6.7%	19.8%	59.3%
Grade 11	4.1%	4.2%	2.1%	5.4%	15.3%	68.9%
Grade 12	3.4%	2.5%	1.0%	2.3%	8.5%	82.3%

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	5.4%	7.7%	4.4%	8.6%	22.1%	51.8%
Grade 7	10.2%	18.1%	8.7%	10.2%	19.0%	33.8%
Grade 8	5.8%	10.7%	5.6%	10.5%	21.7%	45.8%
Grade 9	5.2%	6.2%	3.7%	8.7%	22.5%	53.8%
Grade 10	4.2%	3.8%	3.0%	7.5%	21.7%	59.8%
Grade 11	2.9%	3.2%	2.6%	6.5%	21.7%	63.1%
Grade 12	2.9%	2.4%	1.6%	7.2%	27.5%	58.3%

Marijuana?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	9.3%	22.5%	9.5%	11.4%	16.5%	30.7%
Grade 7	15.9%	45.9%	11.2%	7.3%	7.5%	12.2%
Grade 8	10.0%	33.4%	12.5%	11.6%	12.6%	20.0%
Grade 9	9.2%	18.6%	11.2%	12.2%	17.0%	31.8%
Grade 10	7.2%	13.9%	7.5%	12.4%	21.2%	37.8%
Grade 11	6.3%	9.7%	6.6%	12.0%	19.7%	45.7%
Grade 12	6.0%	8.5%	6.1%	12.8%	23.5%	43.1%

Cocaine?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	14.3%	30.9%	16.1%	14.6%	10.6%	13.6%
Grade 7	19.4%	52.1%	12.5%	6.4%	4.3%	5.3%
Grade 8	14.6%	43.1%	16.6%	10.6%	6.9%	8.2%
Grade 9	15.3%	28.1%	17.7%	15.4%	10.6%	12.7%
Grade 10	11.9%	22.2%	16.6%	18.7%	13.7%	16.9%
Grade 11	12.0%	17.7%	15.3%	18.2%	14.8%	22.0%
Grade 12	11.0%	15.9%	17.1%	20.2%	15.9%	19.9%

Table E4. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following?": 2000 (cont.)

Crack?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	16.0%	32.2%	17.7%	15.2%	8.7%	10.1%
Grade 7	20.1%	51.9%	12.8%	6.6%	3.8%	4.9%
Grade 8	15.8%	43.7%	17.2%	10.3%	5.8%	7.2%
Grade 9	17.1%	29.7%	18.9%	15.5%	8.9%	9.8%
Grade 10	13.9%	24.0%	18.7%	19.7%	11.4%	12.2%
Grade 11	14.6%	19.9%	18.1%	20.0%	12.1%	15.3%
Grade 12	13.5%	18.3%	21.1%	21.6%	12.2%	13.3%

Hallucinogens?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	30.6%	27.5%	14.9%	11.2%	6.9%	8.8%
Grade 7	44.1%	37.9%	8.3%	4.0%	2.0%	3.7%
Grade 8	35.4%	36.0%	12.7%	7.2%	3.7%	4.9%
Grade 9	30.9%	26.2%	17.0%	10.8%	6.2%	8.8%
Grade 10	24.6%	23.4%	17.2%	14.6%	9.1%	11.1%
Grade 11	24.0%	19.6%	16.4%	14.9%	10.8%	14.1%
Grade 12	20.7%	17.4%	18.9%	18.8%	12.0%	12.2%

Ecstasy?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	34.1%	24.0%	12.2%	10.5%	8.2%	11.0%
Grade 7	50.6%	32.0%	7.0%	4.0%	2.1%	4.3%
Grade 8	41.0%	31.7%	10.7%	6.9%	3.8%	5.8%
Grade 9	34.0%	23.3%	13.6%	10.4%	8.0%	10.8%
Grade 10	27.1%	20.3%	13.8%	13.4%	11.1%	14.3%
Grade 11	25.1%	17.6%	13.8%	13.6%	12.4%	17.6%
Grade 12	21.9%	15.6%	14.8%	17.0%	14.2%	16.5%

Heroin?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	20.6%	36.5%	17.5%	11.3%	6.2%	7.9%
Grade 7	26.5%	50.7%	10.0%	4.7%	3.1%	5.1%
Grade 8	20.6%	47.5%	14.7%	7.6%	3.8%	5.8%
Grade 9	21.4%	35.6%	18.3%	10.8%	6.4%	7.5%
Grade 10	18.0%	29.1%	20.3%	15.6%	7.8%	9.3%
Grade 11	18.6%	26.4%	21.1%	14.8%	8.0%	11.2%
Grade 12	17.1%	24.2%	22.9%	17.0%	9.1%	9.7%

Rohypnol?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	43.1%	20.9%	10.9%	9.4%	6.4%	9.3%
Grade 7	52.0%	30.2%	6.2%	4.1%	2.6%	5.0%
Grade 8	45.8%	27.2%	9.7%	6.5%	4.6%	6.3%
Grade 9	42.7%	19.9%	11.1%	9.5%	6.8%	10.0%
Grade 10	39.6%	17.4%	12.8%	11.4%	7.8%	11.0%
Grade 11	39.0%	14.5%	12.3%	12.6%	8.3%	13.3%
Grade 12	37.1%	13.2%	14.3%	14.6%	9.3%	11.4%

Table E5. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use the Following?": 2000

Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	46.5%	32.6%	13.0%	2.9%	5.0%
Grade 7	61.2%	24.8%	6.4%	1.5%	6.0%
Grade 8	50.8%	29.9%	11.5%	2.0%	5.7%
Grade 9	45.5%	33.7%	12.7%	2.8%	5.5%
Grade 10	41.4%	35.2%	15.2%	3.9%	4.3%
Grade 11	39.6%	36.6%	16.5%	3.4%	3.9%
Grade 12	37.2%	37.5%	17.3%	4.5%	3.6%

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	47.0%	33.9%	13.2%	2.6%	3.3%
Grade 7	55.1%	26.9%	10.7%	2.6%	4.6%
Grade 8	46.6%	31.5%	15.2%	2.7%	4.0%
Grade 9	45.8%	32.4%	15.0%	3.3%	3.4%
Grade 10	43.4%	38.5%	13.1%	2.5%	2.6%
Grade 11	46.2%	37.2%	12.2%	2.1%	2.3%
Grade 12	44.8%	39.1%	11.8%	2.1%	2.2%

Inhalants?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	78.1%	13.6%	2.7%	0.8%	4.8%
Grade 7	77.4%	12.2%	3.5%	1.3%	5.7%
Grade 8	76.4%	14.3%	3.4%	0.9%	5.0%
Grade 9	77.0%	14.7%	2.6%	0.8%	4.9%
Grade 10	77.9%	14.4%	2.7%	0.6%	4.5%
Grade 11	80.9%	12.5%	1.9%	0.6%	4.1%
Grade 12	80.9%	12.6%	1.5%	0.6%	4.3%

Marijuana?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	61.9%	18.8%	10.4%	5.6%	3.3%
Grade 7	79.0%	10.4%	4.1%	2.3%	4.2%
Grade 8	69.0%	15.6%	7.6%	4.1%	3.6%
Grade 9	60.6%	19.6%	10.5%	5.7%	3.6%
Grade 10	56.7%	21.6%	12.2%	6.7%	2.8%
Grade 11	51.8%	22.8%	15.0%	8.1%	2.3%
Grade 12	50.0%	24.8%	14.7%	7.7%	2.8%

Table E5. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use the Following?": 2000 (cont.)

Cocaine?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	86.4%	7.6%	1.2%	0.7%	4.1%
Grade 7	87.3%	5.8%	1.1%	0.8%	5.0%
Grade 8	86.1%	7.5%	1.1%	0.6%	4.6%
Grade 9	85.8%	7.9%	1.3%	0.7%	4.3%
Grade 10	86.4%	8.1%	1.2%	0.7%	3.6%
Grade 11	86.9%	8.2%	1.5%	0.4%	3.0%
Grade 12	86.4%	8.3%	1.1%	0.6%	3.6%
Crack?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	88.4%	5.8%	0.7%	0.5%	4.5%
Grade 7	87.6%	5.6%	1.0%	0.7%	5.1%
Grade 8	87.1%	6.5%	0.9%	0.7%	4.8%
Grade 9	87.1%	6.4%	0.8%	0.6%	5.2%
Grade 10	88.7%	6.2%	0.7%	0.5%	4.0%
Grade 11	90.6%	5.1%	0.5%	0.3%	3.5%
Grade 12	90.6%	4.7%	0.3%	0.4%	4.1%
Ecstasy?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	77.3%	8.3%	2.8%	1.2%	10.3%
Grade 7	78.7%	4.9%	1.1%	0.8%	14.5%
Grade 8	77.2%	6.5%	1.8%	0.8%	13.7%
Grade 9	77.1%	8.5%	2.9%	1.3%	10.2%
Grade 10	77.1%	9.8%	3.2%	1.5%	8.4%
Grade 11	77.0%	9.9%	4.5%	1.5%	7.1%
Grade 12	77.0%	11.5%	3.8%	1.4%	6.4%
Steroids?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	75.3%	13.4%	3.4%	0.9%	6.9%
Grade 7	76.5%	10.8%	2.7%	1.2%	8.8%
Grade 8	74.2%	13.2%	3.4%	1.0%	8.2%
Grade 9	74.0%	14.3%	3.5%	0.9%	7.3%
Grade 10	75.2%	14.2%	3.9%	1.0%	5.7%
Grade 11	75.9%	14.2%	4.2%	0.7%	5.1%
Grade 12	77.1%	13.7%	2.8%	0.8%	5.5%
Heroin?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	89.6%	3.9%	0.5%	0.5%	5.5%
Grade 7	86.9%	4.2%	0.8%	0.7%	7.4%
Grade 8	88.1%	4.5%	0.7%	0.5%	6.2%
Grade 9	89.2%	4.2%	0.5%	0.5%	5.6%
Grade 10	90.9%	4.1%	0.4%	0.4%	4.2%
Grade 11	91.8%	3.2%	0.5%	0.3%	4.2%
Grade 12	91.8%	3.0%	0.3%	0.3%	4.6%

Table E6. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Do Your Parents Feel About Kids Your Age Doing the Following?": 2000

Smoking Cigarettes?						
	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	69.3%	12.2%	8.6%	1.5%	0.9%	7.4%
Grade 7	78.3%	5.3%	2.8%	0.9%	1.2%	11.5%
Grade 8	76.8%	8.2%	4.9%	1.1%	1.0%	8.0%
Grade 9	71.6%	11.1%	8.2%	1.6%	0.9%	6.7%
Grade 10	66.6%	15.2%	9.3%	1.7%	0.8%	6.5%
Grade 11	61.5%	16.8%	13.0%	2.1%	0.9%	5.7%
Grade 12	54.9%	20.1%	16.7%	1.9%	1.0%	5.3%

Drinking Beer?						
	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	64.9%	15.5%	9.1%	2.6%	1.1%	6.8%
Grade 7	74.1%	8.7%	3.7%	1.6%	1.1%	10.8%
Grade 8	71.3%	11.3%	6.2%	2.1%	1.3%	7.8%
Grade 9	64.7%	16.0%	9.8%	2.4%	1.0%	6.0%
Grade 10	62.2%	18.3%	9.5%	3.0%	1.0%	5.9%
Grade 11	59.2%	19.0%	12.6%	3.3%	1.1%	4.9%
Grade 12	54.3%	21.9%	14.7%	3.8%	1.0%	4.4%

Using Marijuana?						
	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	82.8%	5.0%	3.8%	0.9%	1.2%	6.4%
Grade 7	83.5%	2.5%	1.8%	0.6%	1.1%	10.5%
Grade 8	84.7%	3.7%	2.4%	0.8%	1.3%	7.1%
Grade 9	82.5%	5.4%	4.5%	0.8%	1.1%	5.7%
Grade 10	82.0%	5.5%	4.7%	1.0%	1.2%	5.6%
Grade 11	81.9%	6.7%	4.3%	1.2%	1.3%	4.7%
Grade 12	81.4%	7.0%	5.2%	1.0%	1.1%	4.3%

Table E7. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Safe Do You Feel When You Are...?": 2000

In Your Home?					
	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	77.9%	19.7%	1.2%	0.4%	0.9%
Grade 7	74.6%	21.7%	1.8%	0.6%	1.3%
Grade 8	75.6%	21.3%	1.6%	0.4%	1.2%
Grade 9	76.0%	21.3%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%
Grade 10	79.5%	18.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%
Grade 11	81.4%	16.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%
Grade 12	82.6%	16.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Out in Your Neighborhood?					
	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	41.6%	46.7%	8.0%	2.0%	1.8%
Grade 7	34.9%	47.8%	11.6%	3.1%	2.5%
Grade 8	37.5%	48.7%	9.5%	2.4%	1.9%
Grade 9	40.0%	47.8%	8.2%	1.7%	2.3%
Grade 10	45.4%	46.3%	6.0%	1.4%	1.0%
Grade 11	46.0%	45.0%	6.0%	1.6%	1.5%
Grade 12	49.5%	43.1%	5.2%	1.4%	0.8%
At School?					
	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	31.2%	50.9%	10.9%	4.2%	2.8%
Grade 7	33.7%	46.2%	11.9%	4.7%	3.4%
Grade 8	31.3%	49.3%	11.2%	4.6%	3.5%
Grade 9	26.9%	53.8%	12.0%	4.4%	2.9%
Grade 10	28.8%	52.6%	11.5%	4.9%	2.2%
Grade 11	31.9%	52.5%	9.5%	3.1%	3.0%
Grade 12	37.1%	50.5%	8.1%	2.9%	1.4%

Table E8. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Many of Your Friends...?": 2000

Feel Close to Their Parents?					
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	4.5%	26.6%	25.8%	34.5%	8.6%
Grade 7	6.0%	26.0%	21.0%	33.3%	13.8%
Grade 8	5.0%	26.3%	24.8%	34.2%	9.8%
Grade 9	5.0%	26.7%	27.1%	33.1%	8.1%
Grade 10	4.0%	27.2%	27.5%	34.7%	6.6%
Grade 11	3.4%	27.1%	27.6%	35.6%	6.3%
Grade 12	2.7%	26.2%	27.6%	37.1%	6.3%

Sometimes Carry Weapons?					
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	63.7%	21.6%	9.6%	3.7%	1.4%
Grade 7	74.3%	15.5%	6.7%	2.3%	1.2%
Grade 8	65.9%	20.8%	8.6%	3.3%	1.4%
Grade 9	61.7%	22.8%	9.6%	4.2%	1.7%
Grade 10	60.1%	23.1%	10.8%	4.5%	1.4%
Grade 11	58.7%	24.4%	10.9%	4.7%	1.2%
Grade 12	60.1%	23.6%	11.7%	3.4%	1.2%

Care About Making Good Grades?					
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	2.7%	13.8%	22.2%	42.2%	19.2%
Grade 7	3.6%	15.9%	18.6%	35.6%	26.3%
Grade 8	3.1%	14.9%	21.7%	39.5%	20.9%
Grade 9	3.2%	14.7%	23.0%	41.8%	17.3%
Grade 10	2.1%	13.4%	24.2%	43.4%	17.0%
Grade 11	1.8%	11.9%	23.0%	46.2%	17.0%
Grade 12	1.6%	10.6%	22.6%	49.3%	15.9%

Belong/Want to Belong to a Gang?					
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	78.0%	12.7%	5.6%	2.5%	1.1%
Grade 7	76.1%	13.5%	6.2%	2.7%	1.6%
Grade 8	73.8%	14.9%	6.7%	3.2%	1.3%
Grade 9	77.1%	12.8%	5.8%	3.0%	1.3%
Grade 10	79.4%	12.4%	5.0%	2.2%	1.0%
Grade 11	80.3%	11.8%	5.2%	1.9%	0.7%
Grade 12	84.2%	9.7%	4.3%	1.2%	0.7%

Wish They Could Drop Out of School?					
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	58.1%	27.0%	8.7%	3.7%	2.4%
Grade 7	64.9%	20.7%	7.7%	3.8%	2.9%
Grade 8	60.3%	24.4%	8.3%	4.3%	2.8%
Grade 9	54.6%	28.5%	10.2%	4.3%	2.4%
Grade 10	54.7%	30.6%	9.3%	3.5%	2.0%
Grade 11	53.9%	30.9%	9.1%	3.9%	2.2%
Grade 12	61.2%	28.0%	7.1%	2.0%	1.7%

Table E9. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 2000

Gotten Into Difficulties of Any Kind With Your Friends Because of Your Drinking?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	91.0%	7.7%	0.9%	0.4%
Grade 7	95.9%	3.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 8	93.6%	5.3%	0.7%	0.4%
Grade 9	91.1%	7.7%	0.9%	0.4%
Grade 10	89.0%	9.6%	1.1%	0.3%
Grade 11	87.0%	10.8%	1.4%	0.8%
Grade 12	88.0%	10.5%	1.2%	0.3%

Gotten Into Difficulties of Any Kind With Your Friends Because of Your Drug Use?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	94.1%	4.9%	0.7%	0.3%
Grade 7	96.3%	2.7%	0.7%	0.2%
Grade 8	94.5%	4.7%	0.6%	0.2%
Grade 9	93.4%	5.5%	0.8%	0.4%
Grade 10	93.7%	5.1%	0.8%	0.4%
Grade 11	92.8%	6.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Grade 12	93.9%	5.3%	0.6%	0.2%

Been Criticized by Someone You Were Dating Because of Your Drinking?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	92.4%	6.2%	0.9%	0.6%
Grade 7	97.4%	2.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Grade 8	95.4%	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 9	92.2%	6.4%	0.9%	0.6%
Grade 10	90.2%	8.1%	1.1%	0.6%
Grade 11	88.9%	8.9%	1.3%	0.9%
Grade 12	88.7%	8.9%	1.4%	1.0%

Been Criticized by Someone You Were Dating Because of Your Drug Use?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	94.4%	4.3%	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 7	97.7%	1.8%	0.3%	0.1%
Grade 8	96.1%	3.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 9	94.5%	4.3%	0.6%	0.7%
Grade 10	92.7%	5.4%	1.2%	0.7%
Grade 11	91.9%	6.3%	1.0%	0.7%
Grade 12	92.5%	6.0%	0.9%	0.6%

**Table E10. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,
"During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 2000**

Gotten Into Trouble With the Police Because of Your Drinking?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	95.5%	3.9%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 7	98.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 8	97.4%	2.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Grade 9	96.4%	2.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 10	94.1%	5.1%	0.5%	0.2%
Grade 11	93.5%	5.9%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 12	91.8%	7.5%	0.4%	0.2%

Gotten Into Trouble With the Police Because of Your Drug Use?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	97.5%	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 7	98.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%
Grade 8	97.6%	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 9	97.3%	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 10	96.7%	2.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Grade 11	97.8%	1.9%	0.1%	0.2%
Grade 12	97.7%	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%

Gotten Into Trouble With Your Teachers Because of Your Drinking?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	98.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 7	98.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 8	98.9%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Grade 9	98.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 10	98.9%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Grade 11	98.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 12	98.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%

Gotten Into Trouble With Your Teachers Because of Your Drug Use?

	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	98.4%	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 7	98.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 8	98.3%	1.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Grade 9	98.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 10	98.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 11	98.3%	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Grade 12	98.8%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%

Table E11. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 2000

Driven a Car When You've Had a Good Bit to Drink?				
	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	89.1%	8.0%	1.6%	1.3%
Grade 7	97.1%	2.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 8	95.3%	3.7%	0.7%	0.4%
Grade 9	93.4%	5.2%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 10	88.5%	8.8%	1.6%	1.1%
Grade 11	79.2%	15.1%	3.2%	2.5%
Grade 12	74.1%	17.8%	3.8%	4.3%

Driven a Car When You've Felt High From Drugs?				
	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	91.3%	5.6%	1.4%	1.8%
Grade 7	97.7%	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%
Grade 8	96.0%	2.9%	0.7%	0.4%
Grade 9	94.1%	4.1%	0.9%	0.8%
Grade 10	89.7%	6.9%	1.5%	1.9%
Grade 11	83.5%	9.9%	2.6%	4.0%
Grade 12	81.8%	10.6%	2.8%	4.7%

Problem Indicator Tables

**Table E12. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,
"Since School Began in the Fall, Have You Gotten Any Information on Drugs
or Alcohol from the Following Sources?": 1988-2000**

Health Class								Student Group Session							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	48.5%	47.2%	46.7%	45.8%	46.3%	49.1%	52.4%	All	23.2%	27.7%	26.5%	25.7%	19.5%	16.9%	17.7%
Grade 7	52.9%	57.5%	58.9%	52.0%	48.7%	49.4%	50.9%	Grade 7	30.7%	35.3%	35.4%	33.8%	29.7%	17.4%	18.3%
Grade 8	36.4%	41.9%	41.1%	41.8%	41.0%	45.5%	51.6%	Grade 8	26.2%	31.5%	29.7%	31.6%	26.0%	18.8%	18.4%
Grade 9	49.8%	41.0%	43.9%	44.7%	55.6%	59.0%	63.4%	Grade 9	20.3%	24.6%	24.6%	24.3%	17.5%	17.2%	17.6%
Grade 10	67.0%	60.4%	55.0%	54.3%	52.7%	54.9%	56.1%	Grade 10	20.4%	25.3%	25.3%	21.4%	15.5%	16.0%	17.5%
Grade 11	46.2%	44.2%	44.6%	42.0%	42.5%	43.5%	46.3%	Grade 11	21.3%	23.8%	23.2%	20.7%	13.5%	16.1%	18.3%
Grade 12	35.9%	37.6%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	36.3%	39.3%	Grade 12	19.6%	24.6%	19.6%	19.3%	12.1%	15.4%	16.3%
An Assembly Program								An Invited School Guest							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	51.7%	62.0%	55.9%	53.5%	44.2%	50.6%	55.9%	All	-	56.5%	49.5%	45.5%	38.3%	42.3%	45.4%
Grade 7	42.3%	61.0%	58.8%	55.2%	49.9%	53.5%	59.4%	Grade 7	-	60.9%	54.3%	48.0%	45.4%	47.7%	49.7%
Grade 8	46.6%	64.5%	58.6%	55.9%	52.2%	55.5%	58.0%	Grade 8	-	59.4%	51.3%	49.5%	46.4%	47.3%	49.7%
Grade 9	53.1%	58.9%	55.6%	53.4%	41.8%	48.3%	55.2%	Grade 9	-	52.4%	50.7%	45.1%	35.6%	40.0%	42.8%
Grade 10	56.6%	64.9%	56.6%	52.8%	39.9%	49.9%	52.1%	Grade 10	-	57.2%	49.2%	43.9%	34.1%	40.0%	41.4%
Grade 11	55.1%	61.5%	54.8%	51.0%	40.6%	48.5%	55.3%	Grade 11	-	53.5%	46.9%	41.2%	33.3%	39.4%	44.6%
Grade 12	58.6%	61.5%	49.8%	51.3%	38.8%	47.8%	55.7%	Grade 12	-	55.6%	42.8%	43.7%	32.7%	39.4%	44.7%
Guidance Counselor								Some Other School Source							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	18.5%	27.4%	26.2%	24.1%	22.4%	23.1%	25.2%	All	40.3%	43.8%	41.4%	38.7%	34.8%	36.2%	37.1%
Grade 7	24.5%	35.2%	32.5%	30.5%	31.0%	31.0%	35.8%	Grade 7	39.3%	45.7%	43.4%	41.7%	38.8%	40.4%	41.4%
Grade 8	21.3%	35.0%	32.4%	30.5%	32.4%	32.0%	33.6%	Grade 8	41.9%	45.2%	43.2%	41.4%	39.9%	39.7%	41.4%
Grade 9	17.3%	25.0%	26.8%	23.7%	19.9%	21.4%	23.2%	Grade 9	39.1%	40.3%	42.1%	37.3%	32.6%	36.3%	36.2%
Grade 10	16.1%	24.6%	23.1%	20.0%	17.9%	19.6%	19.4%	Grade 10	39.8%	45.7%	42.2%	37.2%	32.8%	34.0%	33.8%
Grade 11	16.0%	21.3%	21.5%	17.4%	15.6%	16.2%	20.5%	Grade 11	41.6%	41.7%	39.3%	37.4%	31.9%	33.2%	35.2%
Grade 12	14.8%	21.2%	19.3%	19.4%	14.2%	16.9%	17.8%	Grade 12	40.8%	44.9%	37.0%	36.0%	31.3%	33.1%	33.9%
Science Class								Any School Source							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	35.6%	37.3%	33.1%	30.9%	28.7%	32.1%	30.2%	All	97.9%	86.8%	80.8%	79.1%	74.8%	64.7%	66.5%
Grade 7	70.0%	73.2%	60.2%	51.7%	49.6%	55.9%	51.2%	Grade 7	96.9%	91.6%	85.9%	82.8%	80.2%	63.2%	63.3%
Grade 8	41.4%	40.3%	38.1%	33.3%	31.9%	36.3%	35.8%	Grade 8	97.7%	86.9%	79.3%	79.7%	77.9%	62.7%	66.1%
Grade 9	30.0%	33.0%	28.2%	29.7%	26.6%	30.7%	26.8%	Grade 9	98.4%	86.4%	80.1%	79.7%	77.9%	67.8%	69.6%
Grade 10	28.5%	34.3%	31.1%	26.2%	25.6%	27.5%	26.0%	Grade 10	97.9%	90.0%	85.1%	80.9%	75.1%	66.9%	66.8%
Grade 11	22.9%	21.2%	21.5%	21.0%	19.9%	21.8%	23.4%	Grade 11	98.7%	82.6%	79.4%	75.4%	69.2%	64.4%	66.5%
Grade 12	13.7%	15.2%	15.8%	16.7%	15.0%	16.9%	16.7%	Grade 12	97.9%	81.6%	73.4%	73.7%	64.7%	62.2%	65.7%
Social Studies Class								- Not Available							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000								
All	10.3%	14.7%	14.3%	13.0%	11.9%	12.2%	11.9%								
Grade 7	13.1%	17.4%	17.4%	16.8%	14.7%	13.8%	14.3%								
Grade 8	13.1%	18.6%	18.9%	16.4%	15.0%	14.6%	14.3%								
Grade 9	7.6%	15.6%	14.5%	12.5%	11.4%	12.4%	10.3%								
Grade 10	7.8%	10.5%	11.5%	9.3%	10.4%	10.9%	10.1%								
Grade 11	10.2%	12.1%	10.6%	10.0%	9.2%	10.7%	12.1%								
Grade 12	10.0%	13.0%	11.9%	11.5%	9.7%	10.3%	10.3%								

Table E13. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Had a Drug Problem and Needed Help, Who Would You Go To?": 1988-2000

A Counselor or Program in School								A Medical Doctor							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	29.9%	40.1%	37.1%	35.4%	34.8%	34.3%	33.8%	All	33.3%	39.5%	38.5%	38.1%	38.1%	39.5%	38.8%
Grade 7	34.1%	50.4%	47.5%	46.5%	45.3%	44.0%	45.7%	Grade 7	35.1%	43.6%	43.6%	44.3%	43.8%	44.8%	44.8%
Grade 8	34.8%	45.2%	41.9%	38.5%	40.3%	39.4%	36.8%	Grade 8	34.7%	40.5%	39.6%	37.5%	39.6%	40.6%	40.8%
Grade 9	32.2%	40.7%	35.9%	36.1%	33.9%	34.0%	35.0%	Grade 9	30.9%	39.3%	35.7%	36.9%	36.9%	38.3%	38.4%
Grade 10	25.7%	36.5%	34.5%	30.5%	30.3%	30.6%	28.3%	Grade 10	29.9%	36.5%	38.4%	34.5%	35.5%	36.5%	35.9%
Grade 11	26.6%	33.4%	31.3%	26.5%	28.8%	27.8%	27.3%	Grade 11	35.5%	37.9%	37.7%	36.4%	35.0%	37.8%	34.1%
Grade 12	23.7%	31.0%	28.6%	29.5%	26.2%	26.2%	26.5%	Grade 12	34.4%	38.3%	35.5%	38.1%	37.0%	38.2%	37.9%

Another Adult in School (Such as a Nurse or Teacher)								Your Friends							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	28.2%	35.8%	35.5%	33.1%	32.1%	31.6%	30.7%	All	67.0%	73.0%	72.5%	73.9%	74.3%	74.8%	74.2%
Grade 7	27.9%	39.3%	37.9%	39.5%	38.7%	36.9%	38.1%	Grade 7	57.4%	64.2%	62.7%	65.5%	65.0%	64.7%	63.3%
Grade 8	30.2%	38.2%	38.7%	33.5%	34.1%	34.3%	31.7%	Grade 8	62.4%	69.9%	70.2%	70.6%	71.6%	70.8%	72.0%
Grade 9	30.1%	36.0%	32.6%	32.6%	30.3%	30.5%	30.2%	Grade 9	68.5%	72.2%	72.3%	73.7%	74.0%	76.3%	75.0%
Grade 10	24.6%	33.4%	35.4%	30.4%	29.6%	28.9%	26.2%	Grade 10	70.6%	77.5%	76.7%	78.5%	78.4%	79.2%	77.3%
Grade 11	27.7%	33.4%	33.3%	28.9%	29.3%	28.6%	28.8%	Grade 11	71.7%	77.7%	77.4%	79.6%	79.5%	80.7%	80.2%
Grade 12	28.4%	33.6%	35.1%	31.9%	29.4%	29.3%	28.8%	Grade 12	73.4%	79.3%	78.0%	79.4%	79.9%	79.3%	79.7%

A Counselor Program Outside of School								Another Adult (Such as Relative Clergyman, Other Family Friend)							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	39.8%	50.6%	45.9%	44.5%	42.4%	41.8%	40.3%	All	53.3%	62.5%	58.6%	57.1%	58.3%	61.0%	61.0%
Grade 7	36.0%	52.0%	48.0%	46.5%	45.3%	45.2%	44.4%	Grade 7	45.8%	61.8%	56.9%	56.8%	58.4%	60.1%	60.8%
Grade 8	39.8%	50.0%	45.8%	44.4%	44.1%	43.6%	41.6%	Grade 8	47.9%	60.2%	58.5%	55.7%	58.0%	60.3%	60.4%
Grade 9	39.7%	49.8%	45.3%	44.7%	41.5%	41.4%	40.4%	Grade 9	58.1%	61.2%	57.7%	57.8%	57.9%	61.8%	62.6%
Grade 10	40.2%	51.8%	46.0%	43.3%	40.9%	39.7%	38.0%	Grade 10	53.7%	64.0%	59.8%	57.3%	58.2%	61.2%	60.1%
Grade 11	41.2%	50.6%	46.5%	41.8%	40.5%	39.7%	36.9%	Grade 11	57.2%	65.1%	59.2%	56.8%	58.6%	61.9%	62.6%
Grade 12	43.1%	48.9%	43.6%	46.0%	41.6%	40.4%	39.4%	Grade 12	58.4%	64.0%	59.9%	58.1%	59.0%	60.8%	59.1%

Your Parents							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
All	46.3%	55.1%	54.0%	53.9%	54.3%	58.0%	57.1%
Grade 7	45.7%	61.8%	58.9%	62.5%	61.0%	64.5%	64.7%
Grade 8	46.0%	56.1%	55.7%	53.9%	56.5%	58.4%	58.2%
Grade 9	42.6%	51.8%	51.9%	50.7%	51.5%	56.9%	55.7%
Grade 10	46.5%	54.1%	50.6%	50.8%	51.5%	55.3%	54.6%
Grade 11	49.4%	53.4%	54.1%	50.9%	51.2%	55.8%	53.2%
Grade 12	49.3%	52.8%	52.5%	53.5%	53.4%	56.1%	55.5%

**APPENDIX
F**

**Extracurricular Activity
Prevalence Tables**

**Table F1. Prevalence of Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students,
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000**

	Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	50%	20%	8%	21%	50%
No	53%	24%	8%	20%	47%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	39%	14%	7%	18%	61%
No	54%	24%	9%	21%	46%
Choir					
Yes	42%	17%	7%	19%	58%
No	52%	23%	8%	21%	48%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	50%	21%	9%	20%	50%
No	51%	22%	8%	21%	49%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	46%	16%	8%	21%	54%
No	51%	23%	8%	20%	49%
Student Government					
Yes	45%	19%	8%	18%	55%
No	51%	22%	8%	21%	49%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	45%	20%	8%	18%	55%
No	51%	22%	8%	20%	49%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	43%	17%	8%	18%	57%
No	53%	23%	8%	21%	47%
Service Clubs					
Yes	43%	16%	8%	19%	57%
No	52%	23%	8%	21%	48%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	57%	26%	8%	23%	43%
No	51%	22%	8%	20%	49%
Other Clubs					
Yes	49%	20%	8%	21%	51%
No	52%	23%	8%	20%	48%

**Table F2. Prevalence of Alcohol Use Among Texas Secondary Students,
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000**

	Alcohol Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	71%	35%	14%	21%	29%
No	71%	37%	14%	20%	29%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	59%	25%	13%	21%	41%
No	74%	38%	15%	21%	26%
Choir					
Yes	64%	30%	13%	21%	36%
No	72%	36%	15%	21%	28%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	72%	36%	15%	22%	28%
No	71%	36%	14%	20%	29%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	73%	36%	14%	22%	27%
No	71%	36%	14%	21%	29%
Student Government					
Yes	70%	37%	15%	18%	30%
No	71%	36%	14%	21%	29%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	71%	39%	13%	19%	29%
No	71%	36%	14%	21%	29%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	66%	31%	14%	21%	34%
No	72%	37%	14%	20%	28%
Service Clubs					
Yes	66%	32%	15%	19%	34%
No	71%	36%	14%	21%	29%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	76%	41%	13%	23%	24%
No	71%	36%	14%	20%	29%
Other Clubs					
Yes	70%	35%	14%	21%	30%
No	71%	36%	14%	20%	29%

Table F3. Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000

	Marijuana Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	29%	12%	6%	11%	71%
No	35%	16%	7%	12%	65%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	17%	7%	4%	6%	83%
No	35%	15%	7%	13%	65%
Choir					
Yes	23%	9%	5%	9%	77%
No	33%	14%	7%	12%	67%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	31%	12%	6%	12%	69%
No	32%	14%	7%	12%	68%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	23%	8%	5%	10%	77%
No	33%	14%	7%	12%	67%
Student Government					
Yes	25%	9%	6%	10%	75%
No	32%	14%	7%	12%	68%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	28%	11%	7%	10%	72%
No	32%	14%	7%	12%	68%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	22%	8%	5%	9%	78%
No	35%	15%	7%	12%	65%
Service Clubs					
Yes	23%	8%	6%	10%	77%
No	33%	14%	7%	12%	67%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	36%	16%	7%	12%	64%
No	32%	14%	7%	12%	68%
Other Clubs					
Yes	27%	10%	5%	11%	73%
No	35%	15%	7%	12%	65%

Table F4. Prevalence of Any Illicit Drug Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000

	Any Illicit Drug Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	31%	13%	6%	11%	69%
No	37%	18%	7%	12%	63%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	19%	8%	4%	7%	81%
No	37%	17%	7%	13%	63%
Choir					
Yes	25%	11%	5%	9%	75%
No	35%	16%	7%	12%	65%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	33%	14%	6%	12%	67%
No	34%	16%	7%	11%	66%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	26%	10%	5%	11%	74%
No	34%	16%	7%	12%	66%
Student Government					
Yes	27%	11%	6%	10%	73%
No	34%	16%	7%	12%	66%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	29%	13%	6%	10%	71%
No	34%	15%	7%	12%	66%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	24%	10%	5%	9%	76%
No	36%	17%	7%	12%	64%
Service Clubs					
Yes	25%	9%	6%	10%	75%
No	35%	16%	7%	12%	65%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	38%	18%	7%	12%	62%
No	33%	15%	7%	11%	67%
Other Clubs					
Yes	29%	12%	6%	11%	71%
No	36%	17%	7%	12%	64%

**Table F5. Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Texas Secondary Students,
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000**

	Cigarette Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	48%	18%	9%	21%	52%
No	52%	24%	8%	20%	48%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	37%	13%	7%	18%	63%
No	52%	22%	9%	21%	48%
Choir					
Yes	41%	16%	7%	18%	59%
No	50%	21%	8%	21%	50%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	49%	20%	9%	20%	51%
No	50%	21%	8%	21%	50%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	45%	16%	8%	21%	55%
No	50%	21%	8%	20%	50%
Student Government					
Yes	43%	17%	8%	18%	57%
No	50%	21%	8%	21%	50%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	44%	19%	8%	18%	56%
No	50%	21%	8%	21%	50%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	41%	15%	8%	18%	59%
No	52%	22%	9%	21%	48%
Service Clubs					
Yes	41%	14%	8%	19%	59%
No	50%	21%	8%	21%	50%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	56%	22%	9%	24%	44%
No	49%	21%	8%	20%	51%
Other Clubs					
Yes	47%	18%	8%	21%	53%
No	50%	22%	8%	20%	50%

**Table F6. Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students,
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000**

	Smokeless Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	16%	6%	3%	6%	84%
No	10%	3%	2%	5%	90%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	9%	3%	1%	4%	91%
No	13%	5%	2%	6%	87%
Choir					
Yes	7%	3%	1%	4%	93%
No	13%	5%	2%	6%	87%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	11%	5%	2%	4%	89%
No	13%	5%	2%	6%	87%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	6%	1%	1%	3%	94%
No	13%	5%	2%	6%	87%
Student Government					
Yes	12%	4%	3%	6%	88%
No	12%	5%	2%	6%	88%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	11%	4%	2%	5%	89%
No	13%	5%	2%	6%	87%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	10%	3%	2%	5%	90%
No	13%	5%	2%	6%	87%
Service Clubs					
Yes	11%	4%	2%	5%	89%
No	13%	5%	2%	6%	87%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	15%	7%	2%	6%	85%
No	13%	5%	2%	6%	87%
Other Clubs					
Yes	13%	5%	2%	5%	87%
No	13%	5%	2%	6%	87%

**Table F7. Prevalence of Beer Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students,
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000**

	Beer Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	55%	25%	12%	18%	45%
No	55%	26%	11%	18%	45%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	42%	16%	9%	17%	58%
No	58%	27%	12%	19%	42%
Choir					
Yes	44%	18%	9%	17%	56%
No	56%	26%	12%	19%	44%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	53%	23%	12%	18%	47%
No	55%	26%	11%	18%	45%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	50%	21%	11%	17%	50%
No	55%	26%	11%	18%	45%
Student Government					
Yes	53%	26%	13%	15%	47%
No	55%	25%	11%	18%	45%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	51%	26%	10%	16%	49%
No	55%	25%	11%	18%	45%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	49%	21%	11%	17%	51%
No	56%	26%	11%	18%	44%
Service Clubs					
Yes	50%	22%	12%	16%	50%
No	56%	26%	11%	18%	44%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	60%	29%	11%	20%	40%
No	55%	25%	11%	18%	45%
Other Clubs					
Yes	53%	23%	12%	19%	47%
No	56%	26%	11%	18%	44%

Table F8. Prevalence of Wine Cooler Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000

	Wine Cooler Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	57%	22%	14%	21%	43%
No	59%	25%	15%	19%	41%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	46%	16%	11%	18%	54%
No	61%	25%	16%	21%	39%
Choir					
Yes	53%	21%	13%	19%	47%
No	59%	23%	15%	20%	41%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	60%	24%	15%	21%	40%
No	58%	23%	15%	20%	42%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	65%	27%	16%	22%	35%
No	57%	23%	15%	20%	43%
Student Government					
Yes	58%	24%	16%	18%	42%
No	58%	23%	15%	20%	42%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	61%	26%	15%	19%	39%
No	58%	23%	15%	20%	42%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	53%	20%	14%	19%	47%
No	59%	24%	15%	20%	41%
Service Clubs					
Yes	54%	20%	16%	18%	46%
No	58%	23%	15%	20%	42%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	65%	28%	15%	22%	35%
No	58%	23%	15%	20%	42%
Other Clubs					
Yes	58%	23%	15%	21%	42%
No	58%	23%	15%	20%	42%

Table F9. Prevalence of Wine Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000

	Wine Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	50%	16%	13%	21%	50%
No	51%	17%	14%	20%	49%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	41%	12%	10%	19%	59%
No	52%	18%	14%	21%	48%
Choir					
Yes	44%	14%	11%	19%	56%
No	51%	17%	13%	21%	49%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	53%	17%	13%	23%	47%
No	50%	16%	13%	20%	50%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	51%	17%	12%	22%	49%
No	50%	16%	13%	21%	50%
Student Government					
Yes	49%	16%	14%	19%	51%
No	50%	17%	13%	21%	50%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	50%	18%	13%	19%	50%
No	50%	17%	13%	21%	50%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	47%	15%	13%	20%	53%
No	51%	17%	13%	21%	49%
Service Clubs					
Yes	50%	15%	14%	21%	50%
No	50%	17%	13%	21%	50%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	56%	19%	14%	23%	44%
No	50%	16%	13%	21%	50%
Other Clubs					
Yes	51%	17%	13%	21%	49%
No	50%	16%	13%	20%	50%

**Table F10. Prevalence of Liquor Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students,
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2000**

	Liquor Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	50%	23%	12%	14%	50%
No	52%	25%	12%	15%	48%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	37%	14%	10%	13%	63%
No	54%	26%	13%	15%	46%
Choir					
Yes	41%	18%	10%	13%	59%
No	52%	25%	12%	15%	48%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	51%	23%	12%	16%	49%
No	51%	24%	12%	14%	49%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	48%	23%	11%	14%	52%
No	51%	24%	12%	15%	49%
Student Government					
Yes	53%	26%	14%	13%	47%
No	51%	24%	12%	15%	49%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	49%	25%	11%	13%	51%
No	51%	24%	12%	15%	49%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	45%	20%	12%	13%	55%
No	52%	25%	12%	15%	48%
Service Clubs					
Yes	47%	22%	13%	13%	53%
No	51%	24%	12%	15%	49%
VOE/DE/Work-Study					
Yes	56%	29%	11%	16%	44%
No	50%	24%	12%	14%	50%
Other Clubs					
Yes	50%	23%	12%	15%	50%
No	51%	24%	12%	14%	49%

Table F11. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Tobacco, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2000

	Tobacco Use							
	Ever Used				Past-Month Use			
	1994	1996	1998	2000	1994	1996	1998	2000
Athletics								
Yes	54%	55%	54%	50%	23%	24%	24%	20%
No	55%	56%	56%	53%	25%	28%	28%	24%
Band/Orchestra								
Yes	42%	43%	42%	39%	16%	18%	17%	14%
No	57%	58%	57%	54%	26%	28%	28%	24%
Choir								
Yes	47%	47%	47%	42%	19%	20%	20%	17%
No	55%	56%	55%	52%	25%	27%	27%	23%
Drama/Speech								
Yes	52%	55%	54%	50%	24%	26%	25%	21%
No	55%	55%	54%	51%	24%	26%	26%	22%
Drill Team/Cheerleader								
Yes	50%	52%	52%	46%	20%	22%	23%	16%
No	55%	56%	55%	51%	25%	27%	27%	23%
Student Government								
Yes	45%	49%	48%	45%	18%	23%	23%	19%
No	55%	56%	55%	51%	25%	26%	26%	22%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook								
Yes	50%	51%	51%	45%	22%	23%	23%	20%
No	55%	56%	55%	51%	24%	26%	26%	22%
Academic Clubs								
Yes	47%	47%	46%	43%	19%	20%	20%	17%
No	57%	58%	57%	53%	26%	28%	28%	23%
Service Clubs								
Yes	46%	47%	44%	43%	19%	20%	20%	16%
No	55%	56%	56%	52%	25%	27%	27%	23%
VOE/DE/Work Study								
Yes	57%	59%	56%	57%	28%	31%	29%	26%
No	55%	55%	55%	51%	24%	26%	26%	22%
Other Clubs								
Yes	51%	53%	51%	49%	22%	24%	23%	20%
No	56%	57%	56%	52%	26%	27%	28%	23%

Table F12. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Alcohol, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2000

	Alcohol Use							
	Ever Used				Past-Month Use			
	1994	1996	1998	2000	1994	1996	1998	2000
Athletics								
Yes	75%	74%	72%	71%	39%	37%	37%	35%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	40%	38%	39%	37%
Band/Orchestra								
Yes	64%	63%	61%	59%	29%	26%	26%	25%
No	76%	75%	74%	74%	41%	40%	40%	38%
Choir								
Yes	69%	67%	66%	64%	33%	31%	30%	30%
No	75%	74%	73%	72%	40%	38%	39%	36%
Drama/Speech								
Yes	72%	72%	72%	72%	38%	37%	37%	36%
No	75%	73%	72%	71%	40%	37%	38%	36%
Drill Team/Cheerleader								
Yes	77%	76%	76%	73%	39%	39%	39%	36%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	39%	37%	38%	36%
Student Government								
Yes	69%	70%	70%	70%	36%	36%	38%	37%
No	74%	74%	72%	71%	40%	38%	38%	36%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook								
Yes	72%	73%	71%	71%	39%	38%	37%	39%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	40%	37%	38%	36%
Academic Clubs								
Yes	69%	69%	67%	66%	35%	33%	33%	31%
No	76%	75%	73%	72%	41%	39%	39%	37%
Service Clubs								
Yes	68%	68%	66%	66%	35%	32%	33%	32%
No	75%	74%	73%	71%	40%	38%	38%	36%
VOE/DE/Work Study								
Yes	79%	78%	75%	76%	47%	45%	43%	41%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	39%	37%	38%	36%
Other Clubs								
Yes	73%	73%	72%	70%	39%	37%	37%	35%
No	75%	74%	73%	71%	40%	38%	39%	36%

Table F13. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Marijuana, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2000

	Marijuana Use							
	Ever Used				Past-Month Use			
	1994	1996	1998	2000	1994	1996	1998	2000
Athletics								
Yes	24%	29%	32%	29%	11%	14%	13%	12%
No	27%	33%	36%	35%	13%	18%	17%	16%
Band/Orchestra								
Yes	14%	19%	20%	17%	6%	9%	8%	7%
No	27%	34%	37%	35%	13%	17%	17%	15%
Choir								
Yes	19%	23%	25%	23%	9%	11%	10%	9%
No	26%	32%	35%	33%	12%	17%	16%	14%
Drama/Speech								
Yes	23%	30%	33%	31%	10%	15%	14%	12%
No	25%	31%	34%	32%	12%	16%	15%	14%
Drill Team/Cheerleader								
Yes	19%	25%	28%	23%	9%	11%	11%	8%
No	25%	32%	35%	33%	12%	16%	15%	14%
Student Government								
Yes	17%	24%	26%	25%	7%	11%	10%	9%
No	26%	32%	35%	32%	12%	16%	15%	14%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook								
Yes	22%	28%	30%	28%	10%	14%	13%	11%
No	25%	31%	34%	32%	12%	16%	15%	14%
Academic Clubs								
Yes	17%	22%	24%	22%	7%	10%	9%	8%
No	27%	34%	37%	35%	14%	18%	17%	15%
Service Clubs								
Yes	16%	21%	24%	23%	6%	9%	8%	8%
No	26%	32%	35%	33%	13%	17%	16%	14%
VOE/DE/Work Study								
Yes	30%	35%	35%	36%	12%	16%	15%	16%
No	25%	31%	34%	32%	12%	16%	15%	14%
Other Clubs								
Yes	20%	26%	29%	27%	9%	12%	12%	10%
No	27%	34%	37%	35%	14%	18%	17%	15%

Table F14. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2000

	Any Illicit Drug Use							
	Ever Used				Past-Month Use			
	1994	1996	1998	2000	1994	1996	1998	2000
Athletics								
Yes	26%	32%	34%	31%	12%	16%	15%	13%
No	30%	36%	38%	37%	15%	20%	19%	18%
Band/Orchestra								
Yes	17%	22%	22%	19%	8%	10%	9%	8%
No	30%	36%	39%	37%	15%	19%	19%	17%
Choir								
Yes	21%	26%	27%	25%	10%	13%	11%	11%
No	28%	35%	37%	35%	14%	19%	18%	16%
Drama/Speech								
Yes	26%	34%	35%	33%	13%	18%	16%	14%
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	14%	18%	17%	16%
Drill Team/Cheerleader								
Yes	22%	28%	30%	26%	10%	13%	12%	10%
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	14%	18%	17%	16%
Student Government								
Yes	20%	27%	28%	27%	8%	13%	12%	11%
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	14%	18%	17%	16%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook								
Yes	25%	31%	33%	29%	12%	16%	15%	13%
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	14%	18%	17%	15%
Academic Clubs								
Yes	20%	25%	26%	24%	9%	12%	11%	10%
No	30%	36%	39%	36%	15%	19%	19%	17%
Service Clubs								
Yes	19%	23%	26%	25%	8%	11%	10%	9%
No	29%	35%	37%	35%	14%	19%	18%	16%
VOE/DE/Work Study								
Yes	33%	38%	37%	38%	14%	19%	17%	18%
No	27%	34%	36%	33%	14%	18%	17%	15%
Other Clubs								
Yes	23%	29%	31%	29%	10%	14%	13%	12%
No	30%	36%	39%	36%	15%	19%	19%	17%

Description of Survey and Limitations of Study

Survey Methods

Sampling

The 2000 Texas Secondary School Survey was based on data collected from 127,380 students in grades seven through twelve (Table G1) in 70 independent school districts statewide. 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. All students in a sampled classroom were asked to participate in the survey.

In order to allow detailed analyses of substance use among students living on the Texas-Mexico border, school districts along the border were encouraged to participate in the school survey and were oversampled in 1998 and 2000. Data were collected from 28 counties on or near the border. The 2000 state survey sample included a total of 46,981 secondary students from 40 school districts located in border counties (see Table G2 for the list of the border school districts), with 80,399 secondary students sampled from the other 30 school districts elsewhere in Texas. Table G3 also shows the demographic characteristics of the border students as compared to the students living elsewhere in the state.

Instrument

The six-page survey instrument for secondary students asked about use of various substances including tobacco (cigarettes and smokeless tobacco), alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, and liquor), inhalants (11 types), marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, Ecstasy, Rohypnol, and heroin (see Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire). A pseudo-drug also was included in the questionnaire to help identify exaggerators and detect invalid responses. Other questions pertained to behavioral 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. Since 1998, a few questions about smoking marijuana in different ways and gambling behaviors have been added.

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 also were 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.

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 these 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 entirely based 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. About 5.8 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, their responses also were dropped from the analyses. Other measures taken to reduce response bias included a full array of instrument construction, testing and review protocols, validity check procedures, and data processing protocols. 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, *Texas School Survey of Substance Use 2000: Methodology Report and Validity Analysis*.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 to have been constant through time. Any reporting bias in the secondary data gathered in the seven statewide surveys should be approximately equal in all survey years, making it valid to compare the data across the years.

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 that all observations have equal weights, 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 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.

Weights were applied to each case based on the strata, district, and campus. The weights were used so that the aggregation of students in each campus, district, and strata reflected their proportions in the actual district, campus, and strata populations.

Standard errors and confidence intervals were estimated for each grade and the aggregation. The formulae and the table of standard errors and confidence intervals for lifetime and past-month use of substances by grades are presented in the separate technical report. The 95 percent confidence interval for estimates regarding the Texas secondary school popu-

lation as a whole in 2000 was at most plus or minus 3.8 percent. Actual confidence intervals on most substances were smaller. However, where rates were presented for subgroups of the secondary school population (e.g., by grade, gender, racial/ethnic group, etc.), the sampling error was greater because the sub-samples contained fewer observations.

Endnotes

- ¹ Since the school survey samples only 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 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); Liang Y. Liu, *Substance Use Among Youths at High Risk of Dropping Out: Grades 7-12 in Texas, 1998* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, June 2000).
- ² J. A. Dyer, B. Jayasuriya, and K. Jaswal, *Texas School Survey of Substance Use 2000: Methodology Report and Validity Analysis* (College Station, Tx.: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A& M University, 2001).

Table G1. Total Number of Texas Secondary Students Participating in the 2000 Texas School Survey, by Grade and Demographic Characteristics

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
Total Sample							
All Students	25,272	26,354	22,715	20,977	15,931	16,131	127,380
Gender							
Males	12,344	12,780	10,976	9,985	7,598	7,603	61,286
Females	12,823	13,496	11,674	10,940	8,283	8,484	65,700
Ethnicity							
Anglos	6,189	7,597	6,236	7,007	4,909	5,697	37,635
African Americans	2,688	2,721	2,036	2,009	1,530	1,462	12,446
Hispanics	14,012	13,689	12,060	9,831	7,785	7,276	64,653
Asian Americans	509	551	564	542	485	477	3,128
Native Americans	238	181	139	118	65	68	809
Others	1,200	1,207	1,293	1,145	930	895	6,670
Usual Grades							
A's	6,753	7,177	5,406	5,240	3,925	4,778	33,279
B's	12,226	12,964	11,073	11,086	8,664	8,637	64,650
C's	4,715	4,858	4,707	3,869	2,837	2,328	23,314
D's	722	669	769	392	273	168	2,993
F's	396	340	378	150	66	57	1,387
Family Structure							
Live With Both Parents	16,623	16,880	14,531	13,624	10,344	10,396	82,398
Other Family Structures	8,493	9,336	8,064	7,254	5,508	5,653	44,308
Age							
Age 11 or Younger	220	9	6	6	3	9	253
Age 12	7,426	28	3	2	0	2	7,461
Age 13	14,924	6,956	30	3	0	6	21,919
Age 14	2,407	16,443	5,473	31	4	6	24,364
Age 15	157	2,649	13,262	5,500	42	6	21,616
Age 16	8	173	3,020	12,715	4,410	119	20,445
Age 17	2	5	646	2,251	9,554	4,826	17,284
Age 18	5	7	140	306	1,682	9,520	11,660
Age 19 or Older	24	17	62	92	203	1,587	1,985

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

Table G2. Independent School Districts (ISD) Along the Texas/Mexico Border Participating in the 2000 Texas Secondary School Survey

Alpine ISD	Monte Alto ISD
Anthony ISD	Pharr San Juan-Alamo ISD
Balmorhea ISD	Raymondville ISD
Brackett ISD	Rio Grande City CISD
Brownsville ISD	Rio Hondo ISD
Comstock ISD	Roma ISD
Dell City ISD	Sabinal ISD
Donna ISD	San Diego ISD
Edinburg CISD	San Elizario ISD
Fabens ISD	San Felipe Del Rio CISD
Fort Davis ISD	San Perlita ISD
Freer ISD	Sharyland ISD
Ft Hancock ISD	Socorro ISD
Hidalgo ISD	South Texas ISD
Jim Hogg County ISD	Terrell County ISD
Los Fresnos CISD	Tornillo ISD
Lyford Cons ISD	United ISD
McAllen ISD	Valley View ISD
Mercedes ISD	Weslaco ISD
Mission Cons. ISD	Zapata County ISD

Border Counties Included in the Survey Sampling Frame

(counties with ISDS that participated in the 2000 survey are marked in bold type)

Brewster	Kinney
Brooks	La Salle
Cameron	Maverick
Culberson	Pecos
Dimmitt	Presidio
Duval	Reeves
Edwards	Starr
El Paso	Terrell
Hidalgo	Uvalde
Hudspeth	Val Verde
Jeff Davis	Webb
Jim Hogg	Willacy
Jim Wells	Zapata
Kenedy	Zavala

Table G3. Comparison of Demographic Characteristics of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students: 2000

	Non-Border Students (N=80,399)	Border Students (N=46,981)
Grade		
Grade 7	17.0%	17.3%
Grade 8	18.9%	17.2%
Grade 9	20.9%	22.3%
Grade 10	17.1%	16.4%
Grade 11	13.8%	14.5%
Grade 12	12.4%	12.2%
Gender		
Males	48.5%	48.3%
Females	51.5%	51.7%
Ethnicity		
Anglos	52.3%	6.3%
African Americans	15.6%	1.1%
Hispanics	28.9%	90.9%
Asian Americans	1.2%	0.2%
Native Americans	0.3%	0.2%
Others	1.7%	1.3%
Usual Grades		
A's	30.0%	20.4%
B's	48.6%	55.1%
C's	18.0%	21.0%
D's	2.3%	2.4%
F's	1.1%	1.0%
Family Structure		
Live With Both Parents	60.7%	70.6%
Other Family Structures	39.3%	29.4%
Age		
Age 11 or Younger	0.1%	0.2%
Age 12	4.4%	5.1%
Age 13	15.8%	14.8%
Age 14	18.7%	17.7%
Age 15	19.1%	19.1%
Age 16	17.1%	16.6%
Age 17	14.4%	15.0%
Age 18	9.1%	9.3%
Age 19 or Older	1.2%	2.1%
Parental Education		
College	50.9%	32.6%
Not College	34.1%	47.7%
Don't Know	15.0%	19.7%
Family Income Level		
Free/Reduced Price Lunch	28.3%	64.6%
No Free/Reduced Price Lunch	57.9%	18.4%
Don't Know	13.8%	17.0%
Years in School District		
1 Year or Less	11.1%	9.4%
2-3 Years	16.5%	15.6%
4 or More Years	72.4%	75.1%
Employment		
Have a Job	30.8%	16.3%
No Job	69.2%	83.7%

Border Prevalence Tables

**Table H1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Border Secondary Students, 1998-2000**

	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000
Tobacco	55.5%	52.1%	26.1%	23.0%
Grade 7	41.0%	35.1%	16.1%	12.2%
Grade 8	51.2%	45.2%	21.8%	17.3%
Grade 9	57.5%	53.7%	27.6%	22.9%
Grade 10	59.4%	58.7%	28.1%	26.2%
Grade 11	65.3%	61.1%	32.7%	30.8%
Grade 12	62.1%	63.3%	33.1%	32.7%
Alcohol	74.6%	73.5%	42.6%	41.4%
Grade 7	58.3%	55.8%	26.9%	24.3%
Grade 8	69.5%	67.8%	35.9%	33.9%
Grade 9	75.9%	74.9%	44.6%	43.1%
Grade 10	80.7%	80.5%	48.0%	47.4%
Grade 11	84.9%	82.7%	52.6%	50.5%
Grade 12	82.6%	83.2%	52.2%	53.8%
Inhalants#	21.0%	20.6%	8.9%	8.8%
Grade 7	26.8%	25.0%	13.9%	12.5%
Grade 8	26.4%	24.8%	12.7%	12.1%
Grade 9	22.3%	21.4%	9.4%	8.9%
Grade 10	17.5%	18.9%	5.8%	6.3%
Grade 11	17.7%	15.5%	5.6%	5.8%
Grade 12	11.8%	15.9%	3.6%	5.6%
Any Illicit Drug	33.3%	32.5%	15.6%	15.6%
Grade 7	19.2%	15.8%	9.8%	7.1%
Grade 8	27.9%	25.1%	13.4%	11.8%
Grade 9	34.9%	33.5%	17.0%	17.0%
Grade 10	39.9%	40.3%	18.2%	20.0%
Grade 11	41.7%	42.0%	18.8%	19.5%
Grade 12	39.1%	43.0%	17.4%	19.9%
Marijuana	30.2%	28.9%	12.7%	12.7%
Grade 7	16.2%	12.6%	7.4%	5.0%
Grade 8	24.9%	21.3%	11.0%	8.8%
Grade 9	31.3%	29.8%	13.8%	13.7%
Grade 10	36.3%	36.5%	14.9%	17.0%
Grade 11	38.9%	38.4%	15.6%	16.6%
Grade 12	36.9%	39.6%	14.3%	16.3%
Marijuana Only##	12.0%	11.3%	3.6%	3.8%
Grade 7	7.4%	5.8%	2.8%	1.8%
Grade 8	10.7%	9.1%	3.6%	2.9%
Grade 9	12.2%	11.3%	3.5%	3.9%
Grade 10	14.1%	14.0%	4.1%	5.4%
Grade 11	14.6%	14.9%	3.9%	5.2%
Grade 12	14.0%	14.2%	3.5%	3.6%
Cocaine/Crack	13.7%	13.8%	6.0%	5.7%
Grade 7	6.2%	5.1%	2.8%	2.0%
Grade 8	9.9%	9.2%	4.0%	3.8%
Grade 9	14.0%	14.4%	6.2%	6.4%
Grade 10	16.8%	17.6%	7.3%	7.5%
Grade 11	19.4%	18.7%	8.1%	7.3%
Grade 12	19.0%	20.6%	8.4%	7.7%

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

Use of 'marijuana only' indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table H1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Border Students, 1998-2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000
Hallucinogens	4.0%	3.3%	1.4%	1.0%
Grade 7	1.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%
Grade 8	2.5%	2.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Grade 9	4.1%	3.7%	1.6%	1.3%
Grade 10	4.4%	3.2%	1.4%	1.0%
Grade 11	6.1%	4.7%	1.6%	1.3%
Grade 12	5.7%	6.0%	1.9%	1.7%
Uppers	7.1%	6.0%	2.8%	2.3%
Grade 7	3.2%	2.2%	1.5%	0.9%
Grade 8	5.1%	4.2%	2.0%	1.9%
Grade 9	7.9%	6.8%	3.5%	2.6%
Grade 10	8.7%	8.1%	3.1%	2.9%
Grade 11	9.8%	7.4%	3.4%	2.3%
Grade 12	8.8%	7.5%	3.0%	3.1%
Downers	7.7%	6.2%	3.0%	2.4%
Grade 7	3.0%	2.3%	1.3%	0.9%
Grade 8	5.2%	3.7%	2.1%	1.5%
Grade 9	8.5%	6.7%	3.8%	3.0%
Grade 10	9.9%	8.7%	3.8%	2.9%
Grade 11	11.0%	8.1%	3.9%	2.8%
Grade 12	9.6%	8.8%	2.9%	3.2%
Rohypnol	13.4%	12.6%	5.0%	4.2%
Grade 7	7.4%	5.8%	3.3%	2.5%
Grade 8	11.5%	9.7%	4.8%	4.2%
Grade 9	15.5%	13.8%	6.4%	5.7%
Grade 10	16.6%	15.9%	5.6%	5.0%
Grade 11	16.3%	15.6%	4.8%	3.6%
Grade 12	13.2%	16.3%	4.7%	3.3%
Steroids	1.8%	2.3%	0.6%	0.8%
Grade 7	2.0%	2.1%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 8	2.3%	2.4%	0.9%	1.0%
Grade 9	1.5%	2.1%	0.6%	0.8%
Grade 10	1.4%	2.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Grade 11	1.4%	2.3%	0.4%	0.9%
Grade 12	2.1%	2.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Ecstasy	2.1%	3.5%	0.7%	1.5%
Grade 7	0.9%	1.7%	0.3%	0.7%
Grade 8	1.3%	2.8%	0.6%	1.1%
Grade 9	2.3%	4.0%	1.0%	1.8%
Grade 10	2.4%	3.7%	0.9%	1.4%
Grade 11	3.6%	4.4%	0.7%	1.8%
Grade 12	2.4%	5.2%	0.6%	2.5%
Heroin	1.9%	1.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.9%	0.7%	0.9%
Grade 8	2.7%	2.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Grade 9	1.9%	1.9%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 10	1.5%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 11	1.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 12	1.2%	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Table H2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Border Secondary Students, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	52.1%	23.0%	8.7%	20.4%	47.9%
Grade 7	35.1%	12.2%	5.5%	17.4%	64.9%
Grade 8	45.2%	17.3%	7.3%	20.6%	54.8%
Grade 9	53.7%	22.9%	9.4%	21.4%	46.3%
Grade 10	58.7%	26.2%	11.1%	21.4%	41.3%
Grade 11	61.1%	30.8%	10.0%	20.3%	38.9%
Grade 12	63.3%	32.7%	8.9%	21.7%	36.7%
Alcohol	73.5%	41.4%	12.2%	19.9%	26.5%
Grade 7	55.8%	24.3%	8.2%	23.3%	44.2%
Grade 8	67.8%	33.9%	10.6%	23.3%	32.2%
Grade 9	74.9%	43.1%	12.7%	19.1%	25.1%
Grade 10	80.5%	47.4%	14.5%	18.6%	19.5%
Grade 11	82.7%	50.5%	14.2%	18.0%	17.3%
Grade 12	83.2%	53.8%	14.0%	15.4%	16.8%
Inhalants	20.6%	8.8%	3.0%	8.8%	79.4%
Grade 7	25.0%	12.5%	3.3%	9.2%	75.0%
Grade 8	24.8%	12.1%	3.9%	8.8%	75.2%
Grade 9	21.4%	8.9%	3.2%	9.3%	78.6%
Grade 10	18.9%	6.3%	3.3%	9.3%	81.1%
Grade 11	15.5%	5.8%	2.1%	7.6%	84.5%
Grade 12	15.9%	5.6%	1.7%	8.6%	84.1%
Any Illicit Drug	32.5%	15.6%	5.8%	11.1%	67.5%
Grade 7	15.8%	7.1%	2.6%	6.1%	84.2%
Grade 8	25.1%	11.8%	4.2%	9.1%	74.9%
Grade 9	33.5%	17.0%	5.9%	10.6%	66.5%
Grade 10	40.3%	20.0%	7.4%	12.9%	59.7%
Grade 11	42.0%	19.5%	8.2%	14.3%	58.0%
Grade 12	43.0%	19.9%	7.5%	15.6%	57.0%
Marijuana	28.9%	12.7%	5.7%	10.5%	71.1%
Grade 7	12.6%	5.0%	2.4%	5.2%	87.4%
Grade 8	21.3%	8.8%	4.1%	8.4%	78.7%
Grade 9	29.8%	13.7%	5.9%	10.2%	70.2%
Grade 10	36.5%	17.0%	7.3%	12.2%	63.5%
Grade 11	38.4%	16.6%	8.5%	13.3%	61.6%
Grade 12	39.6%	16.3%	7.1%	16.2%	60.4%
Marijuana Only	11.3%	3.8%	2.2%	5.3%	88.7%
Grade 7	5.8%	1.8%	1.0%	3.0%	94.2%
Grade 8	9.1%	2.9%	1.4%	4.8%	90.9%
Grade 9	11.3%	3.9%	2.2%	5.2%	88.7%
Grade 10	14.0%	5.4%	2.8%	5.8%	86.0%
Grade 11	14.9%	5.2%	3.3%	6.4%	85.1%
Grade 12	14.2%	3.6%	2.8%	7.8%	85.8%
Cocaine or Crack	13.8%	5.7%	2.7%	5.4%	86.2%
Grade 7	5.1%	2.0%	0.9%	2.2%	94.9%
Grade 8	9.2%	3.8%	1.7%	3.7%	90.8%
Grade 9	14.4%	6.4%	2.8%	5.2%	85.6%
Grade 10	17.6%	7.5%	3.3%	6.8%	82.4%
Grade 11	18.7%	7.3%	4.2%	7.2%	81.3%
Grade 12	20.6%	7.7%	4.2%	8.7%	79.4%
Cocaine	13.4%	5.4%	2.6%	5.4%	86.6%
Grade 7	4.4%	1.6%	0.8%	2.0%	95.6%
Grade 8	8.4%	3.3%	1.5%	3.6%	91.6%
Grade 9	13.9%	5.9%	2.7%	5.3%	86.1%
Grade 10	17.3%	7.3%	3.2%	6.8%	82.7%
Grade 11	18.7%	7.2%	4.2%	7.3%	81.3%
Grade 12	20.4%	7.7%	4.1%	8.6%	79.6%

Table H2. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Border Students, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.6%	96.4%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.4%	0.8%	1.5%	96.3%
Grade 9	4.7%	2.0%	1.0%	1.7%	95.3%
Grade 10	3.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.9%	96.2%
Grade 11	3.4%	1.0%	0.6%	1.8%	96.6%
Grade 12	3.2%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	96.8%
Hallucinogens	3.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 9	3.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	96.3%
Grade 10	3.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 11	4.7%	1.3%	1.3%	2.1%	95.3%
Grade 12	6.0%	1.7%	1.8%	2.5%	94.0%
Uppers	6.0%	2.3%	1.2%	2.5%	94.0%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.9%	0.8%	1.5%	95.8%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.6%	1.5%	2.7%	93.2%
Grade 10	8.1%	2.9%	1.5%	3.7%	91.9%
Grade 11	7.4%	2.3%	2.0%	3.1%	92.6%
Grade 12	7.5%	3.1%	1.3%	3.1%	92.5%
Downers	6.2%	2.4%	1.2%	2.6%	93.8%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.5%	0.9%	1.3%	96.3%
Grade 9	6.7%	3.0%	1.4%	2.3%	93.3%
Grade 10	8.7%	2.9%	1.7%	4.1%	91.3%
Grade 11	8.1%	2.8%	1.9%	3.4%	91.9%
Grade 12	8.8%	3.2%	1.3%	4.3%	91.2%
Rohypnol	12.6%	4.2%	2.7%	5.7%	87.4%
Grade 7	5.8%	2.5%	1.1%	2.2%	94.2%
Grade 8	9.7%	4.2%	1.9%	3.6%	90.3%
Grade 9	13.8%	5.7%	3.4%	4.7%	86.2%
Grade 10	15.9%	5.0%	3.4%	7.5%	84.1%
Grade 11	15.6%	3.6%	3.4%	8.6%	84.4%
Grade 12	16.3%	3.3%	3.5%	9.5%	83.7%
Steroids	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.4%	1.0%	0.4%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 10	2.6%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 11	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	97.8%
Ecstasy	3.5%	1.5%	0.7%	1.3%	96.5%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 9	4.0%	1.8%	0.8%	1.4%	96.0%
Grade 10	3.7%	1.4%	0.6%	1.7%	96.3%
Grade 11	4.4%	1.8%	0.9%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 12	5.2%	2.5%	0.8%	1.9%	94.8%
Heroin	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 11	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	99.1%
Grade 12	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	98.6%

**APPENDIX
I**

Non-Border Prevalence Tables

Table I1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Non-Border Secondary Students, 2000

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	51.0%	22.3%	8.3%	20.3%	49.0%
Grade 7	32.7%	10.8%	5.2%	16.8%	67.3%
Grade 8	44.9%	17.2%	8.1%	19.7%	55.1%
Grade 9	51.5%	22.5%	8.2%	20.8%	48.5%
Grade 10	57.4%	25.1%	9.0%	23.3%	42.6%
Grade 11	62.6%	30.4%	10.8%	21.4%	37.4%
Grade 12	62.3%	32.7%	9.6%	20.0%	37.7%
Alcohol	70.4%	35.4%	14.5%	20.4%	29.6%
Grade 7	50.3%	18.8%	9.0%	22.6%	49.7%
Grade 8	64.3%	29.2%	12.6%	22.5%	35.7%
Grade 9	71.6%	35.2%	14.8%	21.6%	28.4%
Grade 10	77.4%	40.3%	16.9%	20.2%	22.6%
Grade 11	81.0%	45.3%	17.9%	17.8%	19.0%
Grade 12	83.2%	50.1%	17.5%	15.6%	16.8%
Inhalants	18.7%	6.3%	3.1%	9.3%	81.3%
Grade 7	18.8%	8.4%	2.7%	7.7%	81.2%
Grade 8	22.7%	9.2%	3.8%	9.7%	77.3%
Grade 9	18.3%	6.0%	3.6%	8.7%	81.7%
Grade 10	18.3%	4.3%	3.3%	10.8%	81.7%
Grade 11	18.3%	5.1%	2.6%	10.6%	81.7%
Grade 12	14.3%	3.5%	2.1%	8.7%	85.7%
Any Illicit Drug	33.9%	15.4%	6.9%	11.7%	66.1%
Grade 7	14.4%	6.5%	2.5%	5.3%	85.6%
Grade 8	24.7%	11.9%	4.8%	8.0%	75.3%
Grade 9	33.5%	15.9%	6.7%	10.9%	66.5%
Grade 10	40.7%	17.9%	8.7%	14.2%	59.3%
Grade 11	48.9%	21.3%	10.1%	17.5%	51.1%
Grade 12	49.1%	21.8%	10.3%	17.0%	50.9%
Marijuana	32.7%	13.8%	6.9%	12.0%	67.4%
Grade 7	13.3%	5.7%	2.3%	5.3%	86.7%
Grade 8	23.4%	10.6%	4.5%	8.2%	76.6%
Grade 9	32.1%	14.3%	6.8%	11.0%	67.9%
Grade 10	39.5%	16.0%	8.7%	14.8%	60.5%
Grade 11	47.6%	19.2%	10.2%	18.2%	52.4%
Grade 12	47.9%	20.0%	10.4%	17.4%	52.1%
Marijuana Only	18.4%	5.7%	4.2%	8.5%	81.6%
Grade 7	7.9%	2.8%	1.4%	3.8%	92.1%
Grade 8	13.2%	4.6%	2.8%	5.8%	86.8%
Grade 9	17.0%	5.5%	3.6%	7.8%	83.0%
Grade 10	23.1%	6.5%	5.6%	11.0%	76.9%
Grade 11	26.3%	7.5%	6.3%	12.5%	73.7%
Grade 12	27.5%	8.4%	6.5%	12.7%	72.5%
Cocaine or Crack	8.4%	2.8%	2.0%	3.7%	91.6%
Grade 7	3.7%	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%	96.3%
Grade 8	6.4%	2.3%	1.4%	2.7%	93.6%
Grade 9	7.7%	2.5%	2.0%	3.2%	92.3%
Grade 10	9.0%	3.3%	2.0%	3.8%	91.0%
Grade 11	13.6%	4.4%	3.0%	6.2%	86.4%
Grade 12	12.5%	3.5%	3.1%	5.8%	87.5%
Cocaine	8.0%	2.6%	1.9%	3.5%	92.1%
Grade 7	2.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.5%	97.1%
Grade 8	5.6%	2.0%	1.2%	2.4%	94.4%
Grade 9	7.1%	2.4%	1.9%	2.9%	92.9%
Grade 10	8.8%	3.2%	1.9%	3.7%	91.2%
Grade 11	13.5%	4.3%	3.1%	6.1%	86.5%
Grade 12	12.4%	3.5%	3.2%	5.7%	87.6%

Non-Border Prevalence Tables

Table I1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Non-Border Students, 2000 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 11	3.1%	0.6%	0.6%	1.9%	96.9%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.3%	0.2%	1.3%	98.2%
Hallucinogens	5.7%	1.9%	1.5%	2.3%	94.3%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 9	5.6%	1.9%	1.4%	2.3%	94.4%
Grade 10	6.8%	2.7%	1.8%	2.4%	93.2%
Grade 11	9.9%	3.2%	2.7%	4.0%	90.1%
Grade 12	10.0%	3.0%	2.5%	4.4%	90.0%
Uppers	6.8%	2.8%	1.5%	2.5%	93.3%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%	96.4%
Grade 9	7.3%	3.3%	1.5%	2.4%	92.7%
Grade 10	8.8%	3.5%	2.1%	3.2%	91.2%
Grade 11	11.3%	4.6%	2.2%	4.4%	88.7%
Grade 12	9.8%	3.5%	2.3%	4.0%	90.2%
Downers	5.8%	2.6%	1.2%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%	97.2%
Grade 9	6.6%	3.5%	1.2%	1.9%	93.4%
Grade 10	7.2%	3.1%	1.7%	2.4%	92.8%
Grade 11	10.1%	4.0%	2.2%	3.9%	89.9%
Grade 12	7.9%	3.5%	1.5%	2.9%	92.1%
Rohypnol	3.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	96.6%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.2%	96.4%
Grade 9	3.6%	1.5%	0.8%	1.3%	96.4%
Grade 10	3.6%	1.4%	0.7%	1.6%	96.4%
Grade 11	4.5%	1.6%	0.6%	2.3%	95.5%
Grade 12	3.3%	1.1%	0.4%	1.8%	96.7%
Steroids	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	97.7%
Ecstasy	4.6%	2.0%	1.0%	1.7%	95.4%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	97.6%
Grade 9	4.8%	2.1%	1.0%	1.7%	95.2%
Grade 10	5.7%	2.4%	1.4%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 11	7.9%	3.3%	1.4%	3.1%	92.1%
Grade 12	6.9%	3.1%	1.5%	2.3%	93.1%
Heroin	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	98.4%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	98.5%